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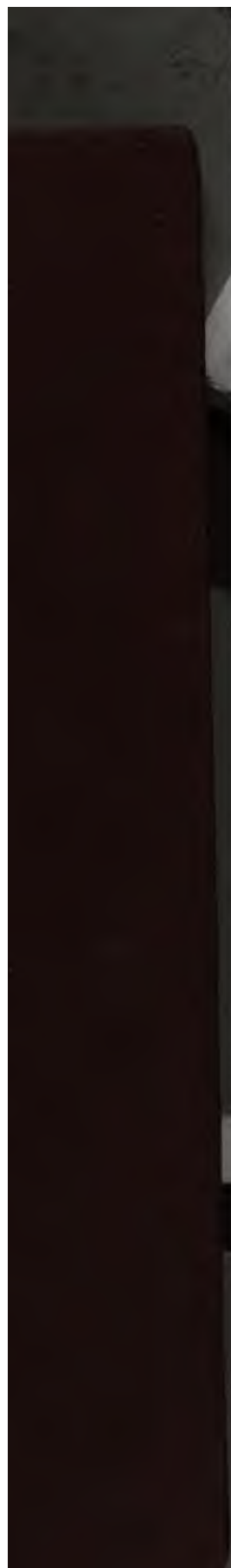
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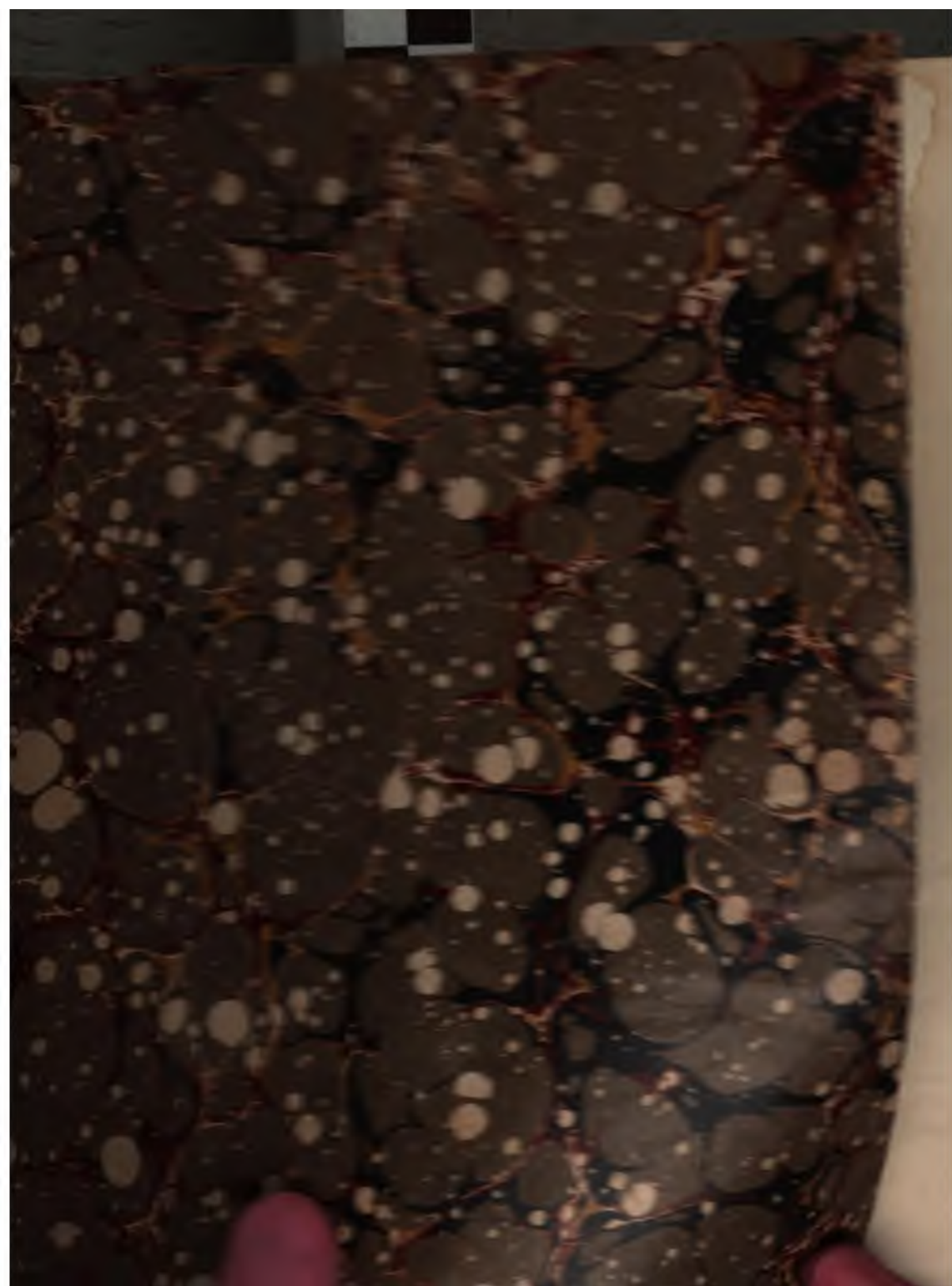
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LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY











NOTES AND QUERIES:

A

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"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

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218

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CONTENTS.—No. 236.

NOTES:—A Bibliography of Thomas Holcroft, 1—John Webster a Contributor to Sir Thomas Overbury's 'Characters,' 3—George Ballard's 'History of Susannah,' 6—The Wearing of the Oak—Court Leet: Manor Court—A Shipwreck: Tristan de Acunha, 7—Wala of 'Widsith' and Vallarice Insulae, 8—Bruce: Freeman: Parry: Pyke—"Cob": "Eyrer," 9

QUERIES:—George Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe—Whitfield, 9—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Adye Baldwin of Slough—Pain the Bookseller, shot by Napoleon—Oriental Names mentioned by Gray—Wanless, 10—Marsack—Action of Vinegar on Rocks—John Tekell of Spitalfields—"Dunnage": "Russlewale"—Publication of Banns: Curious Phrases—Stevens, 11—Chilean Views—Orlebar—Semaphore Signalling Stations—Views at St. Paul's, 12.

REPLIES:—Sir Gregory Norton, the Regicide, and his Son Sir Henry, 12—Chapel-house, 13—Tippoo Sahib's Stick—"Blizard" as a Surname—Missionary Ship Duff—Alexander Straban, 14—Henry Hase—The "Flash" of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers—"Among the blind the one-eyed man is king"—"Corvicer"—Books on Chelsea, 15—Sir Jacob Adolphus—"Titmarsh" in an Alleged Poem by Tennyson—Neil Gwyn: Rose Gwyn—John Swinfen, 16—"The Broad Arrow"—"Blandandered"—Lombard Street Bankers: Sir Stephen Evance—Rev. Richard Scott—Voyage of the Providence: Capt. Bligh—Dido's Purchase of Land, 17—"Iona"—Old Etonians—Danish Lyrics—Privy Councillors—Elfou—West Indian Families—Rawdon Family, 18.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Shaftesbury's 'Second Characters'—'Comment and Criticism'—Charles Dickens in Chancery—"The Social Guide"—Reviews and Magazines.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

As basis for a work on which I am engaged, to take the form of a critical biography of Thomas Holcroft (1745–1809), I have drawn up the following tentative Bibliography. Holcroft was a very active man. From the time he came up to London, he alternately played the rôle of novelist, journalist, poet, critic, translator, dramatist, adapter, and editor. Many of his works were published anonymously, some were acted under the names of others, and, taking everything into consideration, the bibliographical problems have been very numerous. I do not presume to have settled them all, but I do believe that I have disposed of a few. My purpose in publishing at this time is that I may avail myself of suggestions, additions, corrections, and objections from my readers. Any such will be more than welcome. I should like to hear of the existence of any of

the Holcroft manuscripts. May I ask readers of 'N. & Q.' to communicate to me any variations, in copies of books which they possess, from the form noted here? It is only by such critical comments that I may render my Bibliography complete.

There is one problem which deserves a little consideration. In many instances I have discovered copies marked on the title-pages as "second" or "third" or "fourth" editions which corresponded in letterpress to the first editions. Careful comparison and application of the broken-letter test to each signature revealed an amazing and complete similarity. The question then arises if the publisher did not attempt to deceive the public. When an edition was not selling, did he not print new title-pages marked "Second Edition," &c., in an attempt to inveigle people into buying what appeared to be a good seller, but what was really a drug on the market? And when, as in the case of the 'Letter to William Windham,' there are several variant copies of a first edition, is it not possible that carelessness, or lack of time, prevented change in the title-page, and that what I have marked as merely a form (I. 4) of the first edition was really the bona fide second edition; the "second edition" really a "third"; and the "third" really a "fourth"? Such schemes for disposing of books and such strange variations have appeared, and probably will ever appear as long as publishers are desirous of profit, and printers dilatory and undependable. Such lack of consistency may indicate the freedom of the press, but it certainly is the vexation of the bibliographer.

In the case of Holcroft, however, when we find a "second edition," though printed from the same stand of type, I shall assume it a true second edition. I have looked into all cases very carefully, and have found a certain regularity in the agreement of later impressions with earlier. But if we stand aside and look at the broad aspect, and not with face to the page, we shall find that the plays damned on representation—which naturally would not have sold well and would have been the most likely victims of falsification—had usually but one edition, and that those which had marked success on the stage are the ones indicated as running into several editions. This seems to imply a faithfulness to the fact—a faithfulness, by the way, thoroughly consonant with Holcroft's characteristic stand for truth, honesty, and straightforwardness. James Boaden, in his 'Memoirs of Mrs.

Inchbald' (2: 83), refers to this connexion: "The crowd at a manager's door electrically attracts upon the publishers; and a play that *draws* is already destined to the press." I have therefore accepted the indications of editions as given on the title-pages, but have also made notes of similarity in letterpress.

The arrangement of the following Bibliography is chronological, by first editions; later editions are listed with the first, and not in chronological sequence. The references to volumes are in Arabic figures followed by a capital.

? (Early, certainly before October, 1777.) Some articles in *Whitehall Evening Post*.

Vide 'Memoirs,' 1902, Waller-Glover ed., p. 87.

? Scotch songs and other songs for Vauxhall.

'Memoirs,' p. 87, merely state that he had written some Scotch songs, including one beginning "Down the bourne and through the mead."

1777. "Elegies. I. On the death of Samuel Foote, Esq. II. On Age. By Thomas Holcroft, of the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane. 4to. 1s. London: Bew. 1777."

This was probably published in November. Samuel Foote died 21 Oct. As the book was reviewed in *The Monthly Review* for December, 1777 (57: 489), and listed as published in November in the November, 1777, number of *The London Magazine* (46: 575), and the same month in *The Universal Magazine* (61: 279), we date it within the month, and obviously not "in the spring of the following year," as Hazlitt says ('Memoirs,' p. 87).

? (Before 1779.) 'Maid of the Vale,' an opera, from 'La Buona Figliuola' of Carlo Goldoni.

Not acted and never printed. 'Memoirs' (p. 86) say that it was not brought forward. 'Biographia Dramatica,' however, speaks of an edition, Dublin, 1775, which I have not seen, and which I doubt to be Holcroft's play.

1778. 'The Crisis, or Love and Fear,' a musical afterpiece.

Written 1777-8, not printed. Produced at Drury Lane, 1 May, 1778, for the benefit of Miss Hopkins and ill-received. Played but once. 'Memoirs,' pp. 83-4; Oulton, 'History of the Theatres of London,' 2: 188; Genest; 'Biographia Dramatica,' 1: 1, 353; 2: 142. It is as 'Love and Famine' that the sub-title appears in the 'Memoirs' (p. 83), though Genest, Oulton, and the 'Biographia

Dramatica' give the title as 'Love and Fear.' Periodical reference to the play as 'The Crisis, or Love and Fear,' is to be found in *The European Magazine* (1: 49, 1782, and 22: 403, 1792).

1778. Contributions to *The Town and Country Magazine* :—

'The Philosopher.'

'History of Manthorn the Enthusiast.'

Other articles (?).

Ascribed to him in article in *European Magazine*, 1: 49.

1779. 'A Rondeau. Written by Mr. Holcroft.'

This begins "Tell me when, inconstant rover." *Universal Magazine*, August, 1779 (65: 98).

1779. (Written during the summer, 'Memoirs,' p. 86.) 'The Shepherdess of the Alps, a comic opera.'

Not acted and not printed. Indisputable evidence that Holcroft did a piece of this title is to be found in direct mention of it, and of his work on it, in a letter to Mrs. Sheridan ('Memoirs,' p. 86).

"The Shepherdess of the Alps: a comic opera in three acts as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden. London: Printed for G. Kearsley, No. 46, Fleet Street. 1780."

The anonymous publication of a play of this title, acted at Covent Garden, 18 Jan., 1780, would seem to settle the question of acting and printing, and so the 1902, Waller-Glover, edition of the 'Memoirs' in a note indicates this as the play mentioned by Holcroft to Mrs. Sheridan when he was begging production. But the note is wrong. 'The Thespian Dictionary' of 1800, the 'Biographia Dramatica' in 1812, and the 'English Stage' of Genest, in 1832, all give it to Charles Dibdin (1745-1814). Oulton, in 1796, gives no author; but there is quite an array of evidence for the Dibdin ascription, as is shown by MR. F. RIMBAULT DIBDIN, who includes the title in the Bibliography of his great-grandfather ('N. & Q.' 9 S. viii. 279), and who, answering a lengthy claim for the piece as Holcroft's, which I presented to him by letter, writes to me, "The style of the songs and dialogue is almost certainly Dibdin's"—a stronger claim than I can make for Holcroft.

MR. E. R. DIBDIN also submits the following facts (cf. 'N. & Q.' 11 S. ix. 68):—

Kearsley was Dibdin's usual publisher at that time.

In his 'Professional Life' (1803) Dibdin refers to the production of this piece in terms

which suggest that he was the author, and he gives the words of eight of the songs (2: 54-62).

In the 'Musical Tour of Mr. Dibdin' (1787) he includes two songs from the play (Nos. 9 and 14); he gives the piece as No. 65 in his list of productions (pp. 305-6); and he says, "My agreement for this piece was to have a third of the nine first nights"—an author's, not a composer's, method of remuneration.

In the 'Collected Songs' (5 vols., 1790, &c.) Dibdin gives some of the lyrics, and the 1842 edition gives twelve.

In addition, I myself can bring forward the following: The introductory memoir (by Hogarth) to the 1842 edition refers to 'The Shepherdess of the Alps' in no uncertain terms as the work of Dibdin. *The Westminster Magazine*, in the issue of January, 1780, speaks of Dibdin as the author; and *The European Magazine* in 1792 (22: 403) does not include it in the list of Holcroft's works, and some years later (55: 177) gives it as Dibdin's.

MR. DIBDIN has what he calls a "contemporary news-cutting" which says: "Mr. Dibdin is author as well as composer of the new comic opera 'The Shepherdess of the Alps.'"

I have not yet verified or dated this quotation, but am now certain in my own mind that Holcroft and Dibdin each did an opera of this title, and that Dibdin's was presented on 18 Jan., 1780, and later printed, whereas Holcroft's was not. Both writers did comic operas, and both took stories from the French—Dibdin at this time especially, as he had just returned from France. The British Museum designates the piece as "From the French," and *The Westminster Magazine*, January, 1780, says that it is based on a tale of Marmontel. I have not traced the matter further, though there is probably some relation to 'La Bergère des Alpes' of Nougaret, played in the French provinces. ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

JOHN WEBSTER A CONTRIBUTOR TO SIR THOMAS OVERBURY'S 'CHARACTERS.'

IT cannot be denied that the popularity of Sir Thomas Overbury as a writer was largely owing to the extraordinary circumstances connected with his death. No sooner had he passed away (13 Sept., 1613)

than his friends undertook to publish the MSS. of Rochester's friend and victim, among which the poem 'A Wife' was conspicuous. The book, entered in the Stationers' Registers on 13 Dec., and issued early in the following year, met with such success that a second edition was printed, which contained, besides the poem and several elegies by friends and dependents of the author, his portrait by Simon Pass, and 21 prose Characters. In the Preface, dated 16 May, 1614, Laurence L'Isle the printer expressly informed the readers that

"this surplusage....was....in some things only to be challenged by the first author, but others now added....first transcrib'd by Gentlemen of the same qualitie."

How many of these Characters, if any, are to be ascribed to Sir Thomas, and whether he forestalled or imitated Joseph Hall in this line of literature, is out of the question here. In my own opinion, the style in these short essays is altogether different from, and superior to, the prose writings subsequently printed under the name of Overbury. The Characters portrayed are:—

A good woman.	A wise man.
A very woman.	A noble spirit.
A dissembler.	An old man.
A courtier.	A fine gentleman.
A golden ass.	An elder brother.
A flatterer.	A Welshman.
A timist.	A pedant.
An amorist.	A servingman.
An affected traveller.	An host.

So successful, again, was the new volume that a third edition had to be supplied promptly, which was followed within three months by two others (the fifth one dated 24 Aug., 1614), nine new Characters being contributed by an anonymous writer:—

A good wife.	A puritan.
A melancholy man.	A whore.
A sailor.	A very whore.
A soldier.	A mere common lawyer.
A tailor.	

The vogue of the book, far from decreasing, proved so persistent that a sixth edition was called forth, which was published in 1615, with the following title-page:—

New and Choice Characters, of severall authors, together with that exquisite and unmatched poeme, *The Wife*, written by Sir Thomas Overburie, with the former characters and conceited Newes, all in one volume. With many other things added to this sixt impression.

Mar.—Non norunt hæc monumenta mori.

London. Printed by Thomas Creede, for Laurence L'isle, at the Tygers head in Pauls Church-yard. 1615.

In this volume we find, besides the matter contained in the former edition, a new set

of Characters thus heralded on a new title-page :—

An addition of other Characters, or lively descriptions of Persons.

A mere scholar.	A chamber-maid.
A tinker.	A precisian.
An apparator.	A fantastic Inns of
An almanac-maker.	court-man.
An hypocrite.	A mere fellow of a
A maquerele.	house.

Then comes a third title-page with these words :—

New Characters (drawne to the life) of severall persons in severall qualities.
London, Printed for L. L'isle 1615.

These additions, thus presented as a separate section, consist of—

A Worthy Commander in the wars.	A buttonmaker of Amsterdam.
A vainglorious coward in command.	A distaster of the time.
A pirate.	A fellow of a house.
An ordinary fencer.	A mere pettifogger.
A puny Clerk.	An engrosser of corn.
A footman.	A devilish usurer.
A noble and retired housekeeper.	A waterman.
An intruder into favour.	A reverend judge.
A fair and happy milk-maid.	A virtuous widow.
An arrant horse-courser.	An ordinary widow.
A roaring-boy.	A quacksalver.
A drunken Dutchman resident in England.	A canting rogue.
An improvident young gallant.	A French cook.
	A sexton.
	A Jesuit.
	An excellent actor.
	A franklin.
	A purveyor of tobacco.
	A rimer.

This new contribution of 42 essays thus more than doubled the former set, and brought to public inspection a wider survey of social characteristics.

However, in the seventh edition, published in 1616, and in the eleven reprints of the book from that date to 1664, this separate collection was mixed up with the former one, and, several additional Characters having been given, no external sign of its independent origin was left; and the modern editors of 'Overbury's Characters,' E. F. Rimbault (1856) and Prof. Morley (1891), having referred to no early impressions, made no mention of these successive instalments, though the latter, in his Introduction, stated that 'Overbury's Characters' was but a general title for a miscellaneous collection.

Three of the Characters in the third set (namely a Tinker, an Apparator, and an Almanac-Maker) had been claimed, in the very year of their publication, by a certain J. Cocke. Of this writer I shall have more to say hereafter. No attempt, however, has previously been made to ascertain the authorship of the rest, though a study of the style in the fourth set affords sufficient evidence

to enable us to ascribe these 42 Characters to no other author than the great dramatist John Webster, whose prose work seemed to consist solely of his prefaces, apart from passages in his plays.

Many students (among them Mr. Charles Crawford in 'N. & Q.') have illustrated the fact that John Webster repeatedly borrowed phrases, lines, and sentences, not only from contemporary books (Sidney's 'Arcadia' and Florio's 'Montaigne'), but from his own works. Thus fragments of 'The White Devil' and 'A Monumental Column' were used again in 'The Duchess of Malfi,' 'The Devil's Law Case,' 'Appius and Virginia,' and 'A Cure for a Cuckold.' Of course, if only a few quotations from 'The White Devil' and the 'Column' (both published before 1615) occurred in the 'Characters,' we could hardly surmise that Webster was responsible for this prose work. The number of parallel passages, however, has proved so considerable as to convince me that nobody but John Webster could have written this; for not only are several passages from his two printed works found in it, but numerous phrases were obviously borrowed from 'The Duchess of Malfi,' which (though it never appeared in print till 1623) must have been acted before December, 1614;* and from these 'Characters,' again, Webster took many a phrase when writing 'The Devil's Law Case' at a later date.]

The very motto affixed to the title-page in this sixth edition (never after reproduced) was especially familiar to Webster, the quotation from Martial, *Non norunt hæc monumenta mori*, occurring in the preface to 'The White Devil' (1612) as well as in the title of 'Monuments of Honour' (1624).

I append parallels, placing those from the 'Characters' of 1615 second in each case :—

White Devil (1612).

Vittoria. Your strict combined heads,
Which strike against this mine of diamonds,
Shall prove but glassen hammers. III. ii.
....meetes him as if Glasse should encounter
adamant.—A Worthy Commander.

* The actor William Ostler, who, according to the *Dramatis Personæ*, was the original Antonio, died in December, 1614, as the documents printed by Prof. C. W. Wallace in *The Times* (2 and 4 Oct., 1909) show.

† Prof. C. E. Gough, in his dissertation on Overbury's 'Characters,' Norwich, 1909, pointed out six parallel passages from 'The Duchess of Malfi'; however, he failed to recognize Webster's authorship. Let him find here an acknowledgment of the courteous assistance he has given me in my work.

Flamíneo. Religion! O! how it is commedled with pollicy! The first bloodshed in the world happened about religion.—III. ii.

Religion is his pretence of discontent.—'A Distaster of the Time.'

Flamíneo. And I do wish ingeniously for thy sake

The dog days all year long. III. ii.

He wishes the dogge dayes would last all yeere long.—'A Sexton.'

Cornelia. Since he paid the church-tithes duly. V. iii.

No neighbour of his should pay his tythes duly.—'Ameere Petifogger.'

The action of the play...without striving to make nature a monster.—Epilogue.

He doth not strive to make nature monstrous.He adds grace to the poets' labour.—'An Excellent Actor.'

Monumental Column (1613).

His rewards follow'd reason, ne'er were plac'd For ostentation. Ll. 41-2.

One whose bounty is limited by reason, not ostentation.—'A Noble and Retir'd Housekeeper.'

Who found weak numbers conquer, arm'd with right;

Who knew his humble shadow spread no more

After a victory than it did before. Ll. 75-7.

Never is he knownen to slight the weakest enemy that comes arm'd against him in the hand of Justice....He doth not think his body yeelds a more spreading shadowe after a victory then before.—'A Worthy Commander.'

Who knew that battles, not the gaudy show

Of ceremonies, do on Kings bestow

Best theatres. II. 90-92.

He knowes the hazards of battels, not the pompe of Ceremonies, are Souldiers best Theaters.—*Ibid.*

Duchess of Malfi (produced before 1615).

Antonio. But a most provident council, who dare freely

Inform him the corruption of the times....

Though some o' the court hold it presumption

To instruct princes what they ought to do,

It is a noble duty to inform them

What they ought to foresee. I. i.

There is no place wherein dissembling ought to have lesse credit, than in a Princes Counsel.—'A Reverend Judge.'

Antonio. If he laugh heartily, it is to laugh

All honesty out of fashion. I. i.

If all men were of his minde, all honestie would bee out of fashion.—'A Phantastique.'

Antonio. He never pays debts unless they be shrewd turns. I. i.

Debts hee ownes none, but shrewd turnes.—'An Intruder into Favour.'

Antonio. She throws upon a man so sweet a look That it were able to raise one.... I. i.

Bosola. You come from painting....from your scurvy face-physic.—II. i.

One looke of hers is able to put all face-physick out of countenance.—'A Happy Milkmaid.'

Bosola. I would have you learn to twirl the strings of your band with a good grace, and.... at the end of every sentence, to hum three or four times, or blow your nose till it smart again, to recover your memory.—II. i.

Hee hath learn't to cough, and spit, and blow his nose at every period, to recover his memory.—'A Fellow of a House.'

Ferdinand. He hath put a girdle 'bout the world And sounded all her quicksands. III. i.

He hath, as it were, put a gird about the whole world, and sounded all her quicksands.—'A Noble and Retired Housekeeper.'

Bosola. You are Your own chronicle too much, and grossly Flatter yourself. III. i.

His owne mouth is the chronicle of it.—'An Intruder into Favour.'

Duchess. For know, whether I am doom'd to live or die

I can do both like a prince. III. ii.

Whether his time call him to live or die, he can do both nobly.—'A Noble Housekeeper.'

Bosola. A politician is the devil's quilted anvil;he may work in a lady's chamber. III. ii.

Hee is a day-bed for the Divell to slumber-on.—'A Distaster of the Time.'

No place holds him....so securely as a Ladyes Chamber.—'A Iesuite.'

Delio. He hath worn gun-powder in 's hollow tooth for the tooth-ache.—III. iii.

....Gunpowder: if hee have worne it in his hollow tooth for the tooth-ach.—'A Roaring Boy.'

Pescara. These factions amongst great men, they are like

Foxes, when their heads are divided,

They carry fire in their tails. III. iii.

A meere Petifogger is one of Sampsons Foxes.—'A Meere Petifogger.'

Delio. In such a deformed silence witches whisper their charms.—III. iii.

Hee grumbles treason: but tis in such a deformed silence, as witches raise their spirits in.—'A Divellish Usurer.'

Madman. All the college may throw their caps at me; I have made a soap-boiler costive it was my masterpiece. IV. ii.

All the learned doctors may cast their caps at him.—'A Quacksalver.'

Bosola. Riot begins to sit on thy brow twenty years sooner than on a merry milkmaid's.—IV. ii. Character of 'A Happy Milkmaid.'

Cardinal. Although he do account religion
But a school-name. V. ii.
Friendship he accounts but a word without
any signification.—'A Divellish Usurer.'

Julia. Why, ignorance
In courtship cannot make you do amiss V. ii.
If you have a heart to do well.
Ignorance will not suffer her to doe ill, being
her minde is to doe well.—'A Happy Milkmaid.'

Bosola. The weakest arm is strong enough that
strikes
With the sword of Justice. V. ii.
To slight the weakest enemy that comes arm'd
against him in the hand of Justice.—'A Worthy
Commander.'

Bosola. For thou fall'st faster of thyself than
calamity V. v.
Can drive thee.
When he is falling, he goes of himselfe faster
than misery can drive him.—'An Intruder into
Favour.'

The Devil's Law Case (acted before 1623).

Leonora. Know, for your sakes,
I married, that I might have children,
And for your sakes, if you'll be rul'd by me,
I will never marry again. I. ii.
For her childrens sake she first marries, for
shee married that shee might have children, and
for their sakes shee marries no more.—'A Vertuous
Widdow.'

Crispiano. For the smallness of the kitchen,
without question,
Makes many noblemen....
Build the rest of the house the bigger. II. i.
Hee is the prime cause why Noblemen build
their houses so great, for the smalnesse of the
Kitchen, makes the house the bigger.—'A French
Cooke.'

Romelio. The court is or should be
As a bright crystal mirror to the world
To dress itself. III. iii.
She ought to be a mirrour for our yongest
Dames, to dresse themselves by.—'A Vertuous
Widdow.'

Romelio. Let me continue
An honest man; which I am very certain
A coward can never be. V. iv.
No coward can be an honest man.—'A Worthy
Commander.'

BON A. F. BOURGEOIS.

(To be continued.)

GEORGE BALLARD: 'THE HISTORY OF SUSANNAH.'

IN 1638 George Ballard published a small
volume with the above title, which was
"Printed by Thomas Harper for William
Hope, at the Vnicorn in Cornhill Neare the
Royal Exchange."

The author, who describes himself as
"the devoted honourer of the divine Muses,"
dedicated his work "To the right Honour-
able Anne Countesse of Northumberland,"

who, he says, "in countenancing Susannah's
story for Susannah's sake," will "perpetuate
through all generations" her name.

The only edition of this book in the
British Museum Library is that bequeathed by
the late Alfred H. Huth, which is dated 1638,
so, unless there was a previous edition, it was
published after Lady Northumberland's
death, which took place in December, 1637.

There is an interesting suit in the
Court of Chancery (Chancery Proceedings,
Series II., Bundle 395, No. 42), dated 1636,
relating to its publication. It is the "Com-
plaint of Richard Ballard, of London,
Esquire," who states that his brother,
"George Ballard, Gentleman," has "with
great paines and studie made and written a
book entitled the historie of Suzanna
in verse," which, having dedicated the same to
the Right Hon. Ann, Countess of North-
umberland, he left with the plaintiff to get
printed at the best rate he could.

The plaintiff,

"conceyving and soe being enformed that the
said booke was well and schollerlike written, and
in that respect a great number of them printed
would be easily vented,"

entered into communication with "one
Thomas Harpur, Citizen and Stacon^r of
London," for the printing of the said book.
And it was agreed that Harpur

"should print fiftene hundred of the said books,
and should finde paper for the doeing thereof to
and for your orator's only use and dispose, and
should delyver that number to your said orator
or where hee should appointe ymeadiately after
the same should be printed, and should not printe
or cause to be printed any more of the saide
books, nor anie of greater or lesser number than
fifteene hundred, nor should sell or cause to be
putt to sale anie of the said books to be printed."
Complainant further agreed to pay 11*l.* for
the paper and printing.

Now we come to the cause of the action,
which was the refusal of Harpur to deliver
the books without the payment of 1*l.* 10*s.*,
which the plaintiff was forced to pay in order
to obtain, not the 1,500 copies agreed upon,
but only "fowerteene hundred and odd
books, much short of the number." More-
over, the said Harpur "pretended himself
verie willing" to assist the plaintiff "in
the selling and venting of the said books,
and for that purpose recommended one
George Cleaver," to whom the plaintiff
delivered twenty-five copies, and who dis-
posed of them, together with

"soe great a number of the saide books printed
and sould by the said Harpur and Cleaver or some
other by there [sic] or one of their procurement,
privitie, or consens that the plaintiff cannot make
any vent or sale of anie more of his books."

The plaintiff further states that the above-mentioned persons have

"disparaged and disgraced the saide booke amongst Stationers and others, soe that your said orator is like to be circumvented not only of this money paide for the printinge of the saide books, but likewise hindred in the sale of all the rest of his books exceptinge the five and twenty sould be by George Cleaver."

Unfortunately the answer of the defendants is not attached to the complaint, so we have no means of knowing what defence was made.

As the complaint in the above suit is dated 1636, and the British Museum edition of the book is dated 1638, and published by the defendant, some satisfactory agreement must have been entered into. It seems evident that the latter is a second edition.

Possibly, as no other publication appears to be attributed to George Ballard, 'The History of Susannah' was the author's first and last experience of publishers.

It would be interesting to know who these two brothers, Richard and George Ballard, were.

PERCY D. MUNDY.

THE WEARING OF THE OAK.—In 'N. & Q.' 6 S. vii. 449, a question is asked as to why, on Royal Oak Day, 29 May, the wearers of oak sprigs change them at midday for a leaf of another kind. No answer was given to this query. In this part of Somerset the village children substitute ash or maple for oak in the afternoon. The children themselves can offer no explanation. It has been said that King Charles exchanged his oak tree for an ash during the day he was in hiding; but none of the narratives of the King's escape mentions this. In fact, they all say that he remained in the oak until nightfall.

ETHELBERT HORNE.

Downside Abbey, Bath.

COURT LEET: MANOR COURT. (See 10 S. vii. 327, 377; viii. 16, 93, 334, 413; 11 S. ii. 33; iv. 526; v. 78.)—At Manor Lodge, Frognal, on 9 June, Hampstead duly held its summer Court, with all the quaint observances connected therewith. From an interesting account of the proceedings in *The Hampstead and Highgate Express*, we learn that the number of copyholders has greatly diminished of late, in consequence of so many "enfranchisements" having been made. The curious fact is recorded of two brothers holding a well at North End, upon which quitrent is still paid, each brother possessing a half. "Suit rolls," "homage," "proclamations," "constables

of the manor," "headboroughs," all figure in the business transacted, which was followed by the customary luncheon, with toasts, at historic "Jack Straw's Castle."

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

A SHIPWRECK: TRISTAN DE ACUNHA.—The following interesting letter would seem to be worth publishing in 'N. & Q.' (the peculiarities of the document have been preserved in the transcript):—

Adm. 1/5132.

Tristan de Acunha 9th Jan^{ry} 1822.
To the Right Hon^{ble} Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

HON^{ble} SIRS,

We whose names are hereto subscribed most respectfully beg leave to call your Lordships attention to the following circumstances.

Having sailed from England in the Ship *Blenden Hall* Cap^t Alexander Greig for Bombay on the 9th May 1821, and proceeded as far as Lat: 37° South Longitude 11° 44' where we were Shipwrecked on the Desolate Island called Inaccessible on 23rd of July following, and should in all probability have remained for years in the Utmost distress and Anxiety subject to as much privation as ever fell to the lot of any people that have experienced a similar Misfortune, were it not for the Ships Carpenter Robert Peirce and Leonard Hawkesley Boatswain who framed a Boat out of part of the wreck the Ships boats having been lost; in which themselves and a few men of the Crew crossed over an Arm of the sea to the Island of Tristan de Acunha on the 8th of Nov^r 1821 after an attempt being previously made by six others of the Ships Company named Joseph Nibbs — Andrew McCulloch — McCallister — Macdougall — Smith & — Taylor who we lament to say have never been heard of since.

The Carpenter and Boatswain with the others arrived safe, had the good fortune to meet A Man named William Glass formerly a Corporal in the Royal Artillery and divers, that has been on the Island since Government sent some settlers with a small military force from the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1811, and which force was withdrawn about six months after.

This man with a Laudable Zeal that must ever reflect the Utmost Credit on himself and the few people* that are with him on the Island, immediately proceeded to Inaccessible bringing with them all manner of Refreshment for the relief of the unhappy sufferers, part of whom they took off the following morning to Tristan, where we all experienced such marked attention from himself Wife and People as soon made us appear new beings altogether, having not only given up their Houses and Beds for our accommodation but likewise all manner of refreshment & Wearing that they possessed, though putting themselves

* The names of the Tristan Islanders, "Wm. Glass, John Nankaril, Thos. Fortheringham, John Turnbull, John Taylor, and John Mooney. The two latter having been sent out by your Lordships Special order," follow the text of the letter, opposite the subscription, and before the Commander's signature.

at the same time to the greatest inconvenience, particularly as Mrs Glass being in a far advanced state of Pregnancy, such kindness having made so deep an impression on our Minds that distance nor time can never obliterate for their Conduct towards us throughout in hazarding their lives so often having to traverse twenty five miles in a dangerous and uncertain sea in Small Boats three times backwards and forwards, getting all hands 44 from the late Scene of our Misfortunes.

Under all these circumstances we most humbly intreat your Lordships will take such steps in recovering and causing to be paid to Cap^t James Todrig of Hackney London, such sums as may be allowed to the aforesaid Glass, and the others concerned in taking us off the Island of Inaccessible, as Cap^t T — is fully empowered to transact all business in England for these people. Our object in intruding so long on your Lordships Valuable time proceeds from a conviction that should there be any as we are given to understand there is) some allowance from the liberality of the Government at home to such men as Hazard their lives in taking off Shipwrecked people) (Particularly from a desolate Island, where for the time of 4 months we Suffered Hardships of every kind almost incredible & such as has Seldom fell to the lot of any set people.

We Humbly beg to
Subscribe ourselves
Your Lordships
Most Ob^t & Humble Servants

ALEX GREIG COMMANDER

Mrs. Mary Gormly
Miss Margaret Harris
Mrs. Ann Keys
Mrs. Pepper
John Pepper Lieut. H.C.S.*
W^m Law
Colin Mactavish Ass^t Surgeon H.C.S.
Mark Giberne Cadet H.C.S.
Richard Furlong
L. Harris L^t
John Patch Assis^t Surgeon H.C.S.
Robert Liddel Ass^t Surgeon H.C.S.
John McLennan, Ass^t Surgeon H.C.S.
Bernard Gormly Q^r M^r H.M.S. 17th Reg^t

George Symers Surgeon
Tho^s Symers 2nd Officer
Jn^o Scrymgour Chief Officer
H. M. Greig Jun^r Purser
Alex Greig Commander

[Endorsed]

Ap. 23. There is no such allowance, that my Lords know of, certainly none from this Office. ex^d 8 May 1. S.

In 'The Convict Ship,' by W. Clark Russell (p. 130), there is an interesting account of this island in 1835. There it is stated that Governor Glass, an Englishman (then getting on to be an old man), was a corporal when Cloete's garrison was withdrawn, and was left as a volunteer in charge of a wreck and some military stores in 1824. For Tristan was occupied by a detachment

of our artillery while Bonaparte was at St. Helena.

Two seamen of the St. Helena squadron settled on the island with him. Mrs. Glass was a mulatto woman from the Cape, and the wives of the other settlers were negresses from St. Helena. The population was then about forty; "though some of the women are well built and handsome, their complexions run from milk to chocolate."

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

WALA OF 'WIDSITH' AND "VALLIARICÆ INSULÆ."—A little geographical work called the 'Liber Generationis' was printed by Dr. Theodore Mommsen in 'Chronica Minora,' vol. i. It was compiled in the fifth or sixth century, and it has come down to us in four manuscripts, the oldest of which was written in the seventh century. It gives the following particulars about the Balearic Islands (p. 110, § 216):—

"Insulæ autem quæ pertinent ad Hispaniam Terraconensem tres sunt quæ appellantur Valliaricæ. Habent autem ciuitates quinque has: Ebuso, Palma, Pollentia, quæ dicitur Majorica, Iomæne,* Magone, quæ appellantur Minorica."

"Iomæne" became Jamna, and is now Ciudadela. "Magone" is Port Mahon.

The name given to the group of islands by the compiler of the 'Liber Generationis' is a spurious metaphony, that is to say, it is an intentional accommodation of the sound of the true word to a supposititious etymon. Cp. English Roth's child with Rothschild (*roth* + *schild*, i.e. "red shield"). The title accorded to Q. Cæcilius Metellus in B.C. 123 must be marked for length as follows: Bālēāric-us. But the word Valliaric-æ contains "Vallia," the name of the greatest of the Visigothic kings, and "ric-," the Gothic *reiki*, "rule," "power," and it must be marked thus: Vāllīāric-æ.

The metaphony is attributable either to the fact that Vallia, the king of the Visigoths who succeeded Singiric in Hispania Tarraconensis in October, 415, actually did conquer the Balearic Islands; or else to an uncritical attempt made by the geographer to harmonize a word that he could not understand with a well-known and much-honoured personal name. Cp. "Wala" in 'Widsith,' N. & Q., 11 S. vi. 7.

In 'Widsith,' l. 75, the poet tells us he was "mid Seringum." Mr. Chambers ('W.,' p. 212) and some other commentators believe that Widsith meant the Sères, i.e., Chinamen! But Latin *ē* in early loan-

* Probably stands for Honourable Company's Service.

* MS. has *tomæne* (with *t::i*).

words became *ī* in O.E.* In the next line Widsith tells us he visited *Cāsere*. This is the Count *Casarius* who ruled over *Wālarice*, i.e., the Gallias, and who was slain at Seville in 448 by a Gothic nobleman named *Agyulf*. Cp. "*Casere* weold *Creacum*," 'N. & Q.' 11 S. vii. 62.

Now *Singiric*, the king of the Visigoths who preceded *Wāla*, was a brother of *Sarus*, the enemy of *Ataulf*. In O.E. Germanic *Sār-* became *Sēr-*, and yielded *Sering-* as a patronymic, according to rule. Cp. *Cāsere* < **Casari* < *Casarius*; and *Casār* > *Cāsēr* > *casering*, a coin bearing *Caesar's* image.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

30, Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.

BRUCE : FREEMAN : PARRY : PYKE.—

"The will of one Archibald Bruce, surgeon in the Royal Navy, was proved in 1729 in the Consistory Court of Rochester, Kent. The will gives all to wife Jane; no other names mentioned. This, probably, is the Archibald Bruce mentioned in the will of one William Pyke, of Greenwich (about 1727)."

The above data were supplied by Mr. R. J. BEEVOR, M.A., St. Albans, England. (Cp. 10 S. viii. 45.)

I regret having overlooked the will of John Parry, of East Greenwich, Kent, 1781, in the book on 'Parry Wills' by Lieut.-Col. G. S. Parry (11 S. ix. 146, 193). I am again indebted to COL. PARRY for some new facts, for he has kindly informed me that at St. Paul's, Deptford, is an "altar-tomb" with the following inscriptions:—

"Mr. Isaac Parry of this parish died (8) Mar. 176(4), a. [aged] (55). Mary his relict, died (14) Oct., 1769, a. 60. John Parry, their son, died 25 Nov., 1769, a. 29; Mary, wife of Isaac Parry, jun., died Feb., 1777, a. 32. Mrs. Mary Parry, wife of John Parry and daughter of the above, died Apl. 24, 1793, a. 2(5). Mr. John Parry, son of the above John and Mary Parry, died Mar. 24, 1798, a. (5) years. [Apparently only one figure.]

"[Also] Mrs. Honour Higgins....Mr. Wm. Higgins....of the above-named Isaac Parry.... Oct. 30, 1798, a. 6(3). Also the remains of Mrs. Martha.... [The above on the top slab. There has also been an inscription at the side.]"

COL. PARRY remarks that he does not at present see any sufficient reason to connect John Parry of East Greenwich (1781) with these Deptford Parrys.

In the churchyard at St. Paul's, Deptford, is an "altar-tomb" with this inscription: "This is the family vault of James Pike," but if there was ever any other inscription it has disappeared.

* Cp. Wright, 'O.-E. Grammar,' 1908, § 125, and also the following instances: "*Sigene*": *Sēquana*; "*Liccit-felþ*": *Lēco-cēlum*; "*side*": *sēla* ("silk").

MR. R. J. BEEVOR will renew his search among wills proved in the Consistory Court of Rochester, Kent, as there are Greenwich wills to be found among them, and the connexion of James Pyke with Greenwich is an established fact.

"We have no evidence that the John Parry who married Mary Freeman in 1744 had any connexion with Greenwich. He cannot have been born later than 1724, and so he was not a son of Isaac Parry who died 1764, aged 55 (see p. 6 of Third Series of 'Extracts from British Archives,' in *Magazine of History*, New York). If it is proved that this John Parry was not of Greenwich, that need not disturb any previously framed hypotheses concerning him" (ex letter from Mr. BEEVOR, 16 March, 1914).

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1200, Michigan Av., Chicago.

"COB": "EYRER."—These two words, denoting respectively the male swan and the female, occur in the Account Roll of the Bursars of Winchester College for the year from Saturday before Michaelmas, 6 Hen. IV., to Michaelmas, 7 Hen. IV. (1405-6), in the following item, under the heading '*Custus necessarij*':—

"In soluto Willelmo swanherde de Twyforde pro j novo [*sic*] eyrer empt,' de eodem ad copuland,' cum le cobbe existente in riparia eo quod vetus eyrer occisa fuit cum j serpente anno ultimo elapso vjs. viijd."

H. C.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

GEORGE BUBB DODINGTON, LORD MELCOMBE.—I should be very glad to know if any specimens of this worthy's manuscript correspondence have been preserved in private collections. An interesting selection from his papers was published not long since by the Historical Manuscripts Commission ('Various Collections,' vol. vi.), but, as he was a most voluminous letter-writer, it seems likely that other effusions of his may still be in existence. LLOYD SANDERS.

59, Chancery Lane, W.C.

WHITFIELD.—Information is desired about the Whitfield family of Wem, Hodnet, and Whixall, Salop—especially evidence of baptism of Thomas Whitfield, who died 1773, and is buried at Whixall. He was born in 1678. Please reply direct to

E. S. B. WHITFIELD.

261, Lewisham High Road, S.E.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I should be extremely obliged if any of your readers could give me the reference to these lines, written some time ago :—

Gigantic daughter of the West,
We drink to thee across the Flood.
Hands all round !
God the tyrant's cause confound,
And the great name of England, round and round.

J. C. W.

[The lines seem an imperfect reminiscence of Tennyson's 'Hands All Round.']

The very law that moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source—
That law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course.

HENRY SAMUEL BRANDRETH

Haddon House, Weybridge, Surrey.

[The authorship of these lines was inquired for in the First Series of 'N. & Q.,' and at 1 S. xi. 394. ESTE (Samuel Timmins of Birmingham) stated that they came from "Mr. Rogers' beautiful 'Lines on a Tear.'" He gave the following as their correct form :—

The very law which moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source,
That law preserves the earth its sphere,
And guides the planets in their course.

The last verse of 'On a Tear,' p. 181 of the beautifully illustrated 'Poems by Samuel Rogers,' 1834, reads, however, in the first line "That very law," and in the third "a sphere."]

ADYE BALDWIN OF SLOUGH, 1764.—Is anything known of the above ? He was described in the will of Nathaniel Jenner of Widhill, Wilts, as "of Slough, Innholder."

R. J. FYNMORE.

PALM THE BOOKSELLER, SHOT BY NAPOLEON.—Has any biography ever been published of J. P. Palm, the German bookseller, who was shot by Napoleon's orders at Braunau on 26 Aug., 1806 ?

In 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' for 1908 it is recorded that Johann Philipp Palm was a bookseller of Nuremberg, who has acquired historic celebrity as a victim of Napoleonic tyranny for publishing or circulating a pamphlet entitled 'Germany in its Deepest Humiliation,' which indignantly referred to the conduct of the French troops in Bavaria.

There is also an account in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' (1911) on the same subject. It mentions that Palm was born 17 Nov., 1768, and that he married the daughter of the bookseller Stein, and adds that a life-size bronze statue was erected to his memory in Braunau in 1866, and on the centenary of his birth (1868) numerous patriotic meetings were held in Bavaria.

There is also a reference to Palm in William M. Sloane's 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,' vol. ii. chap. xxxiv. p. 270. The author mentions

"that Palm met death with the fortitude of a martyr, conscious that his blood was the seed of patriots."

The only other reference I have come across is to be found in a note of Sir George Trevelyan's 'Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay,' chap. xii. vol. ii. p. 251, and is an amusing account of a speech of Thomas Campbell's at a literary dinner. Campbell had audaciously proposed the health of the Emperor Napoleon at a time when it was anathema in England. Despite the groans with which the toast was received, Campbell explained that he admitted the Emperor was a tyrant, a monster, and, indeed, a foe to England and to the human race; yet that, in spite of all these faults, the Emperor was entitled to their gratitude on the simple ground that he had once shot a bookseller; and thus Campbell changed the groans of his audience into cheers.

It is rather curious that there does not appear to be any reference to this unfortunate bookseller in any volume of 'N. & Q.'—at least, I can find no entry of the name Palm in the ten General Indexes. Nor can I trace any allusion to him in *The Athenæum*, either in 1866 or on his centenary in 1868. Any information on this interesting topic would be welcomed.

F. C. WHITE.

ORIENTAL NAMES MENTIONED BY GRAY.—Can any one suggest a source for the following Oriental (or pseudo-Oriental) names mentioned by Gray in an unpublished letter to Walpole: Miradolin, the Vizier-azem, the Angel Israphiel, Abubekir, the Demon Negidher, the evil Tagot, the bowers of Admoim ? Also for the name Sarag, used by Gray as an equivalent for Cambridge ?

PAGET TOYNBEE.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks.

WANLESS.—Information is desired by the undersigned as to the use of the name Wanless, Wanlass, or Wanlys, and its etymology. It is used in Westmorland as the name of a house, and in Yorkshire is applied to two farms. In at least one other case in the same neighbourhood it is the name of an estate (?), farm (?), or field (?).

The only reference I can find is in a 'Dialect Dictionary,' where it is explained as "a surprise."

A. C. A.

[It is also known as a personal name: v. 4 S. i. 543.]

MARSACK.—At 7 S. xii. 409, 478, are references to Major Charles Marsack of Caversham Park, Oxfordshire.

In Burke's 'Landed Gentry' (1905) the genealogy of Roome is given:—

"This family traces descent from Will. Roome, Esq., who during the reign of George II. possessed landed property in Yorkshire, and m. Margareta Holcroft (d. 1782), dau. of Margaret, Comtesse de Marsac, of Caversham Park, Oxon, whose family left France during the Huguenot dispersion and became attached to the Court of Hanover, and who, with her father the Count de Marsac, came over with the Court to England."

I am interested to know if there is any foundation for this story of the rather unusual English name Marsack being derived from a "Comtesse de Marsac."

As a matter of fact, there was no such person as a "Comtesse" connected with Caversham Park. That place was purchased by Major Charles Marsack in about 1790, on his return from India with a great fortune.

I believe the Margaret Holcroft referred to above was niece of Major C. Marsack, and daughter of Thomas Holcroft the dramatist. *Vide* Hazlitt's 'Life of Holcroft.'

G. J., F.S.A.

ACTION OF VINEGAR ON ROCKS.—It is stated in Juvenal, x. 153, that Hannibal "montem rumpit aceto," and Livy (xxi. 37, 2) relates that Hannibal blasted the rocks by pouring vinegar on them when heated by fire. Pliny mentions it as a common process in the Spanish mines. Commenting on this, a well-known editor writes: "Calcareous rocks would be dissolved by vinegar; it is doubtful whether heat would add to the effect."

Can any correspondent kindly add to the present meagre explanation of the process?

H. I. A.

[Livy's "ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt" hardly implies blasting: rather a dissolving of the surface which would have the effect of softening the rock. See 4 S. ii. 289, 350, 443, 490, 534; iii. 136; 5 S. ix. 204; 8 S. iv. 85.]

JOHN TEKELL OF SPITALFIELDS.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me information concerning this man, who was a dyer of scarlet cloth, or a weaver, in Spitalfields some time between 1780–1800? He was born in Gloucestershire in 1737 or 1739. He was supposed to have a country house somewhere near London, or possibly a place of residence in London. I also wish to know the date of his death and place of burial.

Can any reader inform me if there were Tekells at Hambledon, Surrey, or Hambledon, Hampshire, during the period 1780–1800? Are there any records extant of dyers or weavers of that period?

FRED TEKELL.

"DUNNAGE": "RUSSHEWALE."—Part of the expenditure for the galley called the Philip, built at Lynn in 1336 (Acc. Exch., K.R., Bundle, 19, No. 31, m. 1.) was:—

"in cccc et dimidia bordarum de Thorndene in Norwagia pro calfettacione et Dennagio dictæ Navis emptis de Petro de Waltone precii centena xxxs."

Again (*ibid.*, m. 4):—

"In diuersis cordis de Russhevale cum schiuis et Trussis pro vno rakke inde faciendū."

This appears (in another hand) revised in the margin to:—

"In pelle et russewale shiues et poliues xlvi. xvijs."

Are we to suppose the "rakke," whatever its purpose, was made of rushes?

Q. V.

PUBLICATION OF BANNS: CURIOUS PHRASES.—I hear that when banns of marriage are published for the first time a local phrase declares the woman to be "creased in the knees"; when for the second time, "broken in the knees"; and when for the third time, "thrown over pulpit."

If after due publication of the banns one party declines to marry, the offender is said to have "scorned the Church," and I am told that not more than a couple of generations ago fees or fines were given to the clergy.

Will some contributors kindly inform me whether these are purely local phrases, or are known in other parts of the kingdom?

(Rev.) F. J. ODELL, R.N.

Lapford, North Devon.

STEVENS.—When I was a small boy, some of the old people told me at Hybla House, co. Kildare, Ireland, that when Squire Stevens lived there, before my father, a Miss Stevens was born and lived there. As the matter would be of much interest to me, I should be glad if any reader would kindly give me any particulars as to whether a Miss Stevens was really born at Hybla House or not.

I have seen Chambers's 'Book of Days,' but not got much information from it further than what was told me years ago.

E. A. W. EXSHAW.

CHILEAN VIEWS.—I shall be greatly obliged for descriptions of any prints relating to Chile, giving title of subject, artist, engraver, size, date of publication, and where published—also, whether coloured or not.

I am particularly anxious to get the description of an aquatint view of Valparaiso, in colours, published in London probably between the years 1820 and 1840.

QUEN SABB.

ORLEBAR.—Information for family history purposes concerning the Orlebars prior to 1650 would be greatly appreciated. The surname (an uncommon one) is found recorded in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire, 1100–1914; in Essex, Suffolk, and City of London, 1600–1800. It appears also as Orlebere, Orlibar, Orlyngbere, Orlyngbury, and with the prefix "De."

GERALD ORLEBAR.

Silsoe Ampthill, Beds.

SEMAPHORE SIGNALLING STATIONS.—I am desirous of tracing the locality of these stations between London and Portsmouth, and London and Plymouth. There are people alive now who recollect their use.

BLAIR COCHRANE.

WILLS AT ST. PAUL'S.—Has any calendar of the wills in the keeping of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's been printed?

W. B. GERISH.

Replies.

SIR GREGORY NORTON, THE REGICIDE, AND HIS SON SIR HENRY.

(1 S. ii. 216, 251; 6 S. xii. 187; 7 S. viii. 324, 394; 10 S. vii. 168, 330, 376, 416.)

THE Nortons of Rotherfield and the Nortons of Southwick have been fully dealt with in the pages of 'N. & Q.' Incidentally, Sir Gregory Norton, the regicide, and Sir Henry Norton his son have been referred to.

Much information relating to the regicide and his son has recently come under my notice, and at the same time a few additional facts relating to the two families mentioned above.

Nothing seems to be known of the parentage or of the early history of Sir Gregory Norton. One contributor to 'N. & Q.' is inclined to believe that he belonged to the Nortons of Kent. Sir Dudley Norton, Secretary of State for Ireland (1612–34), son of John Norton of Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, is said to have had a brother Gregory

holding a commission in the Irish army (*Herald and Gen.*, iv. 288). This Gregory may have been the "regicide" or his father.

Another contributor says it is thought he was either a grandson or nephew of this Sir Dudley Norton, who retired from office in 1634 from age and infirmity.

Published accounts of Sir Gregory Norton in later life have come very largely from the pens of his enemies, so that it is very difficult to tell his story impartially. A search through the State Papers of his period seems to point to the fact that he was a shrewd fellow, and one keenly alive to his own interests and the "wherewithal." In a scarce work entitled

"The true character of the educations, inclinations, and several dispositions of all and every one of those bloody and barbarous persons, who sate as judges upon the life of our late Dread Sovereign King Charles I. of ever Blessed Memory. London, 1660,"

we read the following description of Sir Gregory:—

"A man of no considerable fortune before these wars, but he obtained afterwards Richmond House [Palace], and much of the King's goods for an inconsiderable value, which made him to lend so ready an eare for the taking away of the King's life, he being one of the Judges that murmured themselves into a conspiracy against it."

The 'History of King-Killers,' 1719, describes him as

"the poor scoundrel regicide and beggarly knight, one of the pensioners of the King, who, in return for the bread he had eaten and for being kept from starving, became one of the King's murderers, sitting in the court to try him, and signing the warrant for execution, for which diabolical action he was rewarded with Richmond House and Manor, escaping the more proper reward of his villainy, an halter, by dying before the Restoration."

In a curious broadside dated 1660, and entitled

"The Picture of the Good Old Cause drawn to the Life in the Effigies of Master Praise-God-Barebone with several examples of God's judgments on some Eminent Engagers against Kingly Government,"

we learn that Sir Gregory Norton

"died raving mad, which by his Physicians was not imputed to the distemper of his body, but a troubled, disquieted mind; he was one of the King's judges."

Created a baronet of Ireland on 27 April, 1624, he was described as "of Charlton, co. Berks." In 1645 he was M.P. for Midhurst, Sussex, in the Long Parliament. He married Martha, daughter of Bradshaw Drew of Chichester, Sussex, and widow of John Gunter of Racton, Sussex. His son

Henry—of whom more later—succeeded to his father's estates and baronetcy, and married Mabella, daughter of Sir Richard Norton, Bart., of Rotherfield in East Tynd (Hants)—a match which has given rise to great confusion in the Norton of Rotherfield pedigree. Sir Henry Norton was apparently no blood relation of his wife.

At Somerset House, in the Will Register for 1652 (Bowyer, fol. 179), is a reference to the will of "Sir Gregorie Norton of the Parish of Pauls Covent Garden in the Countie of Middlesex Baronet." The will itself is dated 12 March, 1651, and contains these words:—

"First whereas I have mortgaged my land in Penn in the Countie of Bucks to Robert Johnson of Lond on Esquire I leave the redemption thereof to my unnaturallie dysobedient sonne Henrie Norton."

The testator confirms settlement by deed of his other property, and expresses the wish to be buried in or near Richmond. He was buried in the Richmond Parish Churchyard on 26 March, 1652. The will was proved on 24 Sept., 1652, by Dame Martha Norton, the relict, who on 20 Oct., 1655, married Robert Gordon, Viscount Kenmure.

This nobleman was born in November, 1622, and succeeded to the peerage in October, 1643. It is said he suffered much on account of his loyalty to the King, and was excepted from Cromwell's "Act of Grace," 1654. He died at Greenlaw in 1663. His widow died about 1671, the will being proved in November of that year. According to Robert Baillie,

"Kennure cast himself away on a foolish marriage which would accomplish the ruin of his family."

The "disobedience" of Sir Gregory Norton's son referred to above was most likely no more than his disapproval of his father's extreme anti-Royalism, for, as we shall see later, Henry's wife speaks of her husband's abhorrence of the deeds perpetrated by the father, Sir Gregory. Succeeding to his father's baronetcy and estate, Henry legally held these until the Restoration, when the post-mortem attainder of his father in 1660 deprived him of both alike.

On 10 March, 1658, Sir Henry was enrolled in the Register of Gray's Inn; and in January, 1659, he was elected M.P. for Petersfield, Hants, in the Parliament of Richard Cromwell, but unseated by resolution of the House on 22 March of the same year.

ALBERT A. BARKAS.

Richmond, Surrey.

(To be continued.)

CHAPEL-HOUSE (11 S. ix. 489).—If R. A. H. will refer to road-books such as Kearsley's 'Traveller's Entertaining Guide through Great Britain,' 1801; Cary's 'New Itinerary,' 5th ed., 1812; Paterson's 'Roads,' 18th ed., by Edward Mogg, 1826, he will find that Chapel House, Oxfordshire, is, or was, between Enstone and Long Compton, being about ten miles north-west of Woodstock, and about one mile north-east of Chipping Norton.

It was apparently a place where a good inn might be expected, seeing that it was where the road from Banbury entered that between Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon, which was part of the road from London to Shrewsbury.

Kearsley (col. 133) says "a good inn," but gives no name. Cary (col. 236) gives "Shakespeare's Head"; W. C. Oulton in his 'Traveller's Guide,' 1805, which is a gazetteer, not a road-book, the same name, spelt "Shakespeare." At Chapel House was a receiving-house for letters.

Another name appears to have been "Chapel house on the heath." See Gough's 'Camden's Britannia' (1789), i. 294.

"Chapel house before-mentioned was an antient chapel used by pilgrims; in later times it was converted into a public house, and by the industry of the present proprietor it has arisen to an inn of the better sort. In digging to enlarge it bodies were found in stone coffins; in one a number of beads and a silver crucifix; three urns in a small vault like oven: many fragments of stone mullions and painted glass. The cemetery is under the present high road."—*Ibid.*, p. 295.

If we may assume that the said "present proprietor," or some one like him, was in possession of the inn at Chapel House, called, perhaps, the "Shakespeare's Head," in 1776, it is easy to account for Johnson's remarks on "the felicity of England in its taverns and inns" (Boswell's 'Life of Samuel Johnson,' ninth edition, 1822, ii. 436, under date 21 March, 1776).

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The following is taken from Mr. H. A. Evans's 'Highways and Byways in Oxford and the Cotswolds' (1905), pp. 382-3:—

"The direct road [from Chipping Norton] to Enstone and Oxford ascends to the right at the northern extremity of the main street, but in order to visit Great Tew we must go a few miles out of our way. Accordingly, we keep straight on by the Banbury road, and at the first cross-roads we pass, a few yards on our right, all that is left of the once famous coaching inn at Chapel House. It had its gardens and its bowling green, and was well known to all frequenters of the road as one of the pleasantest houses of entertainment in the Midlands. But in the forties, when the coaches came to an end, Chapel House, like many

another cheerful wayside hostelry, found its occupation gone; what was left standing of the house was turned into labourers' cottages, and the extensive stabling devoted to farm purposes. Its isolated, desolate situation must have made it doubly welcome to the half-frozen outside passenger, whose twenty-mile drive over the North Oxfordshire downs enabled him to regard the blazing fire and good old English cheer which awaited him with feelings which may well be envied by the modern occupant of an artificially heated railway carriage."

"As for the chapel, which gave the place its name, it belonged to the Priory of Cold Norton....and was intended for the use of the laity; the site of the Priory is marked by the Priory Farm, half-a-mile to the east; while a further relic of the foundation is to be found in the Priory mill, more than a mile to the north. This Priory of Augustinian canons was founded in the twelfth century by William Fitzalan, lord of Chipping Norton, 'to the honour of God, St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Giles.' After the death of the last Prior, in 1496, the foundation died out, and its estates were bestowed by Henry VII. on the Convent of St. Stephen at Westminster. From this house they were soon after purchased by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and given by him to his new foundation of Brasenose College, in whose possession they still remain."

A. R. BAYLEY.

Chapel House is $72\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Marble Arch, almost midway between Woodstock and Shipston. In the 1824 edition of Paterson's 'Roads' the name of the inn there is given as "Shakespeare's Head." Modern maps mark an inn at the cross-roads, but, though I have ridden past it many times, I cannot now say that I remember it.

C. B. WHEELER.

Chapel House is near Chipping Norton and the inn mentioned was probably an old coaching house called "The Silent Woman," now converted into several cottages. Chapel House will be found on the Oxfordshire Ordnance Survey Map. WM. JAGGARD.

[A. C. C., MR. WILLIAM MERCER, and MR. WM. H. PEET also thanked for replies.]

TIPPOO SAHIB'S STICK (11 S. ix. 408, 477).—A stick formerly belonging to Tippoo Sahib is in the possession of some members of my family in Hampshire. It is built up of alternate lengths of ivory and ebony, and has a crutch handle consisting of an ivory tusk about 5 in. long. It was given to my great-grandfather, Rear-Admiral Henry Stuart, R.N., by his uncle, Lieut.-General James Stuart, who commanded the Bombay army at the siege and capture of Seringapatam in May, 1799. This officer was formerly in the Seaforth Highlanders, of which regiment he became Colonel-in-Chief.

He was also Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army.

I believe this stick has no inscription on it, and, as far as I know, it has never been exhibited. EVAN W. H. FYERS.

Wellington Club, S.W.

"BLIZZARD" AS A SURNAME (11 S. ix. 290, 396, 437, 456).—The name of Blezard is also found in Westmorland; the author of 'Original Westmorland Songs' was T. Blezard, who resided near Windermere about 1858. The above work, of which I have seen only part i., related chiefly to scenes and incidents in the districts of Kendal and Windermere, and contained notes and a glossary of the local words to be found in the songs.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

While the owners of this name are not numerous, they are fairly well distributed over the North American continent. Here are a few of the cities where they are to be found:—

Atlanta, Atlantic City, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Camden, Columbus, Dayton, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), Richmond, Rochester, Salt Lake City, Scranton, Seattle, Spokane, Toledo, Toronto, Washington.

JOHN E. NORCROSS.

Brooklyn, U.S.

MISSIONARY SHIP DUFF (11 S. ix. 410, 457, 512).—The following may be more accessible works on the above subject: Cousins, 'The Story of the South Seas'; Stead, 'Captain James Wilson'; Horne, 'Story of the London Missionary Society.' I have obtained these references from a little book lately published by the S.P.G. entitled 'Yarns of the South Sea Pioneers,' pp. 13-20.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

ALEXANDER STRAHAN (11 S. ix. 490).—Mr. Strahan, the publisher, was born about 1830, and is, I believe, still living. He had no connexion with the Moxon business, although he succeeded that firm as the publisher of Tennyson's works. Mr. Strahan gave some account of his career, under the title of 'Twenty Years of a Publisher's Life,' in a magazine entitled *The Day of Rest*, published by himself during 1881. It was announced in 1882 as to appear in volume form by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, but it was never issued. See also 'A Great Publisher from the North of Scotland' (Alexander Strahan), *Inverness Courier*, 20 Dec., 1903, and an article by Mr. Strahan on

Charles Knight in *Good Words*, September, 1867. In 'The Recollections of Isabella Fyvie Mayo,' 1910, will be found some interesting details of the career of Mr. Strahan, who was for some time a prominent figure in the literary and publishing world.

WM. H. PEET.

HENRY HASE (11 S. ix. 449).—Abraham Newland, after holding office as Chief Cashier of the Bank of England for nearly thirty years, died 21 Nov., 1807, and an official notice was issued that on and after 1 Jan., 1808, Bank of England notes would be made payable to "Henry Hase or bearer." The phrase "To the tune of Henry Hase" would to-day be "To the tune of a fiver."

It may be worth recording that during the tenure of office by a later Cashier the notes were known by the more poetical name of "the Promise of May."

J. H. K.

[J. F. also thanked for reply.]

THE "FLASH" OF THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS (11 S. ix. 488).—According to the 'Records and Badges of Every Regiment and Corps in the British Army,' by Chichester and Burges-Short, published by William Clowes & Sons, Ltd., in 1895, officers and sergeants of this regiment are distinguished by wearing "the flash," a bow of broad black silk ribbon with long ends, attached to the back of the tunic-collar. No authentic explanation of the origin of the flash has appeared, and the official returns throw no light upon the subject. In an inspection report of 1786 it is noted that "the officers of this regiment wear the hair turned up behind." This method of having the hair fastened up with a bow or flash was then or later the "grenadier fashion" of wearing it. Probably the flash was retained to commemorate some such distinctive method of dressing the hair in use in the regiment in the days of queues and hair powder. The regiment was founded in 1689 from some thirteen separate companies raised in 1686.

There are two separate histories of the regiment:—

(a) *The Historical Record of the 23rd or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1689-1850*. Illustrated. Published by Parker in 1850.

(b) *Historical Record of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers*. By Major Rowland Broughton-Mainwaring. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Illustrated. London, Hatchards, 1889.

G. YARROW BALDOCK, Major.
South Hackney, N.E.

For the ornament consisting of three short pieces of black velvet ribbon sewn to the collar of a full-dress tunic, and hanging down the back, supposed to be the remains of the bow which fastened the "queue," and now worn only by the officers of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, see 8 S. vii. 311 (20 April, 1895). From 1700 onwards the word was used as slang for a periwig or peruke, and is derived from the verb "to flash," itself apparently of onomatopœic origin.

A. R. BAYLEY.

"AMONG THE BLIND THE ONE-EYED MAN IS KING" (11 S. ix. 369, 412, 477).—As to the mention of Erasmus at the second reference, I may, perhaps, point out that in 'Adagia, id est Proverbiorum, Paræmiarum . . . Collectio,' the proverb "Inter cæcos regnat strabus" is among those under the heading 'Excellentia et Inæqualitas,' which is a subdivision of 'Dignitas, et Excellentia, et Inæqualitas': in the edition of 1599, col. 479; in that of 1670, p. 188.

Perhaps the order of the proverbs collected by Michael Apostolios has not always been the same. In my copy, printed by the Elseviers in 1653, the proverb, 'Ἐν τοῖς τυφλοῖς λάμῳ βασιλεύει,' is to be found at Cent. VIII. Prov. 31. The Latin equivalent in the opposite column is: "Cæcorum in patria luscus rex imperat omnis." In a note, p. 310, γλάμων appears as an alternative for λάμων. The note gives Ἐν τυφλῶν πόλει Γλαμῶς βασιλεύει, of which the full reference is to be found in Liddell and Scott, s.v. γλαμῶς, "Proverb. ap. Schol. Il. 24. 192."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"CORVICER" (11 S. ix. 308, 395, 477).—At the time the parish registers began, this name had almost become obsolete.

On the Preston (Lancs) Guild Roll for 1415 there were no fewer than eight tradesmen described as "corvisers." They were admitted by the payment of fines, as their fathers were not on the earlier Guild Rolls. In 1562 there were seven of this trade admitted, but they are all described as "shoemakers."

HENRY FISHWICK.

BOOKS ON CHELSEA (11 S. ix. 479).—The kilns alluded to existed in 1908 in a poor street between Fulham Road and the river.

There is no question of the More family group being "lost": it is in the possession of a descendant, and is highly prized.

LONDONER.

SIR JACOB ADOLPHUS (11 S. ix. 268, 397).—He was appointed a Hospital Mate in the Army by warrant dated 2 Oct., 1795. In May, 1797, he became Lieutenant and Surgeon of the New Romney Fencible Cavalry, with which regiment he served during the rebellion in Ireland, until the corps was reduced in 1800. He then reverted to his employment as Hospital Mate until he obtained a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the 60th Foot, 10 Oct., 1802. He passed through the grades of Regimental Surgeon, Staff Surgeon, and Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and became Inspector of Hospitals, by brevet, 27 May, 1825. On his retirement on half-pay in November, 1827, he was promoted to the permanent grade of Inspector of Hospitals. He took part in the Walcheren Expedition, but his service abroad was principally in the West Indies. There he appears to have passed his early years, having served his apprenticeship to a medical practitioner in Spanish Town, Jamaica. On 19 Nov., 1816, the degree of M.D. was conferred on him by Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

A son, Edwin Adolphus, M.D. Edin. 1838 (born 5 March, 1817), was an officer in the Medical Service of the Army from 1839 to 1849. W. JOHNSTON, Col.
Newton Dee, Murtle, Aberdeen.

"TITMARSH" IN AN ALLEGED POEM BY TENNYSON (11 S. ix. 487).—This bird is, I believe, a titmouse (*Parus*)—most probably *P. palustris*. It figures in the Index of Swainson's 'Provincial Names and Folk-Lore of British Birds,' and lures you to p. 33, but is not to be found when you get there. ST. SWITHIN.

The latest authority (Mr. H. Kirke Swann, in his 'A Dictionary of English and Folk Names of British Birds,' 1913) does not include the word "titmarsh."

It may be that the marsh tit is intended; if so, the British species is now termed *Parus palustris dresseri*, Stejn. The British willow-tit, *P. atricapillus kleinschmidti*, Hellm., and the Northern willow-tit, *P. atricapillus borealis*, Selys., have often been confounded with the British marsh tit ('A Hand-List of British Birds,' by Ernst Hartert, F. C. R. Jourdain, N. F. Ticehurst, and H. F. Witherby, 1912).

If in the poem the word "titmouse" had been used, it would not have affected the scansion, and would have retained the form employed by the older authors

—MacGillivray and Yarrell having set the fashion of abbreviating it to "tit."

The term "blackcap" for this species is to be deprecated, as this is the recognized shortened name of the blackcap warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla atricapilla*, Linn.

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

NELL GWYN: ROSE GWYN (11 S. ix. 410).

—Mr. Cecil Chesterton probably derived his information from the notes to Mr. Gordon Goodwin's admirable edition of Peter Cunningham's 'Story of Nell Gwyn' (see p. 215). It would appear that in December, 1663, "Rose Gwynn" was imprisoned in Newgate for robbery, but she possessed influence enough to gain a reprieve before judgment at the Old Bailey, and she was visited in prison by the King's favourite, Thomas Killigrew, and by Browne, the Duke of York's cupbearer. On 30 Dec. she obtained her discharge, having pleaded that her father had lost all he had in the service of the late King ('Cal. State Papers, Dom.,' 1663-4, pp. 390, 393). The probabilities point to this Rose being Nell Gwyn's sister of that name.

Rose Gwyn's first husband is stated to have been John Cassells, who apparently flourished as a highway "captain" for a time, and died in 1675, leaving his widow penniless. Charles II. gave her a pension of 200*l.* a year on the Irish establishment, which she enjoyed until the accession of William and Mary. Subsequently she married a person named Forster, and received a legacy of 200*l.* from her sister Nell in the first codicil of the latter's will, and a further sum of 200*l.* in the second codicil. Her husband was bequeathed "a ring of the value of forty pounds or forty pounds to buy him a ring." Nothing further seems to be known of her. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

JOHN SWINFEN (11 S. ix. 307, 375, 438).—The following additional particulars may be found useful. John Swinfen was M.P. for Stafford, not Tamworth, in the Long Parliament, from 30 Oct., 1645, until secluded in "Pride's Purge" in December, 1648. He was eldest son of Richard Swinfen of Swinfen, co. Stafford, by Joan, daughter of George Curitall, gent. He was born 19 March, 1612/13, bapt. at Welford 28 March; succeeded his father 10 May, 1659; married, 26 July, 1632, Anne, daughter of Mr. John Brandreth; and died 29 March, buried 13 April, 1694, at Welford, having survived all his sons. His wife was buried at Welford 29 April, 1690. Their only daughter and

heiress, Mary, married John Ferris. John Swinfen represented Tamworth in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, 1659, and after the Restoration sat for Stafford (1660), Tamworth again (1661-79, March-July, 1679, and 1681), and Beeralston (1690, till his death).

W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

"THE BROAD ARROW" (11 S. ix. 481).—For what they may be worth, I have extracted the following from the 'History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London,' by C. Welch, F.S.A. :—

1474-5. "Itm. delu'yd a ponchon of yrn (iron) w^t ye brode arowe hede fore the forfet marke."

In an inventory of goods belonging to the Pewterers' Company :—

1489-90. "It. a punchon of Iron w^t abrode arowe hede grauynd therein."

1564-5. "Itm. pd. for a hammer & a chesell & mending the Brode Arowhedd to saye the Tynne. iij. s. iij. d."

Although the above references in no way refer to the broad arrow as the "King's mark," it is at this early date evidently one used under authority, and is first spoken of in 1474 as the "forfet" mark, wherewith, it is supposed, all wares of inferior metal or workmanship were branded, and ultimately forfeited by the maker and melted down. Secondly, in 1564 it is mentioned as the mark used for assaying the tin, and more directly implies under royal authority than when it was used as a company mark for confiscated wares.

HOWARD H. COTTERELL, F.R.Hist.S.
Foden Road, Walsall.

"BLANDANDERED" (11 S. ix. 487).—In Kipling's story 'With the Main Guard' (see 'Soldiers Three') the Irishman Mulvaney, a splendid soldier ruined by the habit of drinking, helps his comrades through a night of terrible heat in India by his wonderful gift of story-telling. On being complimented upon what he has done, "he looked at me wearily; his eyes were sunk in his head, and his face was drawn and white. 'Eyah,' said he, 'I've blandandered thim through the night somehow, but can thim that helps others help themselves? Answer me that, Sorr!'"

C. L. S.

LOMBARD STREET BANKERS: SIR STEPHEN EVANCE (11 S. ix. 230, 272, 298, 373, 453, 494).—The Calendars of Treasury Papers and of State Papers, William and Mary, contain a number of entries in reference to Sir Stephen Evance—or Evans, as the name is more frequently spelt in these volumes.

In 1694 Sir John Somers, writing to the King, states: "Sir Stephen Evans and Sir John Foeche are very considerable men in the City, and very useful to you upon all occasions of loans." Evance was one of the Commissioners of Excise, and was appointed one of the Commissioners to the Lieutenancy of the City of London in 1694. He was concerned with army clothing contracts, was first Governor of the Hollow Sword-Blade Company, and connected with other chartered companies. It appears that he was born in New England, probably of Welsh parentage. Evance is still the pronunciation of Evans in, at any rate, some parts of Wales.

RHYS JENKINS.

REV. RICHARD SCOTT (11 S. ix. 430, 498).—There is, it is true, some probability that the Dublin graduate mentioned by Mr. HIPWELL in his kind reply was identical with the Rev. Richard Scott, M.A., who came from Fakenham to King's Lynn in 1797, but positive testimony to that effect has not hitherto been forthcoming.

A few additional clues may, perhaps, enable some of your readers to clear the matter up one way or another. The Richard Scott, aged 20, who entered Dublin University as a Sizar on 16 June, 1778, was the son of a farmer in co. Clare; he had been educated previously by a Mr. Numan (Dublin University Matriculation Books).

R. S. H.

Peterborough.

THE VOYAGE OF THE PROVIDENCE: CAPT. BLIGH (11 S. ix. 489).—In the June catalogue of second-hand books on sale by R. Hall of Tunbridge Wells occurs the following :—

"Bligh (Lt. W.) Voyage to the South Sea for the purpose of Conveying the Bread-Fruit Tree to the West Indies in H.M.S. the *Bounty*, including account of the Mutiny and subsequent voyage—plate and charts, 4to, 1st ed., 1792."

Possibly this may be the book to which Mr. Tew refers. A copy is in the London Library.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

DIDO'S PURCHASE OF LAND (11 S. ix. 47, 353, 474).—See 'Die Historie von einer Frau genant Melusine' in 'Deutsche Volksbuecher,' Langewiesche, 1912, p. 378. This is a reprint of the 1456 German version, by Tuering von Ruggeltingen, of a contemporary French version of the Latin of Jean d'Arras. There is a curious woodcut illustrating the measuring of the land.

D. L. GALBREATH.

"IONA" (11 S. ix. 490).—In the Gaelic language at the present day it is called "I" (pronounced as *e* in English), which simply means "island," but the ancient form "Ioua," used by Adamnan, the ninth Abbot of Iona, who died in the year 703, is still occasionally employed.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

"Ioua" is a genuine form, ordinarily used by Adamnan in mentioning *Ioua insula*, the island of Hy, an adjective with a fem. termination derived from a root-form *Iou*. But in his second preface he says that Columba was homonymous with Iona (Jonah) the prophet, whose name in Hebrew signifies "dove." This explanation, coupled with the connexion between Columba and his island, led to the erroneous form "Iona," and the conversion of an adjective into a place-name.

J. T. F.

Durham.

OLD ETONIANS (11 S. ix. 489).—(11) Robert Shapland Carew, admitted 5 July, 1765, left 1767, was only son of Shapland C. of Castle Boro, co. Wexford, by Dorothy, dau. and coheir of Isaac Dobson. He was M.P. for Waterford, 1776–1800, and co. Wexford, 1806–7. He married Anne, dau. and heir of the Rev. Richard Pigott, D.D., of Dysart, Queen's Co., in May, 1783, and was father of a son of the same name, who was created Baron Carew. He died 29 March, 1829.

R. M. GLENCROSS.

Makshufa, Harefield Road, Uxbridge.

DANISH LYRICS (11 S. ix. 489).—The most prominent lyrical poets of Scandinavia of recent or contemporary date are Holger Drachmann, Viggo Stuckenborg, J. Aakjær, and Valdemar Rórdam, in Denmark; O. Levertin, Gustav Fróding, Pelle Molin, and V. v. Heidenstam, in Sweden; and H. Wildenvey and Olaf Bull in Norway. Stuckenborg, Levertin, and Fróding are dead.

W. R. PRIOR.

National Liberal Club.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS (11 S. ix. 449, 490).—MR. A. L. HUMPHREYS at the latter reference is in error in his statement that "a Privy Councillor must be a natural-born subject of Great Britain." A notable exception was Max Müller, who was appointed as a "naturalized British subject." I saw him in his robes after the honour was bestowed on him, and he was justly proud of the distinction. His wish that we should meet again in Florence was, I painfully recall, his last *adieu to me on that occasion*.

WILLIAM MERCER.

ELFOU (11 S. ix. 470).—Perhaps Edfu is meant, which lies between Luxor and the First Cataract on the Nile. The Greek name of one of the nomes of Upper Egypt was Apollinopolis Magna. Ptolemy IV., Philopator (B.C. 222), founded a temple there.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The engraving evidently represents the famous temple at Edfu, on the left bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt. Edfu is the Ἀπόλλωνος πόλις or Ἀπόλλωνος πόλις μεγάλη of the Greeks, and the Apollinis of Pliny, 'Nat. Hist.' 5, 9 (11), 60.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[Several other correspondents take what seems certainly the right view—that "El fou" is simply a misprint.]

WEST INDIAN FAMILIES (11 S. ix. 489).—See 'Sketch Pedigrees of some of the Early Settlers in Jamaica,' by Noël B. Livingston (Kingston, Educational Supply Co., 1909, 8vo, pp. 139, iv.). A wealth of material, admirably indexed, will be found in the Slave Compensation Papers, made available for public examination at the Record Office in March, 1913. They comprise 1,847 volumes, and are catalogued under T. 71.

J. M. BULLOCK.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

RAWDON FAMILY (11 S. ix. 428, 475).—In Wilson and Spence's 'History of York,' 1788, vol. ii. p. 433, will be found the following monumental inscriptions in the church of St. Crux (Holy Cross), York, concerning some members of the above family:—

"Laurence Rawdon, late of this city, Alderman, who departed this life in the 58th year of his age, July 5th, 1626.

"Margery, his wife, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, Roger, Robert, Marmaduke, Elizabeth, and Mary. She deceased on the 17th April, 1644; Also the body of Elizabeth, her grandchild, daughter of Sir Roger Jacques, Knt., who deceased in the 20th year of (her) age, Oct. 20th, 1651."

Thomas Rawdon was Sheriff of York in 1615; Christopher Rawdon was Sheriff in 1739. In 1628 Sir Roger Jacques, merchant, served the office of Sheriff, and in 1639 he was Lord Mayor.

WM. NORMAN.

The Rev. Rawdon Hautenville, a Devonshire clergyman who died some years ago in London, I believe, claimed some connexion with this family. Burke, who gives Lord Moira's pedigree, says nothing of any descendants. Is the peerage extinct or dormant?

ENQUIRER.

Notes on Books.

Shaftesbury's 'Second Characters.' Edited by Benjamin Rand. (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE present volume brings us a real contribution to the available literature of the early eighteenth century. It comprises four treatises on art and manners—or rather three treatises and the material for a fourth—the work of the last year of Shaftesbury's life, which was spent, for the sake of his declining health, at Naples. Of these treatises the first, the 'Letter concerning Design,' was printed for the first time in the fifth edition of the author's best-known book, the 'Characteristics'; and the second, 'The Judgment of Hercules,' was published in French in the *Journal des Savans* for November, 1712, appearing in English form separately in 1713, and in the second edition of the 'Characteristics' in 1714. The fourth treatise, 'Plastics'—inchoate, but none the less clear as to intent, and of wider range than the others—is published here for the first time, as are also the notes of the design for grouping the four together as a single work under the title of 'Second Characters.'

Dr. Rand, who has already done important work in regard to Shaftesbury, gives a sufficient Introduction. Shaftesbury's name—on the whole a deservedly high one—gains by this addition to his achievement. 'The Judgment of Hercules' may strike the modern reader as enunciating rather obvious principles in regard to unity and propriety in the treatment of an historical scene in painting; these principles did not, however, appear so self-evident to Shaftesbury's contemporaries, and, even now, if used as a test in criticizing the new or newly approved work which occupies attention at the present day, might prove to be not so much ignored of set purpose as neglected. The beginning of the essay, with its distinction of the possible "moments" for the artist's portrayal, remains admirable and suggestive.

The 'Letter' on design is virtually a confession of faith in the soundness of aesthetic perception and judgment in the people at large—remarkable as coming from a man of Shaftesbury's position, whom ill-health, too—excluding him from public work—might have been expected to render somewhat narrowly fastidious in his estimate of the average. Moreover, he has the insight to perceive the dependence of a people's soundness in art upon their civic rectitude and wisdom.

Shaftesbury's translation of the 'Tablet of Cebes' is given in the third place—in lieu of the 'Appendix concerning the Emblem of Cebes,' which remained unexecuted at his death. This enables the student to acquaint himself with an allegory which, in Shaftesbury's view, offered considerable opportunity for what we may call "creative comment," as well as here and there a pithy, suggestive counsel, though it cannot be pretended that, in itself, it is anything but a dull and frigid scheme for an interpretation of human life.

From 'Plastics, an Epistolary Excursion on the Original Progress and Power of Designatory Art,' it is tempting to draw matter for discussion at almost every page. We will allow ourselves only to mention as examples the fourteenth section,

on the "five parts in painting," which includes some penetrating remarks on affectation; and the sixteenth section, where the functions of the "machine" are set forth. "*Deus intersit.* Always necessary," says Shaftesbury, "in the high heroic," and he goes on to contrast the poverty (pictorially) of common history, where no "machine" is introducible, with the scenes in which the Christian "machine" appropriately enters, to the advantage of the latter, though these in their turn must, he thinks, yield to scenes in which the ancient mythological "machine" may with truthfulness be employed, because Christian scenes are almost exclusively martyrdoms or other "*invenuste* subjects." We may notice that he says Domenichino's 'St. Jerome' is the best picture in the world, and that, criticizing Raphael's 'Transfiguration,' he bids us observe how "the false double piece (viz., the part above) serves, however, as the machine part with infinite advantage."

As he says himself in the notes on the Idea of the Book, Shaftesbury's design was to convey, through the medium of criticism of art, a subtler and more profound criticism of human life, capacity, and morality. In this he has been followed by many writers from Lessing onwards; but, familiar as the line of thought is nowadays to the shallowest tyro who can dawdle over Ruskin, it strikes one here as new and original—taking one back, perhaps, to Plato more distinctly than to any one else—if for nothing else, yet for the particular tone of its ethic.

The formlessness of the most important part of the book, and that which will be new to students, shows itself, very suggestively, as something of a positive advantage.

Comment and Criticism: a Cambridge Quarterly Paper for the Discussion of Current Religious and Theological Questions. (Longmans, 6d.)

THIS number (Vol. II. No. 1, May), appears in a new form, the object of which is to render the preservation of copies practicable. It contains an article on the exact import of the historicity of the Gospel, entitled 'Under Pontius Pilate,' by Prof. Burkitt; a plea for the reconstruction of English Ecclesiastical Courts, from the pen of Mr. Leslie; an appreciation and criticism by Mr. H. L. Pass of Mr. Knox's recent book 'Some Loose Stones'; and a suggestive paper by Mr. W. Spens on current controversy, as delivered in the recent pamphlets by Dr. Bethune-Baker, Dr. Sanday, and Bishop Gore.

MR. E. T. JAKES, who is a solicitor of the Supreme Court, has made an interesting contribution to Dickens literature by giving, under the title of *Charles Dickens in Chancery*, an account of Dickens's proceedings in respect of the 'Christmas Carol,' to which he has added some gossip in relation to the old Law Courts at Westminster. Messrs. Longmans are the publishers, and the price is one shilling net. Mr. Jakes is better known to our readers as "Christian Tearle," the author of 'The Pilgrim from Chicago' and 'The Gardens of Gray's Inn.'

MESSRS. A. & C. BLACK send *The Social Guide* for the present year, edited by Mrs. Hugh Adams and Miss Edith A. Browne. The 'Guide' includes the Indian seasons, Egypt, and Continental resorts. The price is half-a-crown net.

The Cornhill Magazine begins with the first chapters of a novel entitled 'Two Sinners,' by Mrs. Ritchie. It starts out pretty well. The poem 'A True Dream,' from the unpublished remains of Mrs. Browning's early work, is several degrees better as poetry than the relics hitherto exhumed. Mr. A. C. Benson has some graceful commonplaces about old buildings in a paper called 'The Beauty of Age,' and Julia Cartwright contributes one of her pleasant studies of the Italian Renaissance in 'Cardinal Bembo and his Villa.' Mr. Stephen Paget in the first instalment of a series called 'The New Parents' Assistant' makes several sound and shrewd remarks which, however, are nearly lost in a mass of quasi-humorous illustration and paradox, which for some reason or other remains rather unconvincing. Of Mr. Bradby's three essays under the common title 'By the Wayside,' the third, 'White, Black, and Grey,' is decidedly the best. For good tales—and several are really good—the reader will turn to the Marchesa Peruzzi de' Medici's description of her life in the house of her father, the sculptor Julian Story, at Rome, where Hans Andersen and Robert Browning both figure; and also to Sir Henry Lucy's wonted 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness.' 'The Illustrious Garrison,' by Lieut.-Col. MacMunn, gives in a sufficiently telling way the story of Sale's Brigade at Jellalabad; and there is a short story, 'Pride of Service,' by Mr. Boyd Cable, of which the stuff, and also the descriptive treatment, are excellent; indeed, it wants only firmer, less amateurish handling of the characters at the climax to give it a claim to quite outstanding praise. Just a year ago we commented sympathetically on an excellent article by Mr. Hesketh Frichard about the Grey Seals of Haskeir. We congratulate both him and the editor of *The Cornhill* upon the effect of that article, which, through the intermediation of Mr. Charles Lyell, M. P., "stung the Legislature into legislating," and has brought to pass the Grey Seals (Protection) Bill. This has now gone through its third reading in the House of Lords, and provides a close season for grey seals from 1 October to 15 December.

The July number of *The Nineteenth Century* is one of the best of recent years. The Abbé Ernest Dimmet has an article, important for its literary as well as for its social information, on the question 'Does the Church play any Active Part in France?' The situation, as he depicts it, is of unique interest. The history of religion may often be shown by the historian to repeat itself. The position of the Church in France to-day would seem to be in all literalness unprecedented. Miss Edith Siebel gives us an attractive account of the late Emily Lawless; and Mr. Darrell Figgis draws from the volumes recently given to the world by Mrs. Parnell a portrait of Charles Stewart Parnell, which certainly explains his peculiar effectiveness, as the descriptions of him prior to the publication of this new life do not. One of the most charming papers in the number—and of a type to please, we think, many of our readers—is Mrs. Stirling's 'A Georgian Scrap-book,' this being a book of extracts compiled by Diana Bosville, daughter of one Yorkshire squire and wife of another, and a friend of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's. Diana had a discerning eye in the matter of excerpts, and a brisk sense of humour, and the matter here selected out from her annotations is most of it eminently worth while. Miss Arabella Kenaly contributes a lengthy and

fascinating answer—in the affirmative query 'Is Man an Electrical Organism?' with considerable ingenuity and force, and which seem everywhere in the air about now. Miss Gertrude Kingston is a trend of the last three generations: her opinions have been formed almost too exclusively; she has observed in one stratum of society perhaps, only some of the circles even of warning note about the schoolboys of the generation certainly deserves attention.

In the July *Fortnightly* Count Illy continues his reminiscences of his father, a naïve and homely record still of early days with nothing in it unparalleled, but fairly ing as to the details given. There is an account of family sayings which became, within the proverbial, and this suggests that it is interesting to have a collection of these matters from what family, so they were authenticated and genuine. Mr. Gilchrist contributes a charming paper on Sir Browne, a personage whom it never seems some repeatedly to contemplate. Prof. Sévrette interprets to us M. Jean's interpretation of Shakespeare—correcting it where he deems it needs correction; for example, in the matter of Desdemona's whom M. Richepin, perversely we shall have to be "curious, super-subtle, intellectueller." Mr. J. F. Macdonald adds Zangwill's play 'Plaster Saints,' and reasons for doing so in a skilful analysis. William Archer's 'Manners in India,' Wilfrid Ward's 'Oxford Liberalism' and are perhaps not so far beyond the scope of that we must forbear to mention them, they are very well worth consideration. Remaining papers are on national and tional political questions.

Notices to Correspondents

ON all communications must be written to and address of the sender, not necessarily publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communication spondents must observe the following rules: each note, query, or reply be written on a slip of paper, with the signature of the writer such address as he wishes to appear. When ing queries, or making notes with regard to entries in the paper, contributors are requested put in parentheses, immediately after the heading, the series, volume, and page on which they refer. Correspondents who queries are requested to head the communication "Duplicate."

W. H. P.—Forwarded.

MR. L. STANLEY JAST ("Sundial M Ecclesiastes iii. 15).

L. V. desires to thank the corresponders have sent him replies re "Wildgoose."

MAJOR CUTBERTSON and MR. R. M. "Inveni portum" has been discussed at 6 ii. 136, 469; iv. 76; 7 S. ix. 168, 237; and 41, 228.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 237.

ES:—'Berrow's Worcester Journal,' 21—The Governor Malta in 'Midshipman Easy,' 22—Webster a Conjuror to Overbury's 'Characters,' 23—Anne Brontë—sandwich spoils "In 1457, 24—'The Chronicle of the ages of England'—Shrovetide Throwing at the Cock, 25—William Sydenham, M.D.—Fenimore Cooper: a coincidence—Rectory House of St. Michael, Cornhill—es quoted in Jonson's 'Poetaster,' 26—Royal Ladies Colonels-in-Chief—"The weakest goes to the wall"—disquisition in Thackeray: Colman, Goldsmith, and 27.

RIES:—Judith Cowper: Mrs. Madan, 27—William I Scott—Medallic Legends—Old Etonians—Recent rk of Fiction Sought—Portrait of Dryden—"Galleon" English Verse, 28—Merchant Adventurers: Muscovy ppany—Fildieu—Wall-Papers—"There's some water are the stags drown"—Folk-Lore Queries: Robins and allows—Author Wanted—Alexander Innes, D.D.—Chapman—Childs or Child Family, 29—"The d—d (wberry"—McJannet Surname, 30.

LIES:—Registers of Protestant Dissenters, 30—peak to me, Lord Byron—"Wildgoose, 31—"Con- niae"—Cromwell's Illegitimate Daughter, Mrs. Hartop "trawn chaer"—Moore of Winster, 32—Military chines—Encaustic Tiles—Biographical Information nted—John Curwood—Alexander Smith's 'Dream- rp'—Voltaire on the Jewish People—Centenary of the ar—Register of Marriages of Roman Catholics, 33—Baker: T. Crane—Lethe, 34—"Bagtime"—Heart- rial—De Glamorgan—Clack Surname, 35—"Ethics of Dust"—"Master" and "Gentleman" during the enteenth Century—Duke of Sussex: Morganatic rriages, 36—"The Times": Bananas—Loch Chesney— bbs's Trade Protection Agency—Napoleon III. at slehurst—Balnes, Laleham, and Littleington, 37— thwark Bridge—Announcements in Newspaper Office dows—Old Etonians—The Great Eastern—Palla- ni, 38.

ES ON BOOKS:—"London"—'London Survivals'— inockburn—"The Burlington Magazine." sellers' Catalogues.

Notes.

BROW'S WORCESTER JOURNAL.

s paper has always appeared once a week, to its present-day title the following rtions are added: "Established 1690.

Oldest Newspaper in Great Britain. gest and leading county paper."

p to the year 1836, no claim of this kind attached to the title of *Berrow's Wor- ster Journal*, but to its issue for 22 Sept., 3, which professed to be "No. 6982," statement was added "Established 1690." This claim was continued up to inclusive of "No. 8909," published on uly, 1873.

ut in the following week's issue, "No. 1," for 2 Aug., 1873, the claim was red to "Established 1690." No expla- on was given either of this alteration, f the cause of the jump of 471 numbers he week.

Finally, to the title of its issue for 24 Jan., 1885, professing to be "No. 9980," the journal added the second claim: "The Oldest News- paper in Great Britain"; the third claim, with which I am not concerned, being added later.

A simple calculation will convince any one that the numeration is, and has always been, incorrect, from the year 1836 downwards. If No. 6982 appeared in 1836, the paper must have commenced in 1722. And if the paper's present-day numeration is more accurate, it must have commenced in 1693.

In Jan., 1890, *Berrow's Worcester Journal* seems to have celebrated a sort of bicen- tenary, and reprinted its articles on the subject as a pamphlet (illustrated), with the title of 'The Oldest English Newspaper.'

From this pamphlet it appears that a passage in the book of one Worcester his- torian, Valentine Green, has been the cause of all these errors.

Valentine Green was born on 16 Oct., 1739. He was by profession an engraver, and was 25 years old when the first edition of his work appeared in 1764, with its then title of 'A Survey of the City of Worcester.' In this he says:—

"From the best information it is conjectured that a public paper was established in Worcester as early as the commencement of the Revolution. . . . That Worcester was among the earliest, if not the first of the provincial cities that opened this important and ready channel of communica- tion of foreign and domestic intelligence is clearly ascertained.

"It will be seen in the next section that the magistracy of this City very early pledged them- selves, in their corporate capacity, to favour and support the public measures taken to rid the nation of a tyranny that had been found inimical to its liberty and happiness. This was, doubtless, the period that gave birth to the weekly Worcester paper. It is uncertain, however, in what order of succession those publications were first issued, whether monthly, weekly, or what day of the month or week, or in what form, folio, quarto, or otherwise; but in June, 1709, they assumed a regular and orderly appearance in a small folio, containing six pages, which formed a weekly number, published every Friday, and were printed by Stephen Bryan, under the title of the *Worcester Postman*."

Dr. Nash's two immense volumes con- stitute the authoritative history of Worcester. He quotes Green; but severely disregards all his assertions about the Worcester paper. In 1903 the Rev. J. R. Burton published the second volume of his valuable 'Biblio- graphy of Worcestershire,' and on p. 5 says:—

"In 1662, an Act restricted printing to London, York, Oxford, and Cambridge; it was renewed again in 1679 and 1685, and finally expired in

1695. Before this latter year, then, it was impossible for a book to be printed in Worcester except surreptitiously, and after Oswen (a sixteenth-century printer) nothing has certainly been produced there until 1708."

The (quinquennial) Act in question was 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 33. It can be seen in 'The Statutes at Large.' It, however, was *not* renewed in 1678, owing to Titus Oates's plot. But it was in full force again from 1680 to 1695. Nothing, therefore, was printed openly in Worcester before the year 1695, and nothing is known to have been printed surreptitiously even when the Act was not in force.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

THE GOVERNOR OF MALTA IN 'MR. MIDSHIPMAN EASY': SIR THOMAS MAITLAND.

IN his Introduction to 'Mr. Midshipman Easy' in the "Illustrated Standard Novels" Series published by Messrs. Macmillan, Mr. David Hannay says:—

"The Governor who rejoiced in Jack's stories may be named with confidence as Sir Alexander Ball, whom Marryat may have known, and must at least have heard of, when he was in the Mediterranean with Dundonald in the *Impérieuse*."

I propose to show that this Governor of Malta was not Sir Alexander Ball, but Sir Thomas Maitland.

1. The Governor was much amused at the triangular method of fighting a duel, with three parties engaged at the same time, which was adopted by the Midshipman at the suggestion of Mr. Tallboys, the gunner. Capt. Wilson says to his First Lieutenant: "I dine at the Governor's to-day; how he will laugh when I tell him of this new way of fighting a duel!" To which Mr. Sawbridge replies: "Yes, sir, it is just the thing that will tickle old Tom" (chap. xviii.).

2. The Governor is addressed and spoken of as "Sir Thomas" (chaps. xxii., xxviii., xli.).

3. But what seems conclusive is the remark made by Jack when the Governor takes very decisive steps to ensure that Jack's friend and fellow-midshipman, Gascoigne, shall not fight a duel with the Spanish "blackguard," Don Silvio, and to summon both midshipmen to appear before him. An aide-de-camp with "a corporal and a file of men" is sent to see that this latter order is duly executed.

"This is confounded tyranny.... Well may they call him King Tom." "Yes," replies the

A.D.C., "and he governs here *in rey absoluto*—so come along."

Now it is known that Maitland's nickname among his officers, civil and military, was "King Tom" or "Old King Tom."

In addition to the argument from names, the character of the Governor of Malta, as depicted in the novel, is exactly that of Sir Thomas Maitland, who was noted for his eccentricities and arbitrary conduct. Sir Charles Napier, who had served under him for six years, describes him as "a rough old despot." He had, too, a sort of grim humour, and was fond of a joke, more especially a practical joke. He took strong fancies and antipathies—was a good friend and a good hater. In the book Jack, as soon as he had given him an account of the grotesque duel, at which he "had laughed.... till he held his sides," became a first favourite, and afterwards, whenever Mr. Midshipman Easy had been through any other extraordinary adventure or was contemplating some fresh escapade, he used to say to himself, "I've a famous good yarn for the Governor," or "It would be a good joke to tell the Governor." So did Capt. Sawbridge console himself on one of these occasions for stifling his instinct to assert discipline and spoil sport with the reflection: "There'll be another yarn for the Governor, or I'm mistaken." But with all his faults Maitland was a man of sound judgment and prompt action, and he had a kind heart. He gave Mr. Midshipman Easy—whom he invited to make a home of Government House while he was detained at Malta—very good advice, and helped to prevent him from spoiling his career.

Like his predecessor Sir Alexander Ball, Sir Thomas Maitland died in office at Malta, so that the following incident proves nothing either way. The Governor promises to pay Jack a visit at his house "if ever I come to England again." On which the author comments: "But Sir Thomas never did go back to England, and this was their final adieu."

It is, of course, chronologically inaccurate to make Maitland Governor of Malta during the period in which the Midshipman was serving in the Mediterranean, when England was at war with Spain as well as with France. Peace had been concluded with Spain in 1809. Maitland came to Malta from Ceylon, where he had been for six years Governor, in 1812 or early in 1813, and died there in 1824. But, as Mr. Hannay himself points out in his Introduction to 'Newton Forster,' Marryat "cared as little as Lever for mere

dates," and "such details, though they may trouble the pedantry of our time, were despised by our bolder fathers." There was the probability that Marryat had met Maitland as well as Sir Alexander Ball, for he returned in 1813 to the Mediterranean station, where he had already served in 1806 and 1811-12. Maitland left Ceylon on 15 March, 1812.

Anyway, there is strong evidence that he was Midshipman Easy's patron. There is none that this was Sir Alexander Ball.

PENRY LEWIS.

JOHN WEBSTER A CONTRIBUTOR TO SIR THOMAS OVERBURY'S 'CHARACTERS.'

(See *ante*, p. 3.)

THESE are only the passages in which parallelism of phrase cannot be denied; many are the instances when distinct, though remote, similarity may be detected. Some of the Characters seem to be copied or enlarged from certain *dramatis personæ* in 'The White Devil' or 'Duchess of Malfi' (the 'Distaster of the Time' from Flamineo and Bosola, or the 'Vainglorious Coward in Command' from Malatesti); while the persons of Leonora and Ariosto in 'The Devil's Law Case' were but the dramatic versions of the 'Vertuous Widdow' and the 'Reverend Judge' in the 1615 book.

Webster's authorship is not to be deduced solely from such parallelism, but every one of these Characters is found to be exactly achieved in the dramatist's peculiar manner; on the other hand, some passages in his dramas might have been lengthened into similar essays, as, for instance, Francesco's description of a cunning intruder into favour ('W.D.' III. iii.), Bosola's account of a politician ('D.M.' III. ii.), or Appius Claudius's exposure of the knavish scrivener ('App.' III. ii.). Does not the following passage own the true Websterian ring?—

"With one suitor she shoots out another, as Boies doe Pellets in elderne Gunnes.* She commends to them a single life, as Horse-courers doe their Jades, to put them away."—An Ordinary Widdow.

And the conclusion of the 'Fair and Happy Milkmaid,' so sweetly praised by Izaak Walton, strikes the genuine poetical note which Charles Lamb recognized in Webster:

* This simile is borrowed from Marston's 'Malcontent' (IV. ii.), a play to which Webster may have contributed some passages, and from which he took several phrases.

"All her care is, she may dye in the Springtime, to have store of flowers stuck upon her winding-sheet."*

We have seen that most of the parallel passages occur in 'A Monumental Column' (written after November, 1612) and 'The Duchess of Malfi' (acted before December, 1614). These two works had already been considered as belonging to the same period, on account of constant verbal references to Sidney's 'Arcadia'; it now seems probable that the composition of the 'Characters' published in 1615 must have taken place very shortly after the production of the poem and tragedy.

That Webster thought of turning the results of his observations into Characters only after the first appearance of 'Overbury's Characters' (May, 1614) is probable; that the last among his essays were written in 1615, just before being sent to the press, is evident from a direct allusion to a book published in the same year—an allusion which brought down on him such a shower of abuse that it may have prevented him from ever publicly acknowledging the authorship of his Characters.

Early in 1615 a book by John Stephens of Lincoln's Inn had been published, under the title of 'Satyrical Essays, Characters and Others,' in which a very bitter description of 'A Common Player' was included. The reader must be reminded that, three years earlier, Thomas Heywood had triumphantly disposed of the objections raised by Puritanical prejudice against the *Quality* in his 'Apology for Actors'; in 1615, however, the controversy had been revived with a 'Refutation of the Apology' (by J. G.), and so foul was John Stephens's abuse that it called forth a sharp retort from a friend of the stage players. So, in the character of 'An Excellent Actor' (meant as a representation of Richard Burbage), the dignity of the profession was vindicated by Webster, while he made a direct allusion to Stephens in the following words:—

"Therefore the imitating Characterist was extreame idle in calling them Rogues. His Muse it seemes, with all his loud invocation, could not be wak't to light him a snuffe to read the Statute: for I would let his malicious ignorance understand, that rogues are not to be imploide as maine ornaments to his Maesties Revels; but the itch of bestriding the Presse, or getting up on this wooden Paolet, hath defild more innocent paper, the ever did Laxative physike: yet is their inven-

* The author of the 42 Characters of 1615 was well acquainted with Florio's Montaigne, whose influence over Webster was proved at full length by MR. CHARLES CRAWFORD.

tion such tyred stuffe, that like Kentish post-horse they cannot go beyond their ordinary stage, should you flea them."

This downright abuse incensed John Stephens so highly that, before the year was out, a second impression of his book was issued, with an angry 'To the Reader' aimed at his detractor, in addition to which a friend of Stephens's, J. Cocke, wrote a long epistle in prose and verse, intended to expose the meanness of the actors' friend. Cocke availed himself of this opportunity to claim the authorship of three of the Characters printed in the same volume with those of that *unknown botcher*.* Stephens, truth to say, asserted that he had meant no insult to the London companies, but that his description dealt solely with strolling players. Whatever his adversary may have thought of this explanation, he seems to have chosen promptly to pretermit the controversy, as the offensive lines were deleted† from the ensuing edition of the 'Characters,' the penultimate essay ('A Purveyor of Tobacco') at the same time being omitted, never to be reprinted in the many subsequent editions of the collection.

By identifying Stephens's adversary with John Webster, we can partly account for the bitterness of Henry Fitzgeffrey's attack on Webster in his 'Notes from Blackfriars' (1617—not 1620, as Dyce printed it), for among the commendatory verses contributed by the satirist's friends some are signed John Stephens; so the invidious feelings of this set of barristers against the stage-players' champion had not subsided two years after the offence, and we may consider 'The Devil's Law-Case,' in which the foul proceedings of Contilupo and Sanitonella are exposed and branded, as the dramatist's final retort on his enemies.

B^{ON} A. F. BOURGEOIS.

* "Unusquisque turpis et inscius et ventosus," says Stephens, "malevolæ ac rudis suse calumnie fretus, alieni nominis ruina. . . my poor detractor, who is like the slow-worm, venomous but blind." Cocke calls his adversary "an obscure vagrant," and adds:—

....all was penn'd
Them to protect from shame, who thee defend
From want,
an allusion to the author's connexion with the stage.

† Prof. Morley, in his 'Character Writing in the Seventeenth Century' (London, 1891), mentioned that Stephens was probably attacked by an unknown adversary, but failed to detect the allusion to the sixth edition of the 'Characters,' and did not notice the deletion of the offensive paragraph and of the 'Purveyor of Tobacco.'

ANNE BRONTË. (See 8 S. xii. 403, 471; 9 S. ii. 151.)—I am led to return to these somewhat ancient references of my own (the second excepted) through happening on the following in Mr. Clement Shorter's recent fascinating volume 'The Brontës and their Circle' (p. 188):—

"The tomb at Scarborough bears the following inscription:—

Here Lie the Remains of

Anne Brontë,

Daughter of the Rev. P. Brontë,

Incumbent of Haworth, Yorkshire.

She Died, Aged 28, May 2^d, 1849.

The inscription on the stone is incorrect. Anne Brontë died, aged twenty-nine, May 28th, 1849."

There are two inaccuracies here: the lines of the inscription are wrongly divided, and the 8 is omitted in "May 2^d." Insignificant errors of transcription they may be, but call for correction all the same. In September, 1897, I copied the inscription, and inserted it in the article at the first reference thus:—

Here

Lie the Remains of

Anne Brontë

Daughter of the

Rev. P. Brontë,

Incumbent of Haworth, Yorkshire.

She died, aged 28,

May 28th, 1849.

Mr. Shorter's transcription is either first or second hand: if the former, I am at a loss to account for the double misreading; if the latter, "verify transcriptions" is as valuable as "verify quotations."

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

"SANDWICH SPOILS" IN 1457.—Hall's 'Chronicle' records an incident in the history of this ancient port in the above year, when Sir Piers Bressy, a great ruler in Normandy and a lusty captain, was coasting along the Kentish shore on mischief bent. Having received information from his spies that Sandwich was neither peopled nor fortified, and that its chief rulers had departed on account of a "pestilenciale plague," he landed his troops, occupied the town and port, and secured some booty, but had to withdraw before night set in. According to our chronicler, the enemy did not get much for his trouble, although "French authors make of a little much."

One of these writers, I find, was the author of the Chronicle of Charles VII. of France, a book often attributed to Alain Chartier, under whose name it is entered in the British Museum Catalogue. The day's proceedings are described with some detail,

but under the wrong year—1458. The event happened on 28 Aug., on a Sunday, which agrees with the correct year—1457.

According to the French chronicler, his countrymen landed "à deux lieues" from Sandwich, "et cheminèrent iusques à un bouleuert reparé nouvellement, duquel les fossez estoient plain d'eau." This new "bulwark of brick to be built at Fishers' gate" in 1457 is mentioned in Boys's 'History of Sandwich' (Canterbury, 1792), p. 674.

L. L. K.

'THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.'—This parody in its various forms was before the public for over a century. Towards its bibliography I contribute a few examples from what was part of William Hone's collection of parodies:—

The Chronicle of the Kings of England from William the Norman to the Death of George III., &c. 1821.—Fairburn's re-issue with chart chronology of the reign of George III.

The Chronicle of the Kingdom of the Cassiterides, under the Reign of the House of Lunen. A fragment translated from an ancient manuscript. 1783.

The New Book of Chronicles; delineating in excentric sketches of the Times a variety of modern Characters of the Great, and Small Vulgar London. (1780 ?)

The Chronicle of Abomilech, King of the Isles. Translated from a Latin Manuscript written in the year 1220 by William of Salisbury. London, 1820.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

SHROVETIDE THROWING AT THE COCK.—Cockfighting and shooting at the cock are forms of (so-called) English sport of great antiquity, but the custom so long practised in the old grammar schools of allowing the boys to throw sticks at a live cock on Shrove Tuesday is of comparatively more recent origin. We find no evidence that such a custom obtained in the pre-Reformation schools, if we except the statement made by Hone ('Every Day Book,' i. 126) that the scholars of Ramena in 1355 presented a petition to the schoolmaster for a cock he owed them upon Shrove Tuesday "to throw sticks at." As he gives no authority for this, and does not even say where Ramena is situated, it cannot be accepted as proof.

Sir Thomas Moore, writing in the sixteenth century, speaks with pride of the skill which, as a schoolboy, he had "in casting a cok-stele." The word "stele" is to-day used in Lancashire for the handle of a household brush.

By the foundation charter of the Manchester Grammar School, dated 1 April, 16 Hen. VIII. (1525), it is provided that the

"scollers shall use no Cokke feghts ne other unlawful gammes and rydyngge about for Victours," and that neither the master nor usher shall receive any money "as cokke-peny, victor peny, potacion peny."

Notwithstanding this, the payment of cock-penny was not abolished there until 1867. Cock-fighting was no doubt given up, and throwing at cocks took its place. The cock-penny was paid in probably all the old grammar schools until quite a recent date. In Lancaster it was given up in 1824, a capitation grant being given to the master and usher in lieu thereof.

In some schools in the seventeenth century, instead of throwing with sticks, the use of the bow and arrow was introduced. I am able to give two instances of this.

James Clegg, a Nonconformist minister and Doctor of Medicine, in his Diary records that, whilst he was at the Rochdale Grammar School in 1686, on Shrove Tuesday, "ye young men of ye upper end of the school were shooting with bows and arrows at a cock, and the rest of us made a lane for the arrows to pass through."

Being anxious to see the sport, he put his head too far forward, and received the arrow on his temple; and he adds: "The wound at first was said to be mortal."

The Rev. Henry Newcome sent his children to the Manchester Grammar School, and in his 'Autobiography' (Chet. Soc., xvi. 147, 162), under the date of Tuesday, 31 Jan., 1665, writes:—

"The children shot at school for their cocks this day, and I was moved with fear about them. I had cause, for Daniel's [his son] hat on his head was shot through with an arrow";

and again on Shrove Tuesday (13 Feb., 1666):—

"It was their shooting day at the cocks. We prayed that God would keep our children from doing or receiving any hurt."

This form of sport died hard. The editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine* in 1753 issued a caveat against

"the wretched custom of throwing or shooting at cocks, a custom that initiates the youth into cruelty and vice."

It would be interesting to know in what schools the "throwing" continued longest in practice.

As early as 1430 the public exhibition of this description of sport was in ill repute. In a poem of this date, 'How the Good Wive taught hir Doughter' (E.E. Text Soc., xxxii. 40), the mother's advice is:—

Go not to wrastelinge, ne to schotinge at cok,
As it were a strumpet or a giggletot.

HENRY FISHWICK.

WILLIAM SYDENHAM, M.D.—Dr. William Sydenham, eldest son of Thomas Sydenham, M.D. (1624–89), the English Hippocrates, was born in London about the year 1659 or 1660 (the record of his baptism has yet to be traced). He was admitted to Pembroke College, Cambridge, "ad secundam mensam," 18 Feb., 1674, "annosque habens 15." He married Henrietta Maria Banister of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at the parish church of St. James, Duke's Place, Aldgate, London, 19 June, 1684, and by her had issue eight or ten children, six of whom were baptized at St. James's, Piccadilly, January, 1685/6—October, 1704. She was buried at St. James's, Piccadilly, as Mrs. Maria Sydenham, 31 Dec., 1741.

Dr. Sydenham was living in Soho, 1706–9; in 1716 he was at Kingston-on-Thames, and in 1719–29 at Richmond, Surrey. He died 10 April, 1738, and was buried seven days later at St. James's, Piccadilly. His will, as of St. Ann's, Westminster, dated 12 Sept., 1731, proved 17 June, 1738, by his son John, the widow renouncing, is filed in the P.C.C., but not registered. He owned estates at Allextown, Leicestershire, and at Yardley and Clothall, Herts.

This note will supplement the brief account of him in 'D.N.B.' lv. 250.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

84, St. John's Wood Terrace, N.W.

FENIMORE COOPER: A COINCIDENCE.—MR. J. A. JACOBS of Sandwich sends me the following:—

"I find among the Wingham registers, circa 1750, Fennimore Cooper. I have been wondering if the above was a coincidence, or if the American novelist was a connexion."

The late Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore informed me that Fenimore Cooper derived the name from his mother, a daughter of Richard Fenimore of Burlington County, New Jersey, and that a family of Fennimores were settled at Christchurch, Philadelphia, as early as 1749.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

VANISHING CITY LANDMARKS: RECTORY HOUSE OF ST. MICHAEL, CORNHILL. (See 11 S. vii. 247; viii. 446.)—The following from *The City Press* of 13 June will be read with interest:—

"There has been some delay in the rebuilding of the Rectory House of St. Michael, Cornhill, by reason of the dispute in the building trade. The new structure, like its predecessor, will be of red brick, with stone facings, and it is now about half-completed. Meanwhile, a temporary iron building in the graveyard is used as the Vestry Room. The tenants of the old Rectory House—Messrs. Parker,

Garrett & Co., solicitors have arranged to take a lease of the main portion of the new Rectory House as soon as it is completed, and in this connection it may be of interest to state that they entered into occupation of the old Rectory House in September, 1863. That building was erected soon after the Great Fire of London. Its successor, while covering the same quantity of ground, will be one storey higher, and altogether more adapted to modern requirements. As before, provision will be made on the ground floor for a Vestry Room for the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, which will also be used for the Cornhill Wardmotes."

Many must regret the disappearance of this picturesque old Rectory.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

IDENTIFICATION OF LINES QUOTED IN JONSON'S 'POETASTER.'—Amongst other passages in Jonson's 'Poetaster' ridiculing the bombastic drama of his day, there occurs the following:—

Tucca. Now, thunder, sirrah, you the rumbling player.

2nd Pyrgus. Ay, but somebody must cry "Murder," then, in a small voice.

Tucca. Your fellow-sharer there shall do't; cry, sirrah, cry.

1 Pyr. Murder, murder.

2 Pyr. Who calls out murder? lady, was it you?

Histrio. O admirable good, I protest.

'Poetaster,' III. i.

It seems to have been generally assumed that Jonson is here parodying the famous scene of the murder of Horatio in 'The Spanish Tragedy.'

Prof. Boas ('Thomas Kyd,' p. 400) and Prof. Penniman ('Poetaster,' Belles-Lettres edition, p. 225) both state that the passage is aimed at Kyd's play. The assumption is not unnatural, seeing that the lines of the player's speech immediately following are borrowed from an earlier scene of 'The Spanish Tragedy.' Kyd's Bel-imperia does, indeed, cry "Murder, murder"; but her cry is followed by the entrance of Hieronimo with the famous speech, "What out-cries pluck me from my naked bed.... Who calls Hieronimo?" &c.

It is not Kyd, but Chapman, who is the subject of Jonson's ridicule. The lines are from 'The Blinde Begger of Alexandria.' Count Hermes murders Doricles, and Aspasia exclaims:—

Go, wretched villain, hide thy hated head,
Where never heaven's light may shine on thee,
Who's there, Come forth, for here is murder done,
Murder, murder of good prince Doricles.

[Enter Euribates.]

Who calls out murder, Lady was it you?

'Chapman's Dram. Works,' Pearson, i. 40.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

ROYAL LADIES AS COLONELS-IN-CHIEF.—*The Daily Telegraph* of the 23rd of June calls attention to this new precedent:—

"No feature of the list of honours on the King's birthday, celebrated this year June 22nd, is of greater interest than that of the appointment of the Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Princess Royal, and Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, to Colonelcies-in-Chief of British regiments. It is, of course, no new thing for the name of a Royal lady to be associated with that of a famous regiment, as in the case of the Yorkshires, who have long had the privilege of calling themselves 'Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own,' and the Army List will give some other instances of the same kind. But to be gazetted as Colonel-in-Chief is a most notable innovation in this country, and may be taken as showing a recognition of the greater concern that women are manifesting in the service of the country."

A. N. Q.

"THE WEAKEST GOES TO THE WALL."—I lately heard an explanation of the origin of this proverb which is new to me. In former days there were no seats in churches, but several of them had (and have) stone benches running along the walls. It is averred that these were intended for the use of such people as were too weak or infirm to stand during the whole service.

E. L. H. TEW.

[This explanation seems an instance of misplaced ingenuity, for it does not fit in with the actual use of the phrase, which implies the very contrary of protection or consideration.]

A MISQUOTATION IN THACKERAY: COLMAN, GOLDSMITH, AND GRAY.—Thackeray in his 'English Humourists,' p. 243, 140, Wheeler's Clarendon Press Edition, refers to Goldsmith's "compassion for another's woe" as a quotation from Colman's 'Random Records.' Mr. Wheeler in his note states that he cannot find this quotation from the younger Colman. The only German annotated edition (*teste* Mr. Wheeler), by Prof. Regel (Halle, 1885), suggests that Colman was recollecting (but not remembering) 'The Deserted Village,' ll. 371-2:—

The good old sire, the first prepared to go
To new-found worlds, and wept for others' woe.

Prof. Phelps of Yale, in his edition published in 1900, affords us no clue.

I venture to suggest that "compassion for another's woe" comes from Gray's

The tender for another's pain,
Th' unfeeling for his own.

Lord Morley well put it that English pessimism was beginning to appear in English literature in Gray's work. With all respect, I should suggest reappear, English sepulchral or ghastly wit being

typical of English humour. Gray, anyhow, produced his lines in 1747, and Goldsmith about 1769 or 1770, I think.

Perth, W.A.

CECIL OWEN.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

JUDITH COWPER: MRS. MADAN. (See 10 S. ix. 323.)—In his excellent study of 'Dodsley's Famous Collection of Poetry' MR. W. P. COURTNEY devoted one entire article to Judith Cowper (later Mrs. Madan), accumulating much more information there than I have been able to find elsewhere. Will some reader of 'N. & Q.' who can come at books now inaccessible to me kindly enlighten me on three points?

MR. COURTNEY averred (p. 324) that the poem 'Abelard to Eloisa' had been assigned both to Judith Cowper and to William Pattison, and quoted a similar assertion from Fawkes and Woty. But are there not two different poems under the same title? I have not the various books mentioned by MR. COURTNEY; but I have an anonymous octavo, 'Abelard to Eloisa,' published by T. Warner in 1725, and I have Pattison's poems (H. Curll, 1728, octavo), with an 'Abelard to Eloisa' on pp. 67-77; and these two poems, while they naturally have much of substance in common, are separate and distinct productions.

Twice, in his letters to Judith, Pope refers to her portrait: 18 Oct., 1722, he wrote of "...verses....which....I made so long ago as the day you sat for your picture"; and in an undated letter:—

"He [Pope] has been so mad with the idea of her [Judith], as to steal her picture, and passes whole days in sitting before it," &c.

The picture, one may assume, was a miniature. Is this or any other portrait of Judith Cowper known to be still in existence? Mr. Arthur E. Popham of the Department of Prints and Drawings tells me the British Museum has no portrait of her, and that he can find no reference to any. It seems probable, then, that none was ever published, and that if any likeness now exists it is a privately owned picture. George Paston in her 'Mr. Pope' (1909, pp. 275-90) offers some further contributions concerning Judith from privately owned papers to which she had access (at Rousham), but makes no allusion to a portrait.

I have a folio MS. copy of verses beginning :
O Pope, by what commanding, wond'rous Art ?
all in laud of Pope, and signed "Judith
Cowper | 1720." There are three pages of
the poem—an even ninety lines. The hand-
writing is certainly old, and it is possible
that the MS. is an autograph. Are these
lines the same as the 'To Mr. Pope, written
in his works, 1720,' said by Mr. COURTNEY
to occur on f. 149 of B.M. Additional MS.
28,101 ? Have the verses ever been printed ?
They are not great poetry ; but, written by
a young lady, 18 and beautiful, they warrant
the great poet in exerting himself to turn
pretty compliments for the authoress, far
more than does the passage usually quoted
from her 'Progress of Poetry.'

R. H. GRIFFITH.

The University of Texas.

WILLIAM BELL SCOTT.—I should be
grateful for bibliographical information as
to this poet's work.

To what beliefs do the following lines in
'The Witch's Ballad' refer ?—

I call'd his name, I call'd aloud,
Alas ! I called on him aloud ;
And then he filled his hand with stour,
And threw it towards me in the air ;
My mouse flew out, I lost my pow'r !

F. H.

MEDALLIC LEGENDS.—I should be grateful
for the sources (chapter and verse) of any
of the following medallie legends. I know
on what pieces they occur, and some are
found in the Emblem Books.

1. Aspicie et aspicier.
2. Auspiciis jam plura tuis.
3. Absentis luce refulgent.
4. Ad spem spes addita.
5. Arte atque metallo.
6. Agiles si postulet usus.
7. Amor meus pondus meum.
8. Amputat ut prosit.
9. Ad nutum educit in auras.
10. Armis nunc tota.
11. Æquatis ibunt rostris.
12. Afflictos docet viam suam.
13. A navibus salus.
14. A necessitate libertas.
15. Ambitiosa superbia.
16. A minimis quoque timendum.
17. Alius peccat, alius plectitur.
18. Cui pater æternas post sæcula tradat habenas.
19. Cuique regas orbem cum seniore senex.
20. Cælum non solum.
21. Cœlestes sequitur motus.
22. Concors vera fides.
23. Colligo ut spargam.
24. Curat majus et minus.
25. Cœli benedictio ditat.
26. Cum sole et astris.

SLEUTH-HOUND.

(To be continued.)

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for
information regarding any of the following :

- (1) Carlyon, Thomas, admitted 2 June,
1764, left 1766. (2) Cartwright, William,
admitted 18 June, 1764, left 1768. (3)
Cary (? Carey), Charles, admitted 20 May,
1758, left 1766. (4) Chaloner, William,
admitted 14 May, 1755, left 1762. (5)
Chambers, John, admitted 11 Jan., 1760,
left 1761. (6) Chambers, Thomas, admitted
7 Oct., 1758, left 1761. (7) Chartres, John,
admitted 20 Jan., 1762, left 1763. (8) Che-
shyre, Charles Caesar Cholmondeley, ad-
mitted 3 May, 1765, left 1773. (9) Che-
shyre, John, admitted 6 Sept., 1760, left
1769. (10) Chichester, John, admitted 27
Jan., 1764, left 1769. (11) Churchill,
Joshua, admitted 17 Sept., 1763, left 1768.
(12) Churchill, William, of Dorset, admitted
25 June, 1756, left 1762. R. A. A.-L.

RECENT WORK OF FICTION SOUGHT.—
Can any reader tell me the title and author
of a work of fiction in which some of the
chief characters were a giant, a dwarf, and
an Irishman, and a prominent incident in
the story was an exciting escape from a
prison (or fort ?), in which the above-
mentioned men took part, having drugged
the guard ?

The book was in existence fifteen years
ago, and possibly still earlier, and was
illustrated. I shall be very grateful for any
help in finding this book.

F. PAPILLON.

55, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, S.E.

PORTRAIT OF DRYDEN.—In Brayley's
'Surrey' it is stated that among the pic-
tures at West Horsley Place was a portrait
of John Dryden, described as "a Head, in
an oval, with a large wig, surrounded by
several mottoes from the Latin poets....
at the bottom on a scroll *Par omnibus unus*."
Is the whereabouts of this picture known ?

P. D. M.

"GALLEON" IN ENGLISH VERSE.—This
word seems to be generally pronounced in
English verse as "gálleon"—a disyllable,
with accent on the first. Thus Tenny-
son :—

Ship after ship the whole night long
Their high-built galleons came ;

and Mr. John Masefield :—

Stately Spanish galleons coming from the Isthmus.

The present writer, however, remembers
that James Anthony Froude used to pro-
nounce it as if written "galloón." Does
this latter pronunciation occur anywhere in
English verse ? L. M. H.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS: MUSCOVY COMPANY.—Can any of your readers tell me where to find an account of the Company of Merchant Adventurers and the Muscovy Company of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? I should like especially to find some lists of names of members. R. M.

[Several works on the general history of the Muscovy Company were named at 10 S. vi. 252.]

FILDIEU.—At the French Revolution a Madame Fildieu with two sons and two daughters fled from France and landed in Devonshire. The family in England would be very glad to obtain any information possible as to the origin and history of the Fildieu family. Replies may be sent direct—
(Mrs.) FILDIEU SARGENT.

32, Annandale Road, Chiswick, W.

WALL-PAPERS.—Can any one refer me to any sources of information concerning the first designers of wall-papers in France and England, and also concerning the firms who first produced them? Is it known whether any of the earliest French designs are preserved? If so, where may they be seen? HYLLARA.

"THERE'S SOME WATER WHERE THE STAGS DROWN."—A friend of mine recently quoted this proverb with the meaning "There is no smoke without fire." She has been familiar with it since her early childhood, which was spent under South Yorkshire and Hampshire influences. I desire to know whether the proverb is generally known.

If only local, is it current in the neighbourhood of the New Forest, or in the district round Wakefield, which was once a woodland forming part of Robin Hood's country? M. P.

FOLK-LORE QUERIES. — 1. Robins.—A countrywoman tells me that robins have a bad name in this neighbourhood (Buckinghamshire). People believe that the young ones, when ready to fly, peck the mother-bird's eyes out. Is this belief generally known? and if so, what traditional foundation for it is there?

2. Swallows.—I was told not long ago by a farmer's daughter that, if a swallow's nest on a farm be taken, and the young destroyed, the cows on the farm will give no milk—or yield blood instead of milk. She related an instance of this in her own home. Can any reader tell me of other—recent—cases of belief in this superstition?

PEREGRINUS.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Who was the author of

"Civil Polity: a Treatise concerning the Nature of Government, wherein the Reasons of that Great Diversity to be observed in the Customs, Manners, and Usages of Nations are Historically Explained: and Remarks made upon the Changes in our English Constitution; and the differing Measures of our several Kings" (London, 1703)?

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

ALEXANDER INNES, D.D., was Preacher Assistant at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and published in 1728 'An Enquiry into the Original of Moral Virtue.' He was associated with George Psalmanazar, and it is stated that he was "Chaplain to a British Regiment in the pay of the Dutch, and stationed at Sluys." Who was he?

A. N. I.

A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY SEAL.—The seal of Thomas Jekes, clerk, of Surrey, 1362, shows a shield with a cross paty accompanied by five roses. The legend is [DAT CRUCE CR]UX BINA CRISTUM ROSA VULNERA QUINA. The letters in brackets are broken away. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' explain the legend and indicate its origin?

DONALD L. GALBREATH.

Montreux.

FREDERIC CHAPMAN.—He was the founder of *The Fortnightly Review*, and is said to have been born in Cock Street, Hitchin, in a house reputed to have belonged to his collateral ancestor, George Chapman the poet.

Where can I obtain further particulars concerning him? W. B. GERISH.

[Frederic Chapman died 1 March, 1895. There are accounts of him in the First Supplement to the 'D.N.B.' and in Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' Supplement, Vol. I. Both give the place of his birth as *Cock Street, Hitchin.*]

THE FAMILY OF CHILDE OR CHILD.—A reference was made to a William Child of Blockley, Worcestershire, in the interesting letter from Sir Robert Throckmorton (11 S. ix. 405). The family of Child seems to have settled at Northwick, near Blockley, in 1320, and continued to reside there, certainly till 1679, for in that year Thomas Child of Northwick was buried at Blockley. About that time they sold the manor, or more probably the lease of it, to Sir James Rushout, Bart. Can any of your readers kindly tell me whether William Child (born at Bristol), an eminent doctor of music in the reign of Charles II., belonged to the Northwick family? and also what connexion

(if any) there was between the Childs of Northwick and Mr. Child the London banker, who purchased Upton House in the parish of Ratley, Warwickshire, in 1757, and whose daughter was married at Gretna Green to John, tenth Earl of Westmorland?

A. C. C.

"THE D—D STRAWBERRY." (See 11 S. ix. 293.)—Will PROF. BENSLY kindly indicate where his quotation, "The d—d strawberry at the bottom of the glass," is to be found?

I have heard it stated that strawberries in a "bowl" absorb alcohol. Is this the meaning? Further information on the subject would be gratefully received by

W. ROBERTS CROW.

McJANNET SURNAME.—Can any reader suggest the origin of the name McJannet?

It has been said that the name originated from MacIan, head of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and that after the massacre one of the sons settled in Carrick, Ayrshire.

R. M. HOGG.

Irvine, Ayrshire.

Replies.

REGISTERS OF PROTESTANT DISSENTERS.

(11 S. ix. 489.)

THESE are at Somerset House, and are described as

"The Non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms, Births, Burials or Deaths, and in a few instances of Marriages, being the Registers or records kept by various bodies and congregations of Nonconformists prior to the general system of registration begun in 1837."

These include the Registers kept formerly at Dr. Williams's Library, and dating from 1742; at the Bunhill Fields burial-ground, from 1713; by the Society of Friends, and also at some foreign churches in England. By the Acts 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 92, and 21 Vict., cap. 25, extracts from these Registers stamped with the seal of the General Register Office are accepted as evidence in all civil cases.

In 1841 there was issued an official list of these Non-Parochial Registers, arranged under counties, and in 1857 there was printed a further Report on Non-Parochial Registers. Both these publications are now out of print, and rarely turn up. They should, of course, be reprinted.

Although Dr. Williams's Library has yielded up its chief Register, there are still lodged in Gordon Square (i.e., in that library) a large number of MSS. relating to Dissenters. These are reported upon in the Hist. MSS. Comm. Report, iii. 365-8. It is as well to remember that the Friends or Quakers, with their usual care and admirable arrangements, had their Registers transcribed before yielding them up, with the result that at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, E.C., it is possible to refer to any name by paying a small fee. I should like to make use of this opportunity to express an opinion, formed after some experience, that of all Dissenting bodies, the Friends are more ready to help students, and better equipped to do so, than any other sect. Nothing could exceed the courtesy which is at once extended by them to any genuine student.

The Registers of the Friends, the Independents, and the Baptists are the oldest at Somerset House, and these begin at different seventeenth-century dates. The Bible Christians begin as late as 1817; Lady Huntingdon's Connexion in 1752; the Primitive Methodists in 1813; the Wesleyans in 1772. Bunhill Fields Register begins in April, 1713, although the burial-ground was first used in 1665. Looked at from every point of view, it has been a benefit to have the Non-Parochial Registers lodged in London. They were carelessly looked after locally, and often strayed from the vestry rooms of the chapels into the hands of ministers and deacons. Very many are still thus astray.

The Dissenters have had some grievances with regard to these Registers. By the Stamp Act of 1783, 23 Geo. III., c. 71, a duty of 3d. was imposed upon every entry in the parish registers. The Dissenters were encouraged to hope that if their Registers were impressed with the Government stamp, they would be placed on an equality with the Parish Registers. Upon this understanding they consented to share the tax, and in 1785, 25 Geo. III., c. 75, the Stamp Act was extended to all Protestant Dissenters. By a gross breach of faith, the privilege granting an official value to the Registers was withheld, although the fees were taken. Many years later (18 June, 1838), after a Government inquiry had been held, the Commissioners appointed brought in a report recommending that about three thousand volumes of Non-Parochial Registers which they had collected and authenticated should be deposited with the Registrar-

General, and should be made of official value. Those recommendations were carried into effect 10 Aug., 1840, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 92. Another Commission was appointed later (1 Jan., 1857), and the provisions of the Act of 1840 (*supra*) were extended in 1858 to 265 other Registers which had been collected since 1838.

As to fees, I believe they vary, and there have been reasonable complaints. A Congregational minister wrote to the papers a few years ago, stating the difficulty of consulting the registers of his own chapel lodged at Somerset House without paying the full fees. Another Dissenter wrote:—

"For the general search lasting two days they charged me a guinea, although I made special request to the Registrar General that my purpose was literary research."

It is a pity that all Dissenters have not done as the Friends have done, and made copies of their Registers before parting with them.

Bibliography.

'Lists of Non-Parochial Registers and Records in the custody of the Registrar-General,' 1841.

'Report on Non-Parochial Registers,' 1857.

Both these are Blue-books.

'Observations on Parish Registers and the Marriages of Nonconformists, with the outlines of a Bill for establishing a more certain General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in each Parish,' London, 1819.

Sims's 'Manual,' pp. 365 and onwards, is, as always, invaluable, and the same can certainly be said of Rye's 'Records and Record Searching,' 2nd ed., 1897. Cox's 'Parish Registers in England' has references, and Phillimore's 'How to Write the History of a Family,' pp. 336-7, has titles of numerous Dissenting Registers which have been printed. Lyon Turner's 'Original Records relating to Nonconformists,' recently completed, is a monumental work of immense value from the Indexes alone. Chester Waters's 'Parish Registers in England,' 1887, has much information which I have found useful. In *The Daily News*, 18 and 25 Dec., 1893, and 2 Jan., 1894, there was a correspondence of some importance upon Non-Parochial Registers; and in January, 1894, the subject was discussed in Parliament (see *Times* reports, 5 Jan., 1894).

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

1. A vast majority, if not all that now exist, are at Somerset House under the Registrar-General. There is a full Calendar at the office, under counties.

2. These are not indexed.

3. One shilling is charged for every congregation's books consulted, and 2s. 7d. for a certificate of an entry. I have a certificate which runs:—

"William the twenty seventh son and thirty first child of Peter Magee baptized at Whitehaven May 30, 1756. The sd. Peter is 86 and his Wife 50 year old. She is his 8th Wife."

Surely a good 3s. 7d. worth!

R. M. GLENCROSS.

Makshufa, Harefield Road, Uxbridge.

"SPEAK TO ME, LORD BYRON" (11 S. ix. 388).—The line which L. G. R. asks for will be found in a ballad entitled 'Devil Byron,' by Ebenezer Elliott. This poem appeared on 23 Jan., 1847, in a publication known as *The People's Journal*, edited by John Sanders, and published at *The People's Journal Offices*, 69, Fleet Street.

The poem has to do with the Lord Byron, father of the poet. In a Foreword of the ballad the poet relates the following:—

"I had the facts on which this ballad is founded from old Luke Adams, a forgerman, who had worked many years, when young, in a small charcoal Bloomery near Newstead Abbey; but I have not adhered strictly to his narrative. The words uttered by the lady (she was quite sane) were, 'Speak to me, my Lord! Do speak to me, my Lord!' uttering which words with passionate calmness, she was often seen on horseback, accompanying her Brother in his drives. She was pitied, respected, and—must I add?—slandered. I am not willing to record scandals—and to hint at them is to record them; I have alluded to them, but not to give them credence. The character which Luke Adams gave me of the old Lord of Newstead differs from the received and accredited one."

There is a very lurid illustration to this poem by William Harvey. "Devil Byron" is riding on what might be the box seat of an old-fashioned curricule with four wheels, driving two horses, while his sister rides by his side with clasped hands, and an imploring expression on her face. Evidently a storm is raging, and the storm fiend is seen at the back with upraised hands, while the lightning is playing round. The horses are galloping furiously, apparently uncontrolled by any harness.

If L. G. R. will send me his address, I will send him my copy to have a look at.

J. H. MURRAY.

100, Lothian Road, Edinburgh.

WILDGOOSE (11 S. ix. 330, 397, 438).—John Wildegoos, a member of the Company of Carpenters in 1651, is described as an "old Master" in 1664. He lent 400*l.* to the Company prior to the latter date.

J. C. WHITEBOOK.

"CONDAMINE" (11 S. ix. 511).—According to Joanne's 'Dictionnaire de la France' (vol. ii. Paris, 1892, p. 1044), this term (with the variants "condomine" and "contamine") comes from the Low Latin word "condomina" (i.e., *cum domino*), and designates uncultivated land which has been handed over by its owner to some one to clear and put in order, the profits being shared between the lord and his tenant who held by this feudal tenure—in short, the well-known "métayer" system.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

Grindelwald.

"Condamine" is derived from "campus domini." A relative of mine married a gentleman named De la Condamine, a descendant of Charles Marie de la Condamine, and he and others have told me that this is the derivation of Condamine. Is it possible that one of the Condamines was once the property of a religious house? I see in a gazetteer of the world that a Condamine is a town in Queensland, co. Bulwer, 240 miles west of Brisbane, and there is a river of that name there, a head stream of the River Darling. It would be interesting to find why that name was given to those Queensland localities.

M.A. OXON.

CROMWELL'S ILLEGITIMATE DAUGHTER, MRS. HARTOP (11 S. ix. 29, 94, 372, 452, 497).—The difficulties raised by the Editor at 11 S. ix. 452 occurred to me before I made my inquiry about the passage in *The Wolverhampton Chronicle*. If Hartop's third wife really was an illegitimate daughter of the pseudo-Protector, she probably was a very old woman when he married her, and the marriage must have been a fortune-hunter's match. Cash to the extent of 500*l.* was a considerable fortune in the seventeenth century: quite enough to live upon. That is why I drew attention to the case of Thomas Philpot, who in 1654 signed his printed petition to Cromwell "your son-in-law Thomas Philpot," with the intention, I have no doubt, of being disagreeable.

Cromwell's legitimate children are all well known, and this claim of relationship must have meant that Philpot had married an illegitimate daughter of Cromwell.

Those who are familiar with the dreadful way in which eighteenth-century writers often contrive to confuse the most ordinary issues will realize that Hartop may very well have said that his third wife was a daughter of an illegitimate daughter of Cromwell. She

may really have been Philpot's child by Cromwell's illegitimate daughter.

Thomas Philpot was "Corrector of the Press" to several very important printers up to and after the Restoration. I gave an outline biography of him in the chapter on the 'Beginnings of Journalism' in vol. vii. of 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' with a reference note to my authorities.

The proper line of inquiry would be, in the first instance, to find out the entries of Jonathan Hartop's marriages. Probably the earliest of these took place in London. After the Restoration Thomas Philpot was described as of "Snow Hill," London. He was M.A. of Cambridge, and had also been a schoolmaster in Kent, which is why I added a caution against confusing him with the Thomas Philpot or Philipot of the 'D.N.B.,' who was a Kentish man.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

A "TAWN CHAER" (11 S. ix. 488).—Thrown chairs, i.e., chairs constructed of turned or twisted bars, were in fairly common use to the end of the sixteenth century. The original sense of the O.E. word *thrawn*, to twist, is retained by potters. In an inventory of "the howshold stuffe at Browsholme," dated 28 Dec., 1591, "in the schole chamber," appears, "Item, one wiker chayre and a thrawn chayre—viijs." The "thrawn chayre" is still here.

I understand that a good specimen has been recently added to the collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

JOHN PARKER.

Browsholme Hall, near Clitheroe.

A "thrown chair," i.e., one turned in a lathe. See 'N.E.D.' under 'Thrown.'

Durham.

J. T. F.

MOORE OF WINSTER (11 S. ix. 490).—The late Mr. T. N. Ince contributed a number of pedigrees to *The Reliquary*, but I fear the one Mr. SEROCOLD names is not among them. If, however, he has not referred to this excellent journal, the following information may be useful to him. On p. 45 of vol. iv. is a copy of the will of Thomas Eyre of Rowtor, dated 2 Sept., 1717. By this will the testator appoints his "trusty & well beloved Friend Robert Moore ye elder of Winster" one of his trustees. On p. 224 of vol. vi. is a list of baptisms, marriages, and burials of persons of the name of Smedley extracted from the registers of Melbourne, co. Derby. These commence in 1655, and end 1808.

CHARLES DRURY.

MILITARY MACHINES (11 S. ix. 430, 471).—I am extremely obliged to your correspondent for his kind help, but my query still remains unanswered as to particulars of penthouses and galleries in John Gray's time (1731). As they were classed with mantlets and blinds, and like these were said to be similar to *musculus*, *pluteus*, *testudo*, and *vinea*, they were evidently of a movable kind. As an old sapper and miner, I am fully acquainted with everything connected with modern immovable galleries and huts put up for an army.

Since sending in my query I have found descriptions and drawings of mantlets and blinds in 'The Military Engineer,' composed by M. Le Blond, 2 vols., an English translation of which appeared in 1759, hence very near to John Gray's time. More modern Military Dictionaries, such as Major James's (4th ed., 1876), give an explanation of penthouses and galleries, but these are fixtures.

L. L. K.

DEVICE ON ENCAUSTIC TILES (11 S. ix. 509).—

'Encaustic Tiles and Recent Discoveries at Launceston Priory.'—*Arch. Cambrensis*, Fifth Series, v. 13.

'Flooring and Mural Tiles.'—Hulme's 'Birth of Ornament,' 1893.

'Manufacture of Tiles.'—*Art Journal*, 1895.

'Pavements of Figured Tiles.'—"Gentleman's Magazine Library" ('Ecclesiology'), 1894.

Greenfield (B. W.), 'Encaustic Tiles of Middle Ages, especially South Hampshire,' 1892.

Henniker (J. H. M.), 'Two Letters on the Origin.....of Norman Tiles,' 1794.

Shaw (H.), 'Specimens of Tile Pavements,' 1858.

The last three books are in the London Library.

WM. H. PEET.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED

(11 S. ix. 488).—(4) ? Ralph Carr, s. of Ralph of Whickham, co. Durham, arm. Christ Church, matric. 12 May, 1785, aged 17, B.A. 1789; Merton Coll., M.A. 1792; of Stannington, Northumberland, and Barrowpoint Hill, Middlesex; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1796; died 5 March, 1837, aged 67.

A. R. BAYLEY.

JOHN CURWOOD (11 S. ix. 430, 498).—Some interesting personal impressions of this learned counsel are to be found in the late Serjeant Robinson's 'Bench and Bar.' Curwood at one time shared with Mr. Adolphus the bulk of the most lucrative business at the Old Bailey, but some time before he relinquished practice he had been to a great extent ousted by younger men. According to Serjeant Robinson, he was

blest with a very extravagant wife, and was the defendant, under an assumed name, in the case of *Seaton v. Benedict*, which established the non-liability of a husband for debts contracted by a wife who is properly supplied with necessities by her husband.

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

ALEXANDER SMITH'S 'DREAMTHORP' (11 S. ix. 450, 493).—MR. F. A. CAVENAGH'S first quotation comes from the well-known English folk-song 'The Beggar.' This may be found in Mr. Cecil Sharp's 'Folk-Songs from Somerset,' pt. iv., where the first verse and the chorus go thus:—

I'd just as soon be a beggar as a king,
And the reason I'll tell you for why;
A king cannot swagger, nor drink like a beggar,
Nor be half so happy as I.

Let the back and the sides go bare, my boys,
Let the hands and the feet gang cold;
But give to the belly, boys, beer enough,
Whether it be new or old.

Mr. Sharp has a long note on the song. The chorus is almost the same as that of "I cannot eat but little meat."

IOLO A. WILLIAMS.

VOLTAIRE ON THE JEWISH PEOPLE (11 S. ix. 49, 298).—I find that the words quoted by me at the first reference occur in a letter written by Voltaire at Ferney on 12 Sept., 1761, to M. de Burigny, who had sent him a book on Bossuet ('*Lettres Choies de Voltaire*,' tome troisième, p. 36, Paris, 1792). HERTHA HAMILTON'S apposite extract from '*Le Pyrrhonisme de l'Histoire*' shows that the author still retained, when composing a serious work, the opinion he had hastily expressed in a letter.

JOHN T. CURRY.

CENTENARY OF THE CIGAR (11 S. ix. 89, 235, 454).—Godsmark, tobaccoist, Mickle-gate, York, still holds out the bait of "Segars" upon his sign. The spelling of the word *cigar* was not fixed until the Victorian Age. *Segar* and *seegar* seemed to John Bull's ear in the eighteenth century to be the best phonetic rendering of *cigarro*. Spelling reformers may, perhaps, revert to that opinion.

ST. SWITHIN.

REGISTER OF MARRIAGES OF ROMAN CATHOLICS BEFORE 1837 (11 S. ix. 469).—The record of the marriage of two French *émigrés* in 1795 might very possibly be found at the old Sardinian Chapel, the Registers of which are now, I believe, at St. Anselm and St. Cecilia's Church, Kings-

way, or at St. Patrick's, Soho, where, I think, the Registers date back beyond 1795.

The Registers of the Bavarian Chapel, now the Church of the Assumption, Warwick Street, go back to 1797, so it would be worth examining them.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

Unthank Road, Norwich.

WILLIAM BAKER (11 S. ix. 369), THOMAS CRANE (10 S. vi. 189), and Robert Watton were each of them admitted twice to a Fellowship at Winchester College. Baker was admitted first on 16 Feb., 1537/8, and must have resigned before 1 Oct., 1543, when he was admitted again in succession to William Sparkman. He resigned again before 6 July, 1549, when Crane came in as his successor. That was Crane's second admission, for he had been admitted previously on 19 Nov., 1548, on the death of Elisha Warham, but had resigned before 8 March, 1548/9, when Mathew Cole succeeded him. Robert Watton was first admitted on 26 July, 1561, when a vacancy had arisen

"per deprivationem domini Thome Crane recusantis subscribere quibusdam articulis in visitatione Episcopi Winton. exhibitis."

In the December of the same year Watton resigned on the 19th, but he was readmitted two days later as successor to William Adkins, who had died on the 18th. On the 24th John Taylor was admitted to the Fellowship which Watton had vacated on the 19th.

The above facts come mainly from the College Register called "O," which contains the notarial acts relating to the swearing-in of the Fellows. This little-known Register is marred by some unfortunate gaps and omissions; but, even so, it gives much information not to be found in the Register of Fellows, which is more often consulted, and which occurs in the book called 'Liber Albus.'

William Sparkman, who is mentioned above, is not in the list of Fellows which Kirby printed in his 'Winchester Scholars,' and, so far as the two Registers referred to above are concerned, I can find nothing about him beyond the fact that he ceased to be Fellow (cause not disclosed) in 1543 (Reg. O). It appears, however, from the Bursars' Account Roll of 1539-40, under "Stipendia sociorum," that he was admitted Fellow on John Chubbe's death in 1540. I should be glad to learn what became of Sparkman after 1543.

Another Fellow who is not in Kirby's list, though in both the Registers, is Walter

Colmere, M.A., of Marshwood Vale, Dorset. He was admitted together with John Scott on 2 Sept., 1554 (when there were vacancies due to resignations by Nicholas Smith and James Bayley), and he resigned before 31 Aug., 1558, when John Dolber succeeded him. He is presumably identical with the Walter Colmer who graduated M.A. at Oxford in March, 1541/2 (see Foster, and also Boase); but the record apparently does not name the Oxford College to which he belonged. Is anything known of him after 1558?

The troubles which arose at Winchester in 1559, upon the passing of the Act of Uniformity, have already been noticed in these columns (10 S. ii. 45, 115). So far as I can ascertain from the College records, Crane was the only Fellow who actually suffered deprivation for recusancy.

A later Thomas Crane, who became a Winchester Scholar under the election of 1603, is sadly lost in Kirby's book, because he is there misnamed "Thomas Evans" (p. 161).

H. C.

LETHE: PLAIN OR RIVER? (11 S. ix. 326.)—Your correspondent Mr. F. W. ORDE WARD may, perhaps, be surprised to learn that Lethe Plain, *Λήθης πεδίον*, is, and was, perfectly well so understood by scholars even in the Middle Ages. The fact that well-read Grecians among Roman poets, such as Vergil, Tibullus, or Horace, misunderstanding mythology, made errors is surely not astounding—any more than Shakespeare speaking of clocks in his plays of 'Julius Cæsar' and 'Coriolanus.' Vergil's

Omnia uel medium fiant mare

for Theocritus's

πάντα δ' ἐναλλα γένοιοντο

is known to boys of much less attainment than Macaulay's schoolboy.

Your correspondent might consult the Ravenna Scholia to Aristophanes's 'Frogs' (B.C. 405), l. 166 (188) Dindorf's edition:—"Τίς εἰς τὸ Λήθης πεδίον;" χωρίον ἐν Αἴδου Δίδυμός φησιν, a place or district in (the realm of) Hades.

We cannot afford to neglect works such as Stephanus or Tzetzes or Du Cange; but Liddell and Scott have not made error as to Lethe, even in 1869, as the Editor has pointed out.

The date of Plato's 'Politeia' compared with the 'Frogs' would hardly solve the question. Your correspondent may remember that the Greeks were heirs to a

mythology which had its roots in many lands. As to Plato's River "Ameles," I should like to hear of the most recent recension of the Plato 'Republic' MSS.

It must be remembered that Plato went to Egypt, and I should not be surprised to find evidence that the River Ameles hid some such term as Amenti or Amentes, the Egyptian name for the Western Land, the bourne of the dead.

Further, I should incline to see a joke in τὸ Ἀθήνης πεδίον, the plain of 'the River Lethe, whereon only dead men can walk—i.e., water. I should not reject a theory that Lethe river is sound mythology after all.

My old friend and master the late C. J. Cornish when at St. Paul's was always in the habit of writing on the papers of boys whose Latin verse he was correcting Ovid's line from the 'Metamorphoses':—

Rivus aquæ Lethes crepitantibus unda lapillis.

He and that line live in my memory together.

Perth, W.A.

CECIL OWEN.

[Readers of Ovid will remember that the text actually has

Rivus aquæ Lethes, per quem cum murmure labens
Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.]

"RAGTIME" (11 S. ix. 488).—In American slang to "rag" a melody is to syncopate a normally regular tune. "Ragtime" may be said to be a strongly syncopated melody superimposed on a strictly regular accompaniment, and it is the combination of these two rhythms that gives it its character. A very exhaustive disquisition on "ragtime" music, which has been popular in America for over twenty-five years, was printed in *The Times* of 8 Feb., 1913.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE also thanked for reply.]

HEART-BURIAL (11 S. viii. 289, 336, 352, 391, 432, 493; ix. 38, 92, 234, 275, 375, 398, 473).—In the Archives Nationales, Paris, are certificates for the heart-burials of Henrietta Maria (1669), James II. (1701), Marie d'Este (1718), and Marie Louise, daughter of James II. (1712). These burials took place at the Couvent de la Visitation at Chaillot. Henrietta Maria's body is buried in the church of the Hôpital du Val-de-Grâce. This was founded as a Benedictine monastery by Anne of Austria, and was converted by Napoleon I. into a military hospital. James II.'s body was buried in the Church of St. Germain-en-Laye, where he died.

The Couvent de la Visitation was founded at Chaillot by Henrietta Maria. Marie

d'Este supported it, and there is at the Archives a most interesting correspondence between her and the Mother Superior. But I do not know the site of the Couvent. The only "Chaillot" with which I am acquainted is a district lying between the Étoile and the Seine, and the only convent of which I could find traces was in Rue Christophe Colomb. That convent was formerly called Notre Dame de Sagesse, and the building is now used for an "école paroissiale." Can some reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me more about this convent?

Extracts from certificates:—

(a) Henrietta Maria....."nous a été remise le cœur et les entrailles de la reine d'Angleterre, par l'ordre du roi et de Monsieur."

(b) James II.—"Je, sous-signé Maître des cérémonies de France, certifie que le cœur de très-haut, très-puissant, et très-excellent Prince Jacques second Roy de la grande Bretagne decédé à St. Germain-en-Laye le 16 du présent mois de Septembre, ayant esté miz dans une boîte de plomb renfermée dans une autre boîte de vermeil doré, j'ay eu ordre du Roy de le faire transporter au couvent des Religieux de S^{te} Marie à Chaillot, suivant le désir du Roy d'Angleterre défunt et de la Reyne d'Angleterre son Epouse, que la nuit du 17 au 18 du d. mois il a esté remis par un des Aumôniers de sa Majesté Britannique entre les mains de la Supérieure du d. Couvent, en présence de M. le Duc de Barwik, des principaux officiers du Roi et de moy," &c.

E. M. F.

DE GLAMORGAN (11 S. viii. 468; ix. 153, 476).—Respecting the pedigree of this family, I should like to draw the attention of those interested to two books which, I think, throw some further light upon it. The first is 'Historical Notes on Parts of South Somerset,' by the late John Batten, F.S.A., 1894, where, in the early history of Brympton, there is a good deal about the De Lisle and Glamorgan families. The second book is a recent privately printed history of the Baildon family by W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., in which the connexions of the Lisle, Stopham, and Glamorgan families are very ably treated. Should MR. WHITEHEAD or AP THOMAS not have access to these works, I shall be happy to lend them.

E. A. FRY.

227, Strand, W.C.

CLACK SURNAME (11 S. ix. 428, 494).—On the very day on which the reply appeared I found at the Record Office (W.O. 13:4166), among the Peterhead volunteers of 1803, one "George Clackie." The Scots word "clake" means a gossip.

J. M. BULLOCK.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

'THE ETHICS OF THE DUST' (11 S. ix. 289, 336).—4. When Ruskin referred to Richter's "lovely illustrations of the Lord's Prayer," he probably had in mind the German artist (Adrian) Ludwig Richter, 1803-84, and not the painter of English birth, but German parentage, Henry James Richter, 1772-1857, suggested by your correspondent Mr. HOWARD S. PEARSON. Ludwig Richter was probably the most popular German illustrator of his day. Among other works he illustrated Schiller's 'Lied von der Glocke,' Goethe's 'Hermann und Dorothea,' Hebel's 'Alemannische Gedichte,' the collections of fairy-tales by Musäus and Bechstein, and 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' which, by the way, has always been a favourite English novel with the Germans. His illustrations of the Lord's Prayer—which are indeed "lovely"—appeared for the first time in 1856; the series consists of nine woodcuts. Ludwig's work is typically German, and as homely as some of the fairy-tales which he has so charmingly illustrated. The simplicity of his style reminds one of Dürer. I may add that his 'Lebenserinnerungen eines deutschen Malers,' which appeared posthumously, is the most amiable autobiography that it has been my pleasure to read. In the city of Dresden a monument has been erected in honour of its beloved son.

C. H. IBERSHOFF.

Madison, Wisconsin.

"MASTER" AND "GENTLEMAN" DURING THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IN ENGLAND (11 S. ix. 510).—On further investigation, I think, your correspondent will find that "Master" was a title of office, and "Gentleman" a title of social rank. The case he cites of the overseer of fortifications evidently refers to a Quarter Master. A similar title of office was that of Master at Arms. In the Navy there were such titles of office as Quarter Master, Sailing Master, &c. In civil life an employer of labour of any sort was a "Master." At the old English Universities the title belonged especially to those who graduated as Masters of Arts, &c. The head of the college was "The Master" *par excellence*. So it was with the schools. There was one "Master"; the other teachers were known by another name. In all these cases the title was one of office, and it belonged to those who held the office whatever their social origin might have been.

The title of "Gentleman" was different. It referred primarily to birth and social

position. There were certain occupations which gave the title to those who followed them. The Army, the Navy, and the Law were three such occupations. It used to be said that a lawyer was a *gentleman* by Act of Parliament. It meant that the Legislature looked upon a lawyer as having the status of a gentleman, and designated him as such in its proceedings, quite irrespective of his birth.

The great difference seems to be that a man can be born a *gentleman*, but he cannot be born a *Master*. As there is no caste system in England, a man by his ability or intellectual aptitude has always been able to climb into the higher grades; and this process was going on in the seventeenth century just as it is going on now.

F. P.

DUKE OF SUSSEX: MORGANATIC MARRIAGES (11 S. ix. 470, 518).—The tradition in the Dunmore family is that the Duke of Sussex was bribed by the payment of his debts to repudiate Lady Augusta Murray. The very dissimilar treatment of Lady Cecilia Buggin (nicknamed "Duchess of Nevertheless") was attributed to Whig influence at Court.

Some authorities hold that Col. D'Este had a rightful claim to the throne of Hanover, the Royal Marriage Act affecting only the succession to the English crown.

G. W. E. R.

The Royal Marriage Act was one of expediency to safeguard the Royal family, and so many of the sons of George III. tried to evade it that the King found himself forced into a very strict observance of the Act, for he saw the danger of complications with subjects when his son or sons came to the throne. It was also expediency, tempered by affection, which led Queen Victoria to disregard the Act in the case of her uncle, the Duke of Sussex. She knew that he would never come to the throne, that no children would result from the union, and that he had from her babyhood shown more thought for her than had all the other uncles together. Though Sussex joined his royal brothers in their jealousy of Prince Albert, he was always the first to give way to Her Majesty's desires. When the trouble about the Prince's precedence occurred in the House, he was quick to seize the opportunity by sending a message to the Queen that he desired an important favour, and Her Majesty at once guessed that this was in connexion with Lady Cecilia Underwood.

Whatever the Queen's first feelings about it were, the Duke and Lady Cecilia, with whom he had been living for years, were speedily married, and in April of the same year the Queen conferred the title of Duchess of Inverness upon her uncle's wife. From that time the Duke gave no annoyance to the Queen; even the sight of the young Prince sitting in a special chair next the throne at the opening of Parliament did not draw a word from him, though all his world expected a protest.

CLARE JERROLD.

Hampton-on-Thames.

'THE TIMES': BANANAS (11 S. ix. 503).—The statement of *The Times* as to the early importation of bananas to the United States does not strike me as quite correct. I was born in the summer of 1850 near New York, and lived in that city (save when at school in New Hampshire) till the summer of 1864, when I came to Europe. Now I distinctly recollect that at some time during those fourteen years—probably in the late fifties or the early sixties—bananas were very common in New York, and I used to go to market in the early morning with my father to buy them for breakfast. We often did this, so that more than "a few bunches" must have been imported to New York long before 1864. W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

LOCH CHESNEY (11 S. ix. 389, 433, 495).—The surname Chesney still occurs in Gallogway, but it is not common. The only person of that name mentioned in 'The County Directory' of Scotland is "James Chesney, Kirkmagill, Stoneykirk, Wigtownshire." The mention of Stoneykirk reminds one that the name has nothing to do with stones. It is a dedication to St. Stephen (who, indeed, was stoned to death). "Steenie," being the familiar form of Stephen in Lowland Scots, became corrupted into "Staney," which being misunderstood, it was thought genteel to write, as in English, "Stoney."

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

STUBBS'S TRADE PROTECTION AGENCY (11 S. ix. 510).—Through the courtesy of Stubbs' Mercantile Offices (Stubbs, Ltd.), which is the correct title, I am enabled to inform BRADSTOW that Perry's Trade Protection Offices are the oldest of the kind in the world. Business was commenced some time towards the end of the eighteenth century, and it is believed that copies of the *Gazette* issued by this concern, containing notices of insolvencies published prior to 1800, are still in existence. W. R. Perry, Ltd., is the present

style of the agency, which is carried on in Bush Lane, Cannon Street. Stubbs', Ltd., was founded in 1836 by the amalgamation of several small businesses.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Of societies of this kind, one of the largest and best known is the London Association for the Protection of Trade, whose head-offices are at 66, Berners Street, W. Established in 1842, and affiliated with 112 Mutual Societies in the United Kingdom, it has a membership of nearly 50,000, and is managed by an unpaid Commercial Committee, who are elected annually by the members.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

NAPOLEON III. AT CHISLEHURST (11 S. ix. 509).—Camden Place, Chislehurst, became the property of Mr. N. W. J. Strode in 1860. The new owner, who had been a friend of Louis Napoleon during the latter's early sojourn in England, partially rebuilt and greatly improved the house, taking as his pattern the best French work of the eighteenth century.

After Sedan, Mr. Strode, on hearing that England was to be the place of refuge of the Imperial family, at once placed the house at the disposal of the Empress, and there she arrived in December, 1870, Napoleon joining her in March, 1871.

The house dates from the time of Lord Chancellor Camden, and the place had early associations with the historian William Camden.

E. BASIL LUPTON.

8, Queen Square, Leeds.

I remember having read in *La Lecture pour Tous* (Hachette & Cie., Paris, Londres), within the past eight months, an article on Camden House, Chislehurst, in 1871, by M. Auguste Fillon, preceptor to the Prince Imperial, in which he makes mention of Mr. Strode; but I am writing this severely from memory.

EDWARD WEST.

BALNES, LALEHAM, LITTLINGTON, AND STANES (11 S. ix. 508).—According to Lewis, 'Topographical Dict. of England,' 1831, Balne is a township of Snaith, which latter place is seemingly called the manor. In a modern county atlas there is a railway station at Balne.

In the fifteenth century there was a manor held by a certain man named Goldington, called after him, in Liddington or Litlington, Beds.

M.A. OXON.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE (11 S. ix. 286).—MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS says at the above reference that "the bridge will disappear unregretted and unsung." If your correspondent will look in Mr. J. Ashby-Sterry's last volume, 'The River Rhymmer,' he will find the latter condition is assuredly unfulfilled. At p. 230 he will discover a charming lyrical picture of the bridge and its surroundings in its last days, as well as ample reference to the interesting Dickensian associations connected with it. I observe, however, that the Rhymmer makes no allusion to the steamboat pier which years ago was attached to one of the buttresses of the bridge. DUMPS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN NEWSPAPER OFFICE WINDOWS (11 S. ix. 508).—Following this statement of my friend MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS, it may be mentioned that, whatever is the custom in this country, in Paris the newspapers continue to give full reports of news in their windows as it arrives. For instance, the *Matin*, a journal of large circulation, with offices in a prominent position in the French capital, has crowds all day outside, reading the many messages displayed, and inspecting the pictures also on view of topical events and persons.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

OLD ETONIANS: (7) RICHARD CALVERT (11 S. ix. 489).—I should think the Calverts mentioned were connected with the Calverts of Albury, Brent Pelham, and Furneaux Pelham, Herts. Chauncy states that the Calverts of Herts were a branch of the ancient family of the Calverts of Lancashire. Many of the Calverts are buried in Albury Church vault. M.A.

THE GREAT EASTERN, THE FIRST OF THE LEVIATHANS (11 S. viii. 506; ix. 55, 116, 158, 298).—See *The Illustrated Times*, 1859, in which, especially in the July-December volume, are many interesting prints and much letterpress.

PALLAVICINI: JANE CROMWELL (11 S. ix. 270, 314, 375, 435, 511).—At the last reference a reply of mine appeared in which I said, concerning the epitaph of Horacio Pallavicini, "The following is an exact copy." As it appears it is not exact. This is probably owing to some accident or to faulty type. The last two lines of the epitaph should read:—

BEING OF THE AGE OF SIX
AND THIRTY YEARS.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[The type was correctly set, but two or three letters were broken during printing.]

Notes on Books.

LONDON.

London. By Sir Laurence Gomme. (Williams & Norgate, 7s. 6d. net.)

London Survivals. By P. H. Ditchfield. (Methuen & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

WORKS on London and its surroundings multiply apace. Only the other week we reviewed two books on Chelsea, and to-day we have these further contributions to the history of London.

Anything written by Sir Laurence Gomme on London is sure to receive a hearty welcome. In his book on 'The Governance of London' (1907) he dealt with a newly discovered aspect of the question of origins; in 'The Making of London,' published in 1912, he attempted to apply the results of this study to the evolution of the city; and in this his latest book he deals with a part of the subject which is only incidentally touched upon in the two previous works, and claims to have discovered the great fact of historical continuity—conscious and effective continuity—underlying the main issues of London life throughout all its changes. As the result of his investigations he maintains that "the continuity springs from the city-state of Roman Londinium, is carried through the hundred years of historical silence, is handed on to the London of Anglo-Saxon times, proceeds through the great period of Plantagenet rule, runs deep down under the preponderating mass of Tudor and Stuart changes, and comes out in the open when the Georgian statesmanship broke away the blocking forces."

Sir Laurence acknowledges that "the continuity thus revealed is not unchanging throughout the centuries. Each age modifies its form; or rather its form is modified by the different forces which have constantly worked upon it"; but he asserts that "the ideal of continuity comes from Roman London and from Roman Augusta, and it has never lost touch with the realities. Each age has possessed the feeling for continuity, has expressed itself in terms belonging to itself. It is only the terms which have been altered.... The material was different, but the undying ideal was always the same."

The author is aware that there will be opposition to such a point of view, and an opposition not easy to meet, coming as it does from "the schools which have so long been dominated by the sweeping generalities of Freeman and his followers." He says that the story he has to tell "differs altogether from that hitherto told," for it includes masses of material which have until now been ignored. In the present work he has but one word to say about "the tradition of London"; he could not omit this from his evidence, and he could not complete it, for it will make a book by itself, and we are glad to know that he means to publish it soon. He gives in the text of the present work a summary sufficient for immediate purposes, expressing a conviction that "the completed study will satisfy many that the position he takes up for London is historically sound."

The last chapter, 'The Greatness that is London,' refers to its magnificent development, which has never been at the bidding of outside forces, for "its whole history shows it to be a

living organism at every stage of its exhausting life." "Neither monarch nor noble has had a hand in its making." Whatever the future may bring, London, the author predicts, "will be the centre, as she has been the centre all these centuries, of the new institutions which will come into existence. It will not be a small uncared-for London, not a London shrinking within its walls, and commanding nothing but the fragments of its former greatness—the greatness that was London. She will be a great London with a *territorium* stretching from the Thames to the sea [we hope not], endowed with powers of self-government within the empire to which she belongs."

There are twenty-four illustrations. We much wish that the compiling of the Index had been more thorough.

Mr. Ditchfield, in a series of pleasant rambles, takes us through the quaint streets of the City, and points out the treasures of beauty and antiquity that still survive. The wanderings do not extend far beyond the demesne of the Corporation, and most of the illustrations (114 in number) by Mr. E. L. Wratten have been sketched within the area of the City. The constant references made in our pages to vanishing London show how rapidly old landmarks are disappearing, and we are grateful to Mr. Ditchfield for these descriptions and sketches of places, some of which will in course of time become mere matters of history.

The author begins with a quest for the earliest relics to be found of London civilization. He does not concern himself about Celtic London, but contents himself with searching for Roman London, the first object looked for being the Roman wall. The survey is begun at the Tower, where among the remains of the Wardrobe Tower, close to the White Tower, there is a portion with some mediæval building attached to it. This was long concealed by modern brickwork, and eventually it was found that the wall had continued further south. "From the Tower it ran northwards across the moat, through Tower Hill (though no signs appear above the ground) to Trinity Place, where we see a large portion from the level of the street. It has been repaired, and a roof has been placed over the top to preserve it." Northwards, a considerable portion of the wall is to be found in Barber's Bonded Warehouses, Cooper's Row. Mr. Ditchfield was permitted to examine this, which forms part of the eastern wall of the great warehouse and vaults. "Its height here is 35 ft., and we climb stairs and descend into cellars, and inspect each part of this magnificent stretch of 112 ft." In the basement it is 8 ft. thick, and entirely Roman. "That part which is displayed on the ground and upper floors is mediæval, and you can see the rampart, along which the guard walked, protected by a bulwark." In Crutched Friars, No. 1 has been named "Roman Wall House," where a perfect piece of the wall was discovered which forms the foundation of the neighbouring houses. Mr. Ditchfield then traces the wall to the site of Christ's Hospital, where, during the erection of the new Post Office, a fine part of the wall was discovered beneath the ground. Steps have been made to lead to it, so as to facilitate inspection of this piece. The wall proceeds southwards, "running probably through Printing House Square towards the river."

We must leave the author's readers to ramble with him through the pre-Reformation churches, the churches built by Wren, the Inns of Court, the City Palaces, and the Halls of the Companies, and we feel sure that they, like ourselves, will find enjoyment in doing so.

Bannockburn. By John E. Morris. A Centenary Monograph. (Cambridge University Press, 5s. net.)

We have great pleasure in recommending this monograph alike to historical students and to general readers who are interested in mediæval warfare and in the battle of Bannockburn in particular. Dr. Morris has assimilated with some eagerness the work done by Mr. Mackenzie in elucidating the puzzles presented by the ordinary accounts of the battle. Not all modern experts on the question will agree with him, but we must confess that on the all-important question of the real site of the battle he seems to us to make out an incontrovertible case for the theory which he and Mr. Mackenzie hold. This is to the effect that the fighting took place not on the upland, but on the level Carse, in the tract between the Forth and the Bannock—the English, most disastrously for them, having the Bannock at their backs. If this ground is accepted, the movements of the Scottish army—otherwise almost unintelligible as the tactics of a master of war—are readily explained, and the accounts of the different authorities may be harmonized without violence.

The story of the battle as we learnt it in our childhood falls almost to nothing. Edward's army of 100,000 men soon, no doubt, began to seem doubtful; but the awful charge of the heavy-armed English horse, and the plunge into the treacherous "pots," covered with earth and hurdles, and fitted with wicked stakes, seemed still to survive, as did the "multitude that watched afar" which poured down on the wearied English at the end of the day and completed the rout. Dr. Morris, however, assured that the Carse was the battle-field, tells us that the "pots" were dug, indeed, but, as things turned out, were never used, while the camp-followers on Gillies' Hill must be relegated to the region of myth.

One of the ablest features of the work is the handling of the original authorities, and the skill and insight with which each is corrected as to his errors, and made to yield his quota of truth. Thus we have discrepant accounts of the position of the English archers, said by the Lanercost Chronicler and by Trokelowe to have been in the first line, and by Baker to have been in the rear. Dr. Morris plausibly conjectures that the main body of them was in fact in the rear, but that in the course of the battle Edward threw out a skirmishing line of archers—a small proportion only of the whole number—which drew northwards towards the English right, and did some rapid and not ineffective shooting into the left flank of Douglas.

The account of the battle is preceded by a good and careful study of the evolution of tactics and the composition of armies during the previous reign, while the whole monograph points forward to the methods employed at Crecy and Poitiers. It is curious, in analyzing the levies, to observe how unwarlike at one time were the northerners of England, and, again, for how long a time it was Welshmen, not Englishmen, who could alone be counted on to do execution as archers.

The illustrations are photographs giving views of the tract over which the armies moved, and of the supposed field of the battle, and an attentive consideration of them is well worth while for the light it throws on the historical material at our command.

THE July number of *The Burlington Magazine* contains further 'Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections,' by Mr. Lionel Cust, these relating to pictures by Pieter de Hooch. One, 'A Garden Scene,' now at Windsor Castle, has only received notice comparatively recently, owing to its seclusion in private apartments. Illustrations of this and of two others are provided. The results of the continued exploration of the soil of Persia are recorded in notes on early Persian pottery from the excavations at Rhages, of which plates are given, and a detailed description by M. Charles Vignier. Some interesting Limoges enamels by an unidentified master receive comment and illustration. The series of 'Notes on Italian Medals,' by Mr. G. F. Hill, is continued. Attention is called to some thirteenth-century portrait-heads of St. Louis and his family in the Château Vieux, St. Germain, the plates of four of these showing work that is full of vitality, early in date as it is. There is a full-page coloured illustration of a tapestry picture recently brought from China by Mr. Larkin of Bond Street, droll and quaint in character, though perhaps somewhat slight as a work of art. Mrs. J. H. Pollen has an article on 'Ancient Linen Garments,' and Mr. Egerton Beck some interesting notes on 'Pre-latical Crosses in Heraldry and Ornament.' Four sketches of scenes at Tivoli by Turner are reproduced, with some comments on the points of interest in the neighbourhood by Mr. T. Ashby. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a Persian miniature of the sixteenth century from the collection of M. Léonce Rosenberg.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JULY.

IN his Catalogue No. 340 Mr. Francis Edwards has brought together something short of 300 works on Alpine Climbing and Mountaineering generally. The earliest work described is Fynes Moryson's 'Itinerary,' the 1617 folio, offered here for 7l. 10s. Nearly a century separates this from the book next in date, 'Itinera Alpina Tria, 1702-4,' by Joh. Jac. Scheuchzer, a small 4to, published in London, 1708, and to be had here for 14s. Of eighteenth-century works, the best is Baron de Zurlauben's 'Tableau de la Suisse,' four folio vols., containing 430 copper-plate views—unlettered proofs—and published at Paris, 1780-86, 14l. Among early nineteenth-century things we noticed as worth mentioning Von Humboldt's 'Vues des Cordillères,' bound in half-morocco, 1810, 9l.; Brockedon's 'Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps'—one of the 12 copies on large paper—in 2 vols., having the plates, of which there are 109, in two states, 1828, 4l.; and Beaumont's 'Travels from France to Italy through the Lepontine Alps,' a coloured copy, 1800, 3l.

MR. J. METCALFE-MORTON of Brighton has sent us his Catalogue No. 14, which is both various and entertaining. One of the best collections here is that of works on botany, which includes a number of useful works, and also a set of 'Anne Pratt,' complete in six volumes, and an unopened copy,

offered for 2l. 10s. 6d. Under the heading 'Curious' we notice a copy of Defoe's 'Colonel Jacque,' the second edition, published in the same year as the first (1723), 1l. 5s.; and under 'Early Printing' there is an interesting little sixteenth-century production from Rome, 24 pp., roughly bound in contemporary parchment, and bearing marginal notes in ink here and there, containing a treatise on calligraphy and letter-writing, 1543, 3l. 'Freemasonry' covers nearly 130 items in the catalogue, and not a few are worth consideration. We noted the Masonic print by Gillray (19½ in. by 17½ in.), in which Count Cagliostro is the principal figure, mentioned in Trowbridge's book on that hero, 1786, 4l.; and also a 'Recueil de Chansons,' dated "Jerusalem 1765, and Philadelphie 1773," and offered for 3l. 7s. 6d., which has bound up with it a work on Female Masonry, both of them belonging to the circle, if not to the pen, of Cagliostro. Under 'Old Plays' and 'Old Poetry' are some good first editions; and two interesting volumes with which we may conclude this notice are a copy of the first issue of the sixth edition of Frederick Looker's 'London Lyrics,' which, it may be remembered, includes half a score or so of poems here published for the first time, 1822, 10s. 6d., and a first edition of 'Eothen,' 1844, 18s. 6d.

MESSRS. PROBSTHAIN & Co.'s Catalogue of Indian Literature, Art, and Religion (No. 28) is certainly worth an Oriental student's looking through. There are useful collections of Sanskrit and Pali texts and translations, as well as some examples in like kind of divers Indian dialects, and a number of Grammars and Dictionaries. Books on the Jains and Parsis, on Folk-lore, Yoga and Vedanta, Numismatics, and Music also include several good items, among the last being six works by S. M. Tagore. The most important item in the list of Journals and Transactions is a complete set, from Vol. I. to Vol. LXXIII., of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1832-1904), for which 125l. is asked. Under Art and Archaeology we noticed the Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India, 1871-87, done by Major-General Cunningham and Messrs. Beglar and Carleyle, complete in 24 vols., including a General Index, 20l. There are also Fergusson's 'Tree and Serpent Worship,' second edition, 1873, 12l. 12s.; Moor's 'Hindu Pantheon,' 1864 edition, 2l. 10s.; and Dubois's 'Description des Castes Indiennes,' in a MS. of 1,019 pages, bound in calf, and thought to be the author's original copy from which the English translation was made, 10l. 10s. A copy of this last (1817) is also offered here at 18s.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

E. L. H. T.—See ante, p. 25. Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 238.

NOTES :—The Probable Date of Webster's 'The Devil's Law Case,' 41—Illustrations of Casanova, 42—A Bibliography of Thomas Holcroft, 43—'Berrow's Worcester Journal'—Record of Monumental Inscriptions in Hertfordshire, 44—Lines by Sidney Godolphin—"Anent"—"Felix Summerly" (Sir Henry Cole), 47.

QUERIES :—"Placing" in Universities, 47—Cotterell, Cotterill, and Variants—An Oxford University Print—Adulation of Queen Elizabeth—Medallic Legends, 48—Safety in a Thunderstorm—Moses Franks—John Bacon of the First Fruits Office—Translation of the Life of M. de Renty—Plantilla and some Mediæval Princesses—"Aschenald"—Greek Newspaper published in London—Wellington: Chandos—"The Manchester Marine"—The Order of Areopagus, 49—Robert Burton's Symbol—Signs of Cadency—Isaac Savage of Kintbury—Maria Riddell and Burns—Rev. James Thomas, c. 1819—52, Newgate Street: a Sculptured Stone, 50—Army Scouts and the Fleur-de-lis, 51.

REPLIES :—Sir Gregory Norton, the Regicide, 51—"The Broad Arrow": the King's Mark—Burnap, alias Burnett—Cowland, 52—Oriental Names mentioned by Gray—Hessian Troops in America, 53—Scott's 'Rob Roy'—Lesceline de Verdon, 54—Palm the Bookseller, shot by Napoleon, 55—"Condamine"—Books on Chelms—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Old Etonians—George Byam—Edward Richard Burrough, 57—"Blizard" as a Surname—Tristan de Acunha—Adye Baldwin of Slough—Military Execution—A Bibliography of Thomas Holcroft—Alexander Smith's 'Dreamthorp'—Privy Councillors, 58—Chilean Views, 59.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—The Oxford Dictionary—"Pageant of the Life and Death of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick."

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

JOHN WEBSTER: THE PROBABLE DATE OF 'THE DEVIL'S LAW CASE.'

THE full title of the play runs thus :—

"The Devils Law-Case, Or, When Women goe to Law, the Devil is full of Businesse. A new Tragedycomedy. The true and perfect Copie from the Originall. As it was approouedly well Acted by her Maiesties Seruants. Written by John Webster....1623."

Mr. Fleay has asserted that the play may have been written in 1610, on the score that, in Act IV. sc. ii., Romelio states his age to be 38, having been born in the year 1572. This kind of argument, which was used, in the case of 'Romeo and Juliet,' in order to assign 1591 as the date of the play, on account of the 1580 earthquake, is not altogether to be relied upon, especially for 'The Devil's Law Case,' as most of the characters in this play are convicted of falsehood. The second piece of evidence adduced

by Mr. Fleay is not unimpeachable either : "The enclosure of commons, he says, was then beginning" (a fact alluded to by Wini-fred, Act I. sc. ii.). This was no recent grievance, however, since a petition of the inhabitants of Stixwold in Lincolnshire has been quoted by Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre in 'English Commons and Forests' (1894); nay, a popular song published in 'N. & Q.' (5 S. vi. 246) proves that as early as 1548 the public were complaining of an edict of the Regent Somerset to the same effect.

The play is reported to have been acted by "Her Majesty's Servants." Therefore it can have been produced no later than 8 July, 1622, when the late Queen Anne's Men were granted a new privilege under the style of "Children of the Revels"—three years after their patron's death. The name of "the Queen's Servants," indeed, is mentioned subsequently in Sir Henry Herbert's papers (with reference to Massinger's 'Bond-man,' for instance) when "the Queen of Bohemia's Servants" are meant. In the present case, however, the latter company is out of question, the words "Her Majesty's" being applied to none but the Queen of England.

The under-title of the play has been hitherto unheeded, though it plainly alludes to some scandalous lawsuit in which the litigants had been women. Among the many cases which were tried in James I.'s reign, during which Lord and Lady Rochester, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Giles Mompesson, and Bacon appeared before the Courts of Justice, none answers Webster's description so well and is so fitly paralleled by the play as *Lake v. Exeter*, which came to an issue in February, 1619.

The daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State, having married Lord Roos, the Earl of Exeter's grandson and heir, a serious misunderstanding soon broke out between her and her husband's very young step-grandmother. Lady Lake, who of course took her daughter's side, not only hinted that the Countess had been unduly intimate with Lord Roos, but accused the noble lady of having attempted to poison her and Lady Roos, and produced a written apology by which the Countess had tried to gain the mother's and daughter's forgiveness. This lawsuit between an illustrious house and the family of a powerful statesman created a tremendous excitement, especially after Lord Roos's escape to Rome. Lady Exeter, however, asserted herself innocent, and protested that the written confession had been forged by Lady Lake. The latter

purported the document to have been drawn up by the Countess at Lake's house at Wimbledon, in the presence of Diego, Lord Roos's foreign servant; besides, it was stated that one Sarah Swarton, Lady Lake's maid, standing behind the arras, had overheard Lady Exeter's reading of the document after it was signed. The trial proceeded from January, 1618, to February, 1619, during which time 17,000 sheets of paper were used by the counsel of both parties.

This extraordinary case, and the wickedness of Lady Lake, countenanced by her devoted servant Sarah Swarton, certainly suggested to Webster the apparently incredible scheme of the unnatural mother Leonora and her accomplice Winifred. What is more striking still is the conclusion of this plot, for which Webster is indebted to no other person than King James I. himself.

In the play, Leonora's supposed lover of yore is Crispiano, whose portrait is produced in Court, when the judge turns evidence and discloses himself to be Crispiano in person. Thus had King James in 1619 delivered from the Bench the positive conviction of Lady Lake's falsehood. As he happened to hunt in the neighbourhood of Wimbledon one day, he bethought himself of going and ascertaining the conditions under which the confession had been drawn up; and, having been shown the room in question, found that the arras was too short by 2 ft. for allowing Sarah Swarton to stand concealed behind it. None but the canny Scottish king had been a match for the cunning lady.

It was, therefore, after February, 1619, that Webster undertook his tragi-comedy, or at least the latter part of it. Three months before (November, 1618) had taken place the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh whose firmness in death is alluded to in Act V. sc. iv. Webster, however, was so slow in composition that the play was not completed till the summer of the next year, after the news of the Anglo-Dutch conflict at Sumatra in August, 1619, had reached England (Act IV. sc. ii.) and the Mompesson scandal (Act III. sc. i.).

It is possible that Webster began the portion of the play dealing with Contarino, Jolenta, Ercole, and Romelio before 1618; for this he is indebted to some Spanish novel, perhaps to Don Diego Agreda's 'El Hermano Indiscreto' * (The Unwise

Brother). He, however, found it impossible to make up a whole play out of this subject, and forced it into the subsequent plot of Leonora's scheme. Unless some earlier lawsuit may be found that obviously influenced 'The Devil's Law Case,' I shall maintain that this part of it was suggested by the Lake affair. It is likely that Shakspeare was no favourite of Lady Lake, who else might have pondered over the lines in 'Hamlet' (II. ii.) about stage-players:—

"After your death you were better have a bad epitaph, than their ill report while you live."

BON A. F. BOURGEOIS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CASANOVA.

THE splendid recognition M. Charles Samaran has given of the work done by 'N. & Q.' in his excellent study 'Jacques Casanova, Vénitien' (Paris, Calmann-Lévy), prompts the notes which follow:—

II. (Edition Garnier) 343. Le Duc de Matalone, at Paris.—M. le Comte Dufort de Cheverney, 1751–2, p. 140, says:—

"J'avais attiré dans la maison de Madame B..... les étrangers les plus distingués, les Princes de Corsini, dont un depuis a été cardinal, et le duc de Matalone de Naples."

II. 384. Le Comte de Melfort.—Louis Drummond, Comte de Melfort (1722–88); see 'The Scots Peerage,' vi. 69. He was (Dufort de Cheverney, i. 128)

"de petite taille, mais fait comme un modèle et fort comme Hercule, suivait la chasse, quand il ne faisait pas sa cour à Versailles."

II. 406. Prince de Saxe-Hildbourghausen.—Ernst Friedrich III. (1727–80). Succeeded his father in 1745. Married: 1, Louise of Denmark, died 1756; 2, Christiane of Brandenburg-Baireuth; 3, Auguste of Saxe-Weimar.

III. 106. Maria da Riva.—See Rinato Fulin, 'Maria da Riva, Studi.'

III. 435. L'Abbé Galiani.—See Swinburne's 'Letters,' 20 June, 1777, and ii. 295.

III. 493. Madame la Gouvernante, mère du Stathouder.—Anna, daughter of King George II. of Great Britain, widow since 1751 of William IV. of Orange, mother of William V., died 12 Jan., 1759. Her son was born in 1748.

IV. 228. L'électeur de Cologne.—Clement Augustus of Bavaria (1723–61).

"His electoral Highness has a just Title to be called *Clement Augustus*, for he is of stately mien, is handsome, and of easy Access, and loves pleasures and particularly Hunting, as much as

* This novel was dramatized by Alexandre Hardy, whose play, however, is unknown except for the account of the scenery in Mahelot's

his Condition will admit of; his Regular Life, and the Soundness of his Morals, may serve for an example to many older Prelates, that are not so powerful nor so nobly descended."—Baron de Poelnitz's 'Memoirs,' ii. 341.

IV. 330. Le jeune Duc de Rosebury.—Neil, third Earl of Rosebery, born 1729. His elder brother died in 1755, and he travelled abroad "some time on the Continent." He returned home, and was elected a Scottish representative peer in 1768 ('The Scots Peerage,' vii. 224).

IV. 479. Parcalier, Marquis de Prié.—See L. Dutens, 'Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se repose,' pp. 132-4.

V. 288. Lord Talon.—See 'Jacobite Peerage,' by the Marquis de Ruigny, pp. 76-7.

V. 331. "Pendant la semaine sainte les Juifs n'osaient pas se montrer dans les rues de Turin."

"The Jews here have a quarter called Gheto, with a Synagogue and burial-place. Every Jew is obliged to wear a yellow ribbon sewed on to the breast of his coat."—Swinburne's 'Letters,' i. 272, Turin, 6 June, 1779.

V. 388. La Renaud.—Catherine Renaud married (contract dated 23 June, 1768) M. Böhmer, Jeweller to the Crown, so well known through "l'Affaire du Collier." He died at Stuttgart, 18 Sept., 1794, and she remarried at Bâle, 28 July, 1796, his partner, Paul Bassenge, by whom she had a son. She died at Dresden, 12 Sept., 1806 (Funck Brentano's 'The Diamond Necklace,' p. 349).

V. 515. "Bal du théâtre de Carignan."—

"We went to the little opera-house of Carignan, which is the only one open at this time of the year. No one seems to attend to the music or representation.... This theatre is but ill lighted; it does to dance in during the Carnival, when the Opera is held at the Grand Theatre adjoining the Palace, which is very large, and one of the most magnificent in Italy."—6 June, 1779. Swinburne's 'Letters,' i. 272.

Miss Berry describes it also in her Diary, 2 July, 1783.

VI. 195. La Princesse de Monaco, née Catherine de Brignolé.—She married secondly, 24 Oct., 1798, Louis Joseph, Prince de Condé. Her first husband, Prince Honoré III., died in France, in exile, 1795. She, the niece of Rodolfo Brignolé, Doge of Genoa, died in 1813.

VI. 236. Babet Rangoni.—Prince Aloys III. (Luigi II.) of Gonzague-Solferino, born 1745, married Elizabeth Rangoni. He succeeded his grandfather, Prince Luigi, in 1768, and died in 1819 (Betham, 'Genealogical Tables,' and also Stokvis). The wife of his father, Prince Leopold, is called by Betham "*Helena Medina*."

VI. 318. "Je fis arrêter à Paris... et m'étant fait apporter des montres dans ma voiture, j'en achetai une pour quinze louis."—William Cunningham, writing in 1751, says that the Parisians offered wares to each post-chaise,

"so that in a few hours you are as well fitted out in equipage and everything at Paris as in other places in as many days."

VI. 468. "Comte de Schwerin, neveu de l'illustre feld maréchal."—Marshal Christopher Schwerin, the Prussian general, killed at the battle of Prague, 6 May, 1757.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See ante, p. 1.)

1780. Contributions to *The Westminster Magazine* ('Memoirs,' p. 87):—

'The Actor,'	No. I.,	January, p. 7.
"	No. II.,	March, p. 121.
"	No. III.,	April, p. 180.
"	No. IV.,	May, p. 241.
"	No. V.,	August, p. 419.

1780. "Alwyn, or the Gentleman Comedian. London: Fielding and Walker, 1780." 2 vols., 12mo.

European Magazine (1: 49) says 1779, but later (22: 403) corrects the date to 1780. The volume was noticed cursorily and unfavourably in the September, 1780, number of *The Monthly Review* (63: 233). It is almost entirely the work of Holcroft, but William Nicholson (1753-1815) assisted somewhat in its writing ('Memoirs,' p. 95)—the same Nicholson who was living with Holcroft at the time, and who did the Prologue to 'Duplicity.'

1780. (June or early July—probably last of June.) "A plain and succinct narrative of the late riots and disturbances in the cities of London and Westminster and borough of Southwark. Containing particulars of the burning of Newgate, the King's Bench, the Fleet, and New Bridewell Prisons. Also, the Houses of Lord Mansfield, Sir John Fielding, Messrs. Langdale, Rainsforth, Cox, Hyde, &c. Romish Chapels, Schools, &c., with an account of the Commitment of Lord George Gordon to the Tower and anecdotes of his life. To which is prefixed, An Abstract of the Act lately passed in favour of the Roman Catholics. And an account of the Bill, as moved for in Parliament by Sir George Savile, with the observations of Sir George and Mr. Dunning on the Papist penal Laws. By William Vincent, of Gray's Inn. Paternoster Row. (Price one shilling.) London, printed for Fielding and Walker, 1780. Entered at Stationers' Hall."

1780. "...The Second Edition, corrected: with an appendix." Octavo, 82 + 11 pp same date.

This work, published within a short time after the conclusion of the notorious Gordon riots, is certainly Holcroft's. Contemporary references are to be found in *The Town and Country Magazine* for July, 1780 (12: 351); *Monthly Review* for June, 1780 (62: 502); *European Magazine* for January, 1782 (1: 49); *The Westminster Magazine* for August, 1780 (8: 438), as well as in the 'Memoirs' (p. 99). Lecky (3: 522) refers to it as the best and most complete account brought out at the time. *The Town and Country Magazine* called it "one of the best productions of this kind that has ever appeared in the form of a pamphlet"; and added, "Our last [June, 1780]... contains the substance of this narrative," but I do not think that this means that the magazine article referred to was done by Holcroft.

In the account of the riots which appears in the 'Annual Register' for 1780 pp. 1-6 of this pamphlet are reprinted on pp. 254-6. In both cases is given the verbatim record of the Act itself, over which the agitation arose; and the short explanatory passages in the 'Annual Register' correspond exactly to the explanations which accompany the reprint of the Act in this pamphlet.

In *The Westminster Magazine* for July, 1780, pp. 297 ff., is an account of the riots. The publishers of this magazine were the same as the publishers of the "William Vincent" pamphlet, Fielding & Walker. Pages 15 ff. and 298 ff., of the pamphlet and the magazine respectively, bear a remarkable similarity. In the magazine article the Parliamentary proceedings are given at greater length; certain other parts of the narrative are condensed; and, in an amazing number of cases, entire paragraphs, even pages, are transferred without alteration. And from this I shall assume that Holcroft or some other person rewrote or rearranged his pamphlet for the magazine: I cannot yet determine which. The magazine article is considerably better than the pamphlet: more orderly, and less burdened with details and extraneous matter.

A careful examination of the "second edition, corrected," the only one which I have seen, suggests a few hypotheses which, since I have not yet been able to lay my hands on a first edition, I shall offer tentatively: for objection, correction, or addition. It seems fairly obvious from this copy (Yale University Library) of the "second edition, corrected," that the ten pages (five leaves) containing the Appendix were added to the book in the second edition. The Appendix

refers to the text, and the text to the Appendix, by lettered notes, (A), (B), (C), &c. These references in the text are usually inserted at the end of a paragraph, a convenient place after the type had all been set. On the several occasions where they are inserted in the middle of a line, the type of the line is so crowded—relatively to the set of the type in the lines preceding and following—that we cannot but assume that the parentheses and the letters (A), (B), (C), &c., were put in later: I should assume, between editions. A statement near the end of the Appendix that the author has not changed the text in accordance with a certain corrective letter which he prints (the original mistake is left as in the first edition) leads us to believe that the second edition was printed from the same stand of type.

Examination of the signatures would break the volume quite unequally into a single leaf containing the title, four signatures of sixteen pages each, an eight-page signature at the end, and a single final leaf. (This is in the only volume which I have examined, in the Yale University Library.) The single leaf at the end contains the Advertisement, and is printed on one side of the paper only. I should suggest then, from my examination of the "second edition, corrected," only, that the first edition was pagged: 2 (including title-page and a blank page)+6 (including the Abstract of an Act passed, &c.) + 7-62 (including the body of the 'Plain and Succinct Narrative,' &c.) + 2 (including Advertisement and a blank page). The signature division was, in my opinion, the same as in the "second edition, corrected," which I have examined. But it is obvious that the signatures came out evenly, four of sixteen pages each, with the title-page pasted on at the beginning.

Since the above was written I have had time to make an examination of a copy of the first edition, and find nothing contradictory to the above. In the first edition (British Museum copy) the Appendix does not appear at all, "Finis" coming on p. 62. But we can deduce very little from the absence of the "Advertisement," since in this copy the last three leaves have been very badly damaged, and repairing alone has prevented their loss altogether. In this copy pp. 1-6 have been lost (containing the Abstract, &c.), so that 'A Plain and Succinct Narrative,' &c. (p. 7), would follow directly after the title-page, had not some one inserted six pages from *The Sunday Magazine* of 11 Feb., 1781.

It is interesting to remark that the "second edition, corrected," varies from the first edition, pp. 59-62, by two lines of type. This variation is caused by the insertion of a foot-note in the second edition on p. 59: "In justice to the author, it is mentioned that these anecdotes are by another person." It was evidently Holcroft who added in ink in the Museum copy, "And, in justice to myself, they by no means agree with my own private opinion of Lord George Gordon. T. H." In the same hand there is written on the title-page "The Anecdotes by I. Perry," after the word "Tower," and "Thomas Holcroft" beneath the printed pseudonym "William Vincent"; and on the last page of the Appendix the catchword "Adver" is crossed out, and there is filled in, still by the same hand, "Finis. The Advertisement follows the Title-Page"—which indicates the fact of binding.

I may add that the printing of the corrective letter may possibly indicate a second issue of the second edition. If the type could be tampered with to such an extent as to insert (A), (B), (C), &c., as references to notes, between the printing of the first and second editions, why could not the simple change have been made on p. 53 of the word *Thursday* to *Wednesday*, as the "Volunteer in the London Military Association of Foot" suggests? May we assume that the Advertisement originally followed the words "total want of education" on this page of the Appendix, as it could easily have done, in the second edition, and further assume that the extra leaf at the end did not appear in the real second edition? May we assume that this letter from "A Volunteer," &c., was received after some, possibly all, of the "second edition" was printed, and that it was put in where it now stands in the "second edition, corrected," and that the Advertisement was then pushed further on to be added as a separate leaf? The placing of a single leaf at the beginning and the end would not be a usual proceeding. Each of these single leaves is in the "second edition, corrected," each is printed on one side only; and an argument that the publisher would not have planned two single leaves attached in this way, and that they were later added as a corrective measure, may be hypothetically answered by saying that this very fact of being printed on one side only is an indication of forethought, and shows that this kind of make-up for the book was premeditated. Or may we assume—as I should like to do, but think scarcely warrantable—that there were a "first

edition," and a "second edition," and that there was then a "second edition, corrected," basing our assumption on the reading "second edition, corrected," and not "second, corrected edition"?

I cannot explain the reference to a "third edition, London, 1780," in the 1908 edition of the 'New International Encyclopedia' (9: 45). To me the statement seems unfounded.

1781. "The Trial of the Hon. George Gordon, Commonly called Lord George Gordon, for High-Treason, at the Bar of the Court of King's Bench, On Monday, the 5th of February, 1781. Before The Right Hon. Earl Mansfield, Chief Justice; Edward Willes, Esq. Sir William Henry Ashurst, Knt. and Francis Buller, Esq. Containing, Not only the Evidence on both Sides but an Account of the Manner of conducting the Trial; the Arguments of Counsel; the contested Points in Law, &c. Also the speech of the Attorney-General; Mr. Kenyon, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Erskine. Taken in short-hand By William Vincent, Esq; of Gray's-Inn. London: Printed for Fielding and Walker, No. 20, Pater-noster-row. MDCCCLXXXI. [Price one shilling and six-pence.] [Entered at Stationers-Hall.] Octavo, 4+3-81 pp.

I have not seen this item previously attributed to Holcroft. At the present time I have not seen a copy in any library collection. The only notice of its publication is a single line in the March, 1781, *London Magazine* (50: 143). My own copy was secured by mere chance through a perusal of a second-hand bookseller's catalogue—and for the charming price of 3s. *The Monthly Review* editor, March, 1781 (64: 234), speaks of "several different publications," but has "seen only Mr. Gurney's."

The connexion between this pamphlet and that which immediately precedes it in my Bibliography is perfectly obvious. I have been able to learn of no other person writing under the pseudonym of William Vincent of Gray's Inn. The two pamphlets are issued by the same publishers, have the same pseudonym, and concern the same events. The 'Advertisement' to this second one contains a reference to, and a recommendation of, 'Vincent's Plain and Succinct Narrative of the late Riots.' In the 'Memoirs' by Hazlitt (pp. 98-9) we find:—

"He was employed by them [the booksellers] to write a pamphlet, under the name of Wm. Vincent, Esq. of Gray's Inn, containing an account of the riots in 1780. For this purpose he had attended the trials at the Old Bailey, where he was the means of saving the life of an innocent man, who was brought there as a prisoner. I have heard Mr. Holcroft mention this circumstance, with tears of pleasure at the recollection."

Holcroft's interest in the riots might easily have rendered him willing to perform another service to the booksellers. If he had attended the Old Bailey trials for one pamphlet, why should not he have attended the King's Bench trial for another?

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

' BERROW'S WORCESTER JOURNAL.'

(See *ante*, p. 21.)

THE early history of this paper is bound up with the story of its first two publishers, Stephen Bryan and H. Berrow.

Stephen Bryan's apprenticeship indentures expired in London in the year 1706, and he appears to have migrated to Worcester in the year 1708. When he started his *Worcester Post-Man* (not *Postman*) in June, 1709, it was a small half-sheet printed in two columns on both sides, and did not contain six pages (as Green asserted). There is (as in other cases) no evidence that any charge was made for the paper at first, and it is tolerably certain that advertisements were gratis. Probably, like *Jos. Bliss's Exeter Post-Boy*, it was a coffee-house production. In principle it was so strongly Jacobite that it advertised the fact by professing to be collected "from Dyer's letter." An illustration in the pamphlet published by *Berrow's Worcester Journal* in 1890 shows this very clearly.

The Victoria Public Library at Worcester contains a fine collection of the earlier issues of Bryan's paper; which, owing to its Jacobite principles, I suppose, changed its name no less than three times. But the numbering was consecutive throughout, and, as will be seen from the following list, accurate throughout.

The present Librarian of the Victoria Library has very kindly furnished me with the actual numbers:—

BRYAN'S PERIODICALS AT WORCESTER.

1. *The Worcester Post-Man*, No. 185, for 2 Jan., 1712/13, to No. 641, for 6 Oct., 1721.
2. *The Worcester Post*; or, *Western Journal*, No. 746, for 4 Oct., 1723, to No. 756, for 20 Dec., 1723.
3. *The Weekly Worcester Journal*, No. 827, for 23 April, 1725, to No. 2007, for 1 Jan., 1748.

According to Green, Bryan died on 18 June, 1748, and Berrow, who had printed the *Journal* for three months before his death, then succeeded him as printer and publisher. Green states that these facts were

announced in the *Journal* on 23 June, 1748, No. 2031. The Victoria Library does not appear to possess a copy of this particular number.

Two more titles complete the list in the Victoria Library:—

4. *The Worcester Journal*, No. 2032, for 30 June, 1748, to No. 2305, for 4 Oct., 1753.
5. *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, No. 2306, for 11 Oct., 1753.

Since this latter date the paper's heading has not varied. But, as I have shown, the numeration has altered very much—at first, I believe, accidentally, though I have not traced all the variations. It is quite possible that *Berrow's Worcester Journal* may be able to claim the second place, with regard to age, in the British newspaper press, and may rank next to *The London Gazette* (the only original source of many items of news), though, with the history of the provincial press still waiting to be written, it is not safe to assert even this. But it is unfortunately only too true that its present-day numeration is inaccurate. And the *Journal's* claims to have been "Established 1690," and to be "The Oldest Newspaper in Great Britain," are hardly worthy of a periodical with so long and honourable a history.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

A RECORD OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN HERTFORDSHIRE.—It is believed that Hertfordshire is the first county to have had its monumental inscriptions fully recorded and made accessible to students. It is, of course, probable that some small disused burial-grounds have escaped the notice of workers, but these will in course of time be discovered, and the lists inserted in the volumes to which they belong.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the task, which has occupied over seven years, it may be stated that the transcripts fill thirteen large quarto volumes occupying a shelf-space of 6 ft. (Both lists and indexes are written out twice: first taken down on slips which permit of their being arranged in alphabetical order, and then transcribed on quarto sheets, which are bound in the volumes of the Hundreds to which they pertain.) The inscriptions occupy 5,582 pp., and the indexes of names 2,127 pp., the latter representing some 70,000 names, which do not include relationships, as these are not at present indexed. In many cases the more interesting epitaphs have been added, and in some instances also

certain facts about the churchyards. Correspondence of interest respecting the work has been inserted, and the volumes have been very strongly bound, in order that they may last with reasonable care for centuries to come.

It should be stated that all the foregoing may be freely consulted by appointment at the residence of the Hon. Secretary of the East Herts Archaeological Society, Ivy Lodge, Hockerill, Bishop's Stortford; or inquiries will be answered, if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Correspondents are asked, however, to allow a reasonable time for research and reply.

W. B. GERISH.

LINES BY SIDNEY GODOLPHIN.—Saintsbury in vol. ii. of his 'Caroline Poets' collected the scattered verse of Sidney Godolphin, but he missed one piece which, though of no great intrinsic interest, has yet a certain value in that it displays him as a critic of religious verse. In MS. Lansd. 489, f. 127 verso, occurs the following:—

Y^e Judgm^{nt} off Sidney Godolphin
On y^e flomer worke not printed

Not in y^e ardent course, as where he woes
Y^e sacred Spouse, & her Chast love persues
With brighter flames; And with a higher Muse:
This worke had bin proportion'd to our sight
Had you but knowne wth some allay to write,
And Now preserv'd your authors strenght, & light:

But you see Crush those odors, see dispense
Those rich perfumes, you make y^e too intense:
And such! Alas! as too much please our sense.
S. G.

The "former work," which begins on f. 121, is a 'Paraphrase upon y^e songe of Solomon.' It was apparently addressed to Henrietta Maria, for it is preceded by a twelve-line poem, 'To y^e Queene,' signed "G. S."; but when Sandys printed it in 1641 he dedicated it to the king. The criticism upon it seems to be quite justified.

WILLIAM DINSMORE BRIGGS.

"ANENT."—This useful, but neglected word usually has a North British origin assigned to it, with a derivation which makes the *t* intrusive. I note, however, from the records of one of the Livery Gilds that it was in not unfrequent use in London in the Tudor period, and was then written *anendes*. The 'N.E.D.' refers to this variant of the word, and suggests the inference that the *t* (or *d*) is not intrusive, but a salient portion of it; and if so, the commonly accepted derivation may need revision.

E. L. PONTIFEX.

"FELIX SUMMERLY" (SIR HENRY COLE, C.B.).—The pretty little handbooks by this author are an interesting item in the bibliography of London. The following list is compiled from the author's own set:—

- 'Dulwich Gallery,' 1842.
- 'Pictures in the Soane Museum, Society of Arts, and British Museum,' 1842.
- 'City of Canterbury,' 1843.
- 'National Gallery,' 1843.
- 'Westminster Abbey,' 1843; French edition, 1843; abridged edition (1845?).
- 'Excursions out of London' (1843?), reprinted from *The Athenæum* of 1842.
- 'Hampton Court,' 1st edition, 1845; 6th edition, 1852.
- 'The Vernon Gallery,' 1848.
- 'The Temple Church,' 3rd edition (1848?).

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

BENJAMIN WHICHCOTE.—The notice of Dr. Whichcote, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, in 'D.N.B.' lxi. 1, states that "the name of his wife is not recorded."

He married Rebecca Glover, widow, of St. Swithin's, London, at St. Mary Colechurch, London, 26 April, 1649 (Parish Register).

DANIEL HIPWELL.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"PLACING" IN UNIVERSITIES.—In the early days at Harvard College the members of the Freshman class were not arranged alphabetically, but were "placed" in accordance with the social position of their fathers; and, next to expulsion, the highest punishment was "degradation," or putting a student below the place originally assigned him. This curious system, so alien from present notions of equality, lasted for about a century and a third (1639–1772). The class that graduated in 1772 was "placed" in June, 1769, or nearly a year after its entrance, and the members of that class retained the places assigned them throughout their college course. The class that graduated in 1773 was arranged alphabetically at entrance. Hence "placing" disappeared at Harvard on Commencement Day, 1772.

Did this system of "placing" ever exist at Oxford or at Cambridge? If it did, how late did it last at those universities? Where can information be found on this matter? Some of the university men who came to this

country in the seventeenth century were graduates of Oxford, but most of them were graduates of Cambridge. Nathaniel Eaton, the first head of Harvard, matriculated at, but did not graduate from, Trinity, Cambridge; and the Rev. Henry Dunster, the first President of Harvard, graduated from Magdalene, Cambridge: hence it is to Cambridge rather than to Oxford that one would look for customs introduced at Harvard.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

COTTERELL, COTERILL, AND VARIANTS.—I am hoping shortly to found, with Capt. W. Sandford Cottrill, S.A.M.C., of Johannesburg, a "Cotterell Family Association" for the purpose of collecting together, indexing, and printing, if possible, pedigrees, genealogical data, historical facts, and other interesting details with reference to bearers of this name and its many variants throughout the world.

It would be a considerable help if the secretaries of other family associations already established would communicate with me, and, if willing, acquaint me with the methods of working their respective organizations.

I would also appeal to *all* bearers of the name to send me the fullest possible information with regard to their descent; however insignificant it may appear, it may prove the link which will unify the whole.

Much spadework has already been done by Capt. Cottrill and myself, but much more remains to be done; and I would finally appeal to any brother genealogist who may happen to have any Cotterell notes to afford me facilities for taking copies thereof.

HOWARD H. COTTERELL,

F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.A.

Foden Road, Walsall.

AN OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRINT.—I have a print marked "HB," "Proof," entitled 'The Chancellor of the University of Oxford attended by Doctors of *Civil* Law,' "Published by Tho^s M^rLean, 26, Haymarket, Dec^r 1st 1834." The word "Civil" is underlined. It represents a procession from left to right. The Duke of Wellington as Chancellor is stepping along daintily at the extreme right in square cap and a gorgeous gown, the train of which is held by some one in uniform with epaulets and cocked hat. Then come, two and two, six figures in various uniforms, mostly military, the two foremost (of whom one looks like Sir Robert Peel) having, however, black squash hats. All, excepting

the aide-de-camp, appear to have gowns over uniform. The rear is brought up by an officer in a lancer's helmet. Can any one give me the names of the persons so represented? Are they Sir Robert Peel's Ministry of 1834? Is the print rare? Why is the word "Civil" underlined?

C. SWYNNERTON.

ADULATION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—In the P.R.O., 'Transcripts from Rome,' First Series, vol. iii., is a transcript from the Borghese papers in the Vatican archives (Borghese, i. 448), the original of which is said to have at the back, in the handwriting of Father Persons, S.J., "De Regina Angliæ." The transcript runs as follows:—

De impia hæreticorum in Angliæ Reginam adulatione.

Ex Angliæ referunt eo tam processisse hæreticorum erga Reginam adulationem ut non tantum de ea canant poætæ,

Diva potens divûm, virgo sanctissima, etc.

verum etiam quod nuper altare quoddam ei in aula scenico more erexerint thusque adoleverint, præterea quod ad effigiem eius omni genere lenocinii adornatam hi versus subjungantur tipisque vulgentur,

Pallas, Juno, Venus frondosæ in vallibus Idæ

Judicium formæ cum subire suæ,

Formosas inter si tu Dea quarta fuisses,

Vicisses omnes o Dea quarta Deas.

Quam Juno ieiuna foret, quam pallida Pallas,

Quam Dea vana Venus, quam Dea sola fores.

Is it known who wrote these verses?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MEDALLIC LEGENDS. (See *ante*, p. 28.)—

27. Desuper auxilium.
28. Duo protegit unus.
29. Data munera coli.
30. Diversam junximus.
31. Dum zephyri spirant adversas despicit undas.
32. Dum spiro, fero et spero.
33. Ea est fiducia gentis.
34. Ex libertate commercii ubertas r[ef]icitur?
35. Ex pace ubertas.
36. Excubant et arcant.
37. Et sunt otia divis.
38. Et adhuc spes durat avorum.
39. Ego magis mihi quam aliis noceo.
40. Fidisse juvat.
41. Feliciter undis.
42. Frustra conatur impius.
43. Fluctuat nec mergitur. (Motto of City of Paris.)
44. Gratum quo sospite cælum.
45. Hoc maria omnia duce.
46. Hinc decus unde effundit.
47. Hoc fœdere florent.
48. Hoc duce tuta.
49. Hoc agmine tuta.
50. His quoque subjecta.
51. Hostesque arcet dum ludit in hortis.

SLEUTH-HOUND.

(To be continued.)

SAFETY IN A THUNDERSTORM.—The coroner, at the recent inquest on the persons struck by lightning at Wandsworth, is stated to have said that a man who escaped owed his life to the fact that he was wearing rubber-soled shoes. Is it the case that one is safe from lightning in the following circumstances?—

- (1) When wearing rubber-soled shoes.
- (2) In a greenhouse.
- (3) In a motor-car.
- (4) In a train.
- (5) In an ordinary rowing-boat on a lake.
- (6) On a piece of plate-glass.

If one had, say, a fishing-rod with gun-metal reel and joints, would one still be safe in a boat? And how, if lightning strikes downwards, does the plate-glass protect one?

IGNORAMUS.

[Sir Ray Lankester in *The Daily Telegraph* of 29 June had a long article on 'How to get struck by Lightning, and how not to.']

MOSES FRANKS.—In Catalogue No. 33, recently issued by Mr. F. Marcham, of 129, High Road, New Southgate, item 31 refers to "Moses Franks, Attorney and Advocate-General for the Bahama Islands.1794." I should be grateful for any information concerning his parentage and career.

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

JOHN BACON OF THE FIRST FRUITS OFFICE. (See 11 S. ix. 470.)—Since my query soliciting information, I have been informed by a descendant that the above acted as secretary to Lord North during the American War, and that valuable notes of his were burnt by his daughter-in-law. This secretaryship is not mentioned in any account I have seen of the Receiver, and I should like to ask if it can be confirmed.

W. L. KING.

Paddock Wood, Kent.

TRANSLATION OF THE LIFE OF M. DE RENTY.—

THE | HOLY LIFE | OF | MONSIEUR DE RENTY, |
A LATE | NOBLEMAN | OF | FRANCE, | and some-
time | COUNCELLOR | TO | KING LEWIS the Thir-
teenth. | written in French by | *John Baptist S. Jure* |
And Faithfully translated into English, By
E. S. Gent. |

London, Printed for Benj. Tooke, at the Sign of the Ship in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1684.

On p. v the Publisher 'To the Reader' says of Renty that "he may seem to contend with the ancient Saints, yet lived but the other day, and dyed not nine years ago, April 24, 1649."

Can any reader tell me who E. S. was, and how he came to make this translation?

PEREGRINUS.

PLAUTILLA AND SOME MEDIEVAL PRINCESSES: DATES OF BIRTH WANTED.—What are the dates of birth of the following, if known? Plautilla, wife of Caracalla, d. 211; Sunigilde, wife of Odoacer, d. 493; Justina (? daughter of Germanus), wife of Theodosius, son of the Emperor Maurice, d. 607 (?); Egilona, wife of Roderick, "last of the Goths," d. 714 (?); Bertha, wife of Philip I. of France, d. 1094; Marie, wife of Manuel, Emperor of the East, d. 1183; Anne, wife of Ladislaus VI. of Hungary, d. 1506 (?).

(Miss) MARSHALL.

18, Horton Road, Platt Fields, Manchester.

"ASCHENALD."—Could any of your correspondents let me know what "Aschenald" means in the following quotation on p. 11 of Whitaker's 'History of Craven'?—

"The Castle, Town, and lands about Brokenbridge (Pontefract, co. York) longidg (belonged) afore the Conquest to one Richard Aschenald," &c.

The question is, Does it mean Richard of Ascania, Richard, son of Aschenald, or Richard the ashen? or is there any other interpretation? ST. G. M. KIRKE, Col.

GREEK NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN LONDON.—I have a prospectus, dated 1860, concerning 'O BPETTANIKOS AETHP,' a weekly illustrated journal of politics, commerce, literature, science, and art, to be published in London every Thursday, commencing in July. I should be glad to know how long this newspaper lasted, and any particulars about its career.

LEO C.

WELLINGTON: CHANDOS.—When Arthur Wellesley was made a duke as a reward for his great services, why was his title taken from Wellington in Somersetshire?

Where is Chandos, the place-name which accompanies the title of duke in the title "Duke of Buckingham and Chandos"?

H. A. H.

'THE MANCHESTER MARINE.'—A local writer states that Thomas Dibdin (merchant) produced in March, 1793, an interlude styled 'The Manchester Marine.' Will some correspondent kindly say where this can be found?

RICHARD LAWSON.

Urmston.

THE ORDER OF AREOPAGUS.—What is this order? Is it Greek or English? What are its aims? I have seen a lady wearing the jewel of the order, presented to her by the Sovereign of the order.

H. A. C. T.

ROBERT BURTON'S SYMBOL.—In his extremely interesting little volume, 'Some Oxford Libraries,' Mr. Strickland Gibson says (p. 104):—

"In the Lower Library, preserved as a separate collection, are the books bequeathed to Christ Church by Robert Burton, the author of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy'.....A portion of his library is in the Bodleian.....Fortunately, for the most part, they ['baggage books'] have Burton's name or initials on their title-pages, and may thus readily be identified. A curious symbol, composed of three r's, r̄r̄, is also found in most of the books.....in all they number about a thousand."

What is the key to this symbol? I fancy the letters represent the three r's in his Christian name and surname. If this conjecture be correct, they would represent his monogram.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

[See the explanation by Mr. P. Henderson Aitken in *The Athenæum* of Aug. 24, 1912, p. 193.]

SIGNS OF CADENCY.—I should like to know when heralds first began to use the signs of cadency; and whether, in the fourteenth century, if you find a mullet imposed upon a coat of arms, you can be as sure as you would be, for instance, in the seventeenth, that the bearer was a third son.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

["Cadency" has been discussed at 4 S. viii. 12, 75, 175, 254; x. 44; 6 S. iii. 80; 7 S. iii. 517; iv. 177, 353.]

ISAAC SAVAGE OF KINTBURY (1730-40).—Can any of your readers give me any information on the following point?

In a manuscript notebook of the Rev. Thomas Leman of Bath (1751-1826) the course of the Roman road from Speen to Bath is thus described:—

"Also from Spene to Wickham Chaple, from thence to Clapham high-raised with pollards on it, to a great ash tree, then to a new brick house built by Mr. Savage, thence thro' a wood called Winding Wood where it is visible with ditches on each side, thence thro' Rugeley Farm" [now Radley Farm].

The above description was probably taken by Leman from the manuscript notes of Smart Lethieullier (1701-60), for in another manuscript book, written by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, there is added the following note relative to Mr. Savage:—

who, in clearing a little coppice to make a garden about 1732, was obliged to remove an entire piece of the bank [of the Roman road], where he found the strata of sand and gravel near the surface, and under them several layers of flints and great stones laid in a bed of mortar."

To this Sir Richard adds a reference to "Smart Lethieullier MSS., p. 359."

Through the kindness of the Vicar of Kintbury, I have ascertained that Isaac Savage was "supervisor" there in 1731 and 1740, and churchwarden in 1736. What I want to discover is, Where did he live? It must have been either in Elgar's Farm or Orpenham Farm, or in one of the adjoining homesteads, all in the parish of Kintbury. The point is an important one, because it will determine the exact course of the Roman road, which cannot now be traced at this spot. I shall be glad to hear from any one who can throw any light on the matter.

O. G. S. CRAWFORD.

The Grove, East Woodhay, Newbury.

MARIA RIDDELL AND BURNS.—Messrs. Kerr & Richardson of Glasgow (in a Catalogue of second-hand books issued about 1890) state, when advertising a copy of 'The Metrical Miscellany,' that

"this volume was edited.....by Maria Riddell, to whom Burns sent his own MS. copy of 'Tam o' Shanter,' with a quotation beginning 'How gracefully Maria leads the dance.'"

I can find no confirmation of Burns having sent a copy of his 'Tam o' Shanter' to Maria Riddell, nor have I been able to trace the quotation attributed to him. Possibly some of your readers may be able to assist me.

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

REV. JAMES THOMAS, c. 1819.—I have a mezzotint engraving (10½ in. by 9 in.) of the Rev. James Thomas, painted by I. Lonsdale, engraved by T. Lupton, London, published 1 July, 1819, by I. Lonsdale, Berners Street. The portrait is of a clergyman, aged about 60 to 70, wearing the usual clerical wig.

Who was he? He does not appear in Phillips's 'Dictionary of Biographical Reference,' 1871, or in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

52, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.: A SCULPTURED STONE.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me what became of a well-known stone embedded in the front of this house, which was pulled down in 1868? It seems hardly possible that a sculptured stone of some considerable merit should wantonly have been destroyed; but although I have made a somewhat exhaustive search, I can find no trace of it. The stone is mentioned in the 'Survey of London and Middlesex,' vol. iii. pt. i. (Nightingale, 1815); by John W. Archer, 1851, in 'Vestiges of Old London'; and in 'The History of Signboards,' by Larwood and Hotten, 1866. The two

last-named authors give an illustration. The carving represents Adam and Eve, with date 1669, and initials, at the top of the stone, "I. S." Eve is shown handing an apple to Adam, and a tree occupies the centre, round the stem of which the Serpent is winding. The year 1868 is not a very remote date, and some of your readers may recollect seeing the stone, and possibly know what became of it when the house was pulled down. I have made inquiries at the Guildhall and British Museums.

ARTHUR W. GOULD.

Staverton, Briar Walk, Putney, S.W.

ARMY SCOUTS AND THE FLEUR-DE-LIS.

—Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' oblige me with information as to the reason for the adoption of the fleur-de-lis as the badge of the trained scouts of the British Army?

R. K.

Replies.

SIR GREGORY NORTON, THE REGICIDE, AND HIS SON SIR HENRY.

(1 S. ii. 216, 251; 6 S. xii. 187; 7 S. viii. 324, 394; 10 S. vii. 168, 330, 376, 416; 11 S. x. 12.)

In the State Papers (Chas. I., 1638) we find Sir Gregory refusing to pay over certain moneys to a Valentine Saunders.

It appears, from a petition addressed by Valentine Saunders to the Council, that the late Corporation of Soapmakers of Westminster granted one share of 40 parts, containing 125 tons of soap, to Sir Henry Poore, Viscount Valentia. Lord Valentia by indenture sold to petitioner (Valentine Saunders) one-fourth or quarter part of the said share, for which petitioner paid 300*l*. Petitioner, at the request of the Corporation, sent the indenture to be submitted to the Lords of the Council, but for some reason or other he was unable to recover it. Subsequently to the dispatch of the indenture the King had given for the use of the Corporation 40,000*l*., to be paid by the soapboilers of London at the rate of 4*l*. a ton for all soap made by them. Lord Valentia, who was living in Ireland, appointed Sir Gregory Norton to receive the whole of his (Lord Valentia's) share. Valentine Saunders applied to Sir Gregory for his part of the share, but was refused because the indenture could not be found. Saunders therefore appealed to the Lords in Council, asking that

Sir Gregory Norton be ordered to attend and pay the fourth part of what he had received to the petitioner, pointing out that he could not take any course of recovery owing to the indenture being kept back. After considerable delay, it was ordered that Sir Gregory pay Valentine Saunders his part of the share, and be acquitted as against Lord Valentia for the same, and that Saunders give bond to repay the same in case the Lords within one year order the same.

About this time Sir Gregory was wavering in his fidelity to the Royal cause. Early in the year 1639 Charles I. set forth on his way to Scotland on the expedition which came to be known as the First Bishops' War, and we find the Council writing to Sir Gregory from Whitehall on 26 April, 1639, as follows:—

"The Council to Sir Gregory Norton.

"The King has gone in person to resist the dangerous rebellion in Scotland which threatens the peace and safety of this kingdom. All the nobility and many other persons of quality do readily assist him, some in their persons, others with considerable sums of money, whereof we do hereby give you notice, that you may also lay hold on this occasion to express your fidelity and good affection, and you will do very well to signify forthwith your resolution to this board, from whence his Majesty shall understand the same."

By 1642 Sir Gregory had unmistakably gone over to the Parliamentary side; for on 3 Sept. of that year he received a message from the Commons appointing him receiver for Midhurst and Chichester. It will be remembered that it was on 22 Aug., 1642, that Charles set up his standard at Nottingham as a sign of war.

In July of 1644 we find Sir Gregory petitioning the House of Lords for recompense for the loss of his place at Court, taken from him for adhering to the Parliament. He asks that he may be

"settled in some constant way for receiving his pay for the future out of His Majesty's Revenue, and for his present subsistence, a year's pension, to repay his losses hitherto sustained."

The petition was sent to the House of Commons with certain recommendations to be referred to the Committee for the Revenue.

It appears that the petition was successful, for, from the beginning of the year 1645 onwards, Sir Gregory's appointments under Parliament were numerous and important. Most of them were to special Commissions or Committees for the carrying out of various Acts and Ordinances, such as

"For raising and maintaining of forces for the defence of the Kingdom under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, knight, 17th Feb., 1644/5."

"For appointing the sale of bishops' lands for the use of the Commonwealth, 30th Nov., 1648."

"For a Committee of Militia for the City of Westminster and parts adjacent, Feb. 16th 1647/8."

"For the settling the Militia in the several Counties, Cities, and places within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and town of Barwick-on-Tweed, 2nd Dec., 1648."

Under the momentous

"Act of the Commons of England assembled in Parliament for the erecting of a High Court of Justice for the trying and judging of Charles Stuart, King of England, Jan. 6, 1649,"

Sir Gregory was appointed one of the Commissioners and Judges. One of his biographers says:—

"He was so anxious to show his zeal in the murder of the King that he sat all the days, except on the 8th and 12th of January, in the Painted Chamber, and the 22nd in Westminster Hall, and closed his wickedness by signing the warrant to deprive his royal master of life."

In 1649 we find him acting in an official capacity as Justice of the Peace, for in the proceedings at the Committee of both Houses of Parliament on the 13th April of that year, it was ordered

"that the Marshall at Whitehall in whose custody Captains Stanley, Philips, and Taylor now are do carry them before Sir Gregory Norton and Mr. Edwards, J.P.s, together with the information given to the Judge Advocate concerning them, that they may examine them and secure their persons till further order be taken in it."

ALBERT A. BARKAS.

Richmond, Surrey.

(To be continued.)

"THE BROAD ARROW": THE KING'S MARK (11 S. ix. 481; x. 17).—I have read with much interest the note on 'The Broad Arrow: the King's Mark,' at the earlier reference. I append the explanation of the origin of the mark of the broad arrow which appeared in *The Broad Arrow: the Naval and Military Gazette*, 30 April, 1904, and hope it may be acceptable to your readers:—

"In our issue of the 28th December, 1901, we published an interesting note by Viscount Dillon, President of the Society of Antiquaries, in which he pointed out that the mark of the broad arrow had been in use as a Royal mark for military and other stores from so early a date as the year 1553.

"On the 6th February, 1553/4, Sir Thomas Gresham notified the Council that he had shipped at Antwerp certain barrels of gunpowder 'und' this marke + in the margent."

"This marke in the margent," referred to in the text, is as follows:



"Again, on the 30th November, 1554, Sir Thomas Gresham, writing from Seville to the Council,

announced that he had shipped some specie (100,000 ducats) in 'cassys marked wth the brode arrow.'

"Through the courtesy of a correspondent we are enabled to carry the history of the adoption of the broad arrow as a Royal badge to a far earlier date than those just mentioned.

"This correspondent has furnished us with the following information, which will be read with much historic interest:



"THE ORIGIN OF THE BROAD ARROW.

"The ancient Cymric symbol above reported—called the 'three rods or rays of light'—signified the eye of light, or the radiating light of intelligence shed upon the Druidic circle. This symbol was appropriated by King Edward III., and adopted as one of his badges. It was also borne by his son, the Black Prince, and by other subsequent Princes of Wales. The broad arrow occurs as a mark of the Royal household as early as 1386.

"The origin of the mark of the broad arrow was given in a pamphlet by 'Ceinwen,' published some years ago by Mr. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, W., and now out of print. In this pamphlet it is pointed out that the sign is derived from the Welsh Nod, or the three rays of Divine Light of the Druids and Bards, and (as a Government mark) is used to express no less than Divine right."

EDITOR 'THE BROAD ARROW.'

BURNAP, ALIAS BURNETT (11 S. ix. 448, 498).—DR. CLIPPINGDALE denies that the Burnetts are a Scottish family because they can trace their origin to a county in England. If all families of foreign origin were to be denied their acquired nationality, the list of Scottish families would be of infinitesimal proportions. Away would go Bruce, Douglas, Stewart, Chisholm, Fraser, Maxwell, Murray, Fleming, and a host of others.

According to DR. CLIPPINGDALE's ruling, even purely Celtic families must be expunged from the Scottish list; for the Celts, whether Goidelic or Brythonic, were no more aboriginal in North Britain than the Saxons, the Norsemen, or the Normans. The Burnetts migrated to Scotland and became nationalized in the twelfth century; they must therefore be reckoned as truly Scottish as any other family in the land.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

COWLARD (11 S. ix. 471, 514).—There is a family of solicitors of this name at Launceston in Cornwall. The earliest member I can find is Thomas Cowlard of Tiverton, father of William, Balliol Coll., matric. 7 July, 1798, aged 18; B.A., 1802; perpetual curate of Lancaut, Cornwall, and

curate of Lamerton, Devon. William became master of Launceston School, and is the first I can trace at that town. In 1834 Charles Gurney and John Lethbridge Cowlard were partners in the firm of solicitors at Launceston, a business which had as far back as 1784, and perhaps earlier, been conducted by Christopher Lethbridge, "attorney and town clerk" in 1784. In 1860 the firm was constituted of Charles Gurney, John Lethbridge Cowlard, and Lethbridge Cowlard; in 1861 it was Gurney, Cowlard & Cowlard; in 1863 Gurney, Cowlard & Kempson; in 1871 Gurney & Cowlard; in 1875 Cowlard & Cowlard; in 1884 Cowlard, Cowlard & Grylls; in 1908 Cowlard, Grylls & Cowlard. Various members of the family have held important positions locally. Christopher Lethbridge Cowlard, Henry L. Cowlard, and the Misses Cowlard were, until quite recently, living at Launceston. John Lethbridge Cowlard published in 1879 (W. Clowes & Sons) 'The Present Agricultural Depression in Devon and Cornwall and How to Meet It,' pp. 15. In *The Times*, 7 Oct., 1873, there is a letter signed "John Lethbridge Cowlard," upon the subject of 'Launceston, a Pocket Borough.'

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

ORIENTAL NAMES MENTIONED BY GRAY (11 S. x. 10).—These are really Oriental, viz.:

1. Miradolin=Amîr 'adl, Lord of Justice.
2. Vizier-azem = Sadr el 'âzam (prime minister) and Wazîr el 'âzam, by *contamination*—the "breast" being the same as the "agent" (or "vice-regent") when the person meant is one and the same—the Premier of the Sultan. Still, a Turk would never say what Gray says, if the Ottoman was speaking of his Padishah's prime minister, "Sadr el 'âzam."
3. Israfil, not 'Israphiel,' is E. A. Poe's loan—not from the 'Hadith' and not from the Q'rân, where it does not occur—as a name of the Angel of the Day of Judgment, that Angel who has the sweetest voice of all God's creatures.
4. Abubekir, or (rather) Abu Bakr, was the first Khalîfa, or Caliph, and the father-in-law of Mohammad the Prophet.
5. Negidher is the Demon of Apostasy, from Arabic *nakada* ("he denied").
6. Tagut (not "Tagot") figures in the Q'rân, of whose Elysium—
7. Admoim is an adumbration.
8. *Sarg* (for *sarg*) means a wooden saddle, or wooden pack-saddle, and stands for

Cambridge, through the following fanciful proportion:—

Sarg : swingle-tree : cambren :: Cambridge.

.'. *Sarg* (*sarag*) = Cambridge.

Cambren, or *cambrel* (a corruption), is the Welsh for a swingle-tree, and the River Cam has a Welsh name (in modern Welsh Cambridge=Caer Grawnt).

Reverting now to the Arabic names, we may explain them thus:—

1 as the Chief Justice of the date of the letter.

2 as the Premier, Robert Walpole.

3 as Poetry, or her sister Music, or the two in one.

4 applies to any marriage connexion in religion or politics.

5 fits well such a "rat" as Marlborough.

6, the evil Tagut, is Mathematics (and the "monstrous" Scots hills).

7, Admoim, squares with Stoke Poges and Gray's happy days by that village's country churchyard.

H. H. JOHNSON.

Miradolin—intended for Miramólin, the title of the Emperor of Morocco.

The Vizier-azem—Azim, the young convert in Moore's 'Lalla Rookh.'

The angel Israphiel, or Israfil—the Angel of Music, who possessed the most melodious voice of all God's creatures, and who is to sound the Resurrection Trump. Israfil was one of the three angels that warned Abraham of Sodom's destruction (Koran).

Abubekir—the Caliph who was the first successor of Mahomet; died at Medina, 634.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

HESSIAN TROOPS IN AMERICA (11 S. vii. 364, 436, 475).—At these references several statements are made that are not in strict accordance with facts, as shown in contemporary literature. A letter relating to the desire of the Hessian princes that their soldiers should not be sent back is said to be a forgery; and COL. SOUTHAM's statement that the sending of Hessians to America did much towards increasing the sentiment for independence is seemingly disputed by MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS, who states that the Hessians did not arrive until six weeks after independence had been formally declared.

The facts are, however, that the knowledge that contracts had been made with German princes for forwarding mercenary troops was widely spread among the colonists some months before 4 July, 1776, and is frequently

mentioned in the resolutions and speeches of the time. The Declaration of Independence was in course of preparation during June, and it contains a specific arraignment of the King for "transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries" to America. Towne's *Pennsylvania Evening Post* of 8 June, 1776, contains resolutions passed by the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, referring with condemnation to treaties entered into by the King for engaging foreign mercenaries; and on 10 June a body of citizens in Chester, Pa., also adopted resolutions referring to these "mercenaries." It does not seem possible to escape the view that the people were greatly angered by the engagement of the Hessians.

As regards the desire of the princes that men should not be returned, the following extract from a letter dated Hamburg, 13 Feb., 1776, appears in *The Pennsylvania Gazette* (established by Franklin) in the issue of 19 June:—

"By the treaties concluded with the German Princes, it seems to be their interest that none of their respective corps should ever return again, for as they receive for every man thirty crown (seven guineas) as levy money, the same sum is to be paid to them whenever any of the soldiers are killed, or lost by any accident whatever, which upon the whole means 14 guineas per man, and as the princes are furnished with soldiers at a very cheap rate, it is evident they do not wish them returned."

The letter is written from an English point of view.
HENRY LEFFMANN.
Philadelphia.

SCOTT'S 'ROB ROY' (11 S. ix. 471, 516).—6. In Andrew Lang's 'Lilac Fairy Book,' p. 118, is given 'The Brown Bear of Norway,' from 'West Highland Tales.' The story is similar to 'The Black Bull of Norway,' but told with a few variations.

M. H. DODDS.

Quotation 10:—

No truth in plaids, no faith in tartan trews,
is a highly inaccurate quotation from some satirical verses written by an Alexander Craig on the seventh Earl of Argyll. The verses are:—

Now earl of Guile, and lord Forlorn thou goes,
Quitting thy prince, to serve his Spanish foes,
No faith in plaids, no trust in Highland trews,
Camelion-like, they change so many hues.

Characteristically enough, Scott quotes from memory, and makes three blunders in the one line.

Perhaps I may be allowed to say that the circumstances alluded to in the satire are

recounted in my Life of the eighth Earl of Argyll.

By the way, the same poem is quoted in an earlier passage in 'Rob Roy,' chap. xxix., where Galbraith speaks of "thae Dukes of Guile and Lords for Lorn."

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

LESCELINE DE VERDON (11 S. viii. 371; ix. 130, 255, 330, 391).—I have delayed replying to MR. RELTON's observations and queries at the last reference given above until I had an opportunity of seeing his first communication on the subject (11 S. viii. 66). Having read this and the reply of MR. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY (11 S. viii. 171, 253), and having noted the points established at the references given above, I think the doubts and difficulties which MR. RELTON originally expressed have been substantially resolved or cleared away. In view of MR. RELTON's last communication, however, it seems necessary for me to make clearer one or two points.

1. I must admit that the evidence on which I based the opinion that Hugh de Lacy, Lesceline's husband, was not of age until about 1196 (or 1195) is merely circumstantial, and that the opinion is inconsistent with the time-honoured statement (which, however, I reject) that Hugh was Justiciar in 1189-90. The authorities to which I referred in 'Ireland under the Normans,' ii. 112, are not of a high order, but they are at once independent and mutually consistent. They go to show (a) that immediately after the murder of Hugh de Lacy the elder in 1186 Meath was taken into the King's hand; (b) that Walter de Lacy did homage to Richard I. for Meath in 1194; (c) that Walter received charters both from Richard and from John, probably at that date; (d) and that in 1194 Walter obtained seisin of Meath ("recepit dominium de Media"). The presumption is that Walter, Hugh's elder brother, had only recently come of age, but no doubt seisin may possibly have been delayed from some other cause. This presumption is, of course, liable to be rebutted by positive inconsistent evidence, but is it the fact, as stated by your correspondent MR. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY (viii. 171), that Gilbert de Lacy, to whom, according to the agreement in July, 1191, between John and the Chancellor Longchamp, Winchester Castle was to be entrusted, was a younger brother of Hugh? How is the relationship established? There was a Gilbert de Lacy, brother of Walter

and Hugh, but Gilbert was a common name in the family, of which there were many branches.

2. As to Maud de Lacy. The covenant for dower by David FitzWilliam, Baron of Naas, with his mother, Matilda du Pont de l'Arche, is dated 23 March, 1227 ('Gormans-ton Register,' f. 191d). This gives the approximate date of his succession (cf. 'Cal. Docs., Irel.,' i. 1551). Hugh de Lacy's grant of Carlingford, &c., to his daughter Maud on her marriage with David, Baron of Naas, is for this reason, as well as for that already given (ix. 331, par. 3), to be dated in or after 1227. She may have been born c. 1210 or later. Maud de Lacy, Lady of Naas, was alive on 15 Jan., 1279 ('Cal. Docs., Irel.,' ii. 1523), but was clearly dead in 1302—perhaps for many years ('Justiciary Rolls,' i. 434).

3. When I said I had "a suggestion to make by and by" as to Lesceline's death (ix. 330, par. 1), I was referring by anticipation to my later paragraph 5, where I suggested that Lesceline, not Emeline, was the wife said to have been abandoned before 1225. Lesceline may have died at any time between that date and the date of Hugh's marriage with Emeline, which in my view did not take place until towards the end of Hugh's life. At any rate, there is no reason to doubt that all Hugh's legitimate offspring, including Maud, were by Lesceline. It is very improbable that he had any children by Emeline. Had any issue of his by her survived, we should certainly have heard of them as heirs of the Ridelesford lands.

4. Finally, MR. RELTON asks me what date I assign for the births of Emeline and Ela de Ridelesford. The early date (1212-16) assigned by MR. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY for the marriage of Emeline (viii. 172) is due, I fancy, to the supposition that she was a daughter of Strongbow's feoffee; but I think I have shown pretty conclusively that there were two successive Walters de Ridelesford (presumably father and son), and that Emeline and Ela were daughters of the latter (ix. 331, par. 6). I have arrived at a much later date for Emeline's marriage, not only for the reasons given in ix. 331, par. 5, but also from the following considerations. Robert de Mariscis, Ela's husband, died shortly before 19 Aug., 1240 ('Cal. Docs., Irel.,' i. 2493). From a document assigned to October or November, 1248 (*ibid.*, 2970), but to be probably dated at least a year or two earlier—Henry Tyrel, one of the jurors, appears to have been dead

before August, 1247 (*ibid.*, 2892)—I gather that Robert had not been long married when he died. In this document Christiana, his heir by Ela, is said to have been then "almost seven years of age." She was, therefore, born c. 1239-40. As she was apparently the only child of the marriage, the presumption is that Ela was married c. 1238-9. Emeline, said to have been her elder sister, may have been married to Hugh de Lacy a little earlier. On these premises we may provisionally assign the years 1217-23 as the period within which the sisters were probably born. Heiresses, whether prospective or actual, married young. Walter de Ridelesford, their father, was alive in 1237 ('Cal. Docs., Irel.,' i. 2418), when, to judge by his record, he must have been still in the full vigour of life; and the first intimation we have of his death is 16 May, 1244 (*ibid.*, 2663), when he was presumably only lately dead. I do not know to what family his wife belonged, but Emeline's mother's name was Annora. See Emeline's quit-claim to the Canons of Ashby (Dugdale, 'Mon. Angl.,' 292-3).

GODDARD H. ORPEN.

PALM THE BOOKSELLER, SHOT BY NAPOLEON (11 S. x. 10).—I know two German biographies of Palm: Soden, 'Johann Philipp Palm' (Nuerenberg, 1814), and Rackl, 'Der Nuernberger Buchhaendler Johann Philipp Palm, ein Opfer Napoleonischer Willkuer' (Nuerenberg, 1906).

DR. STEPHAN KEKULE VON STRADONITZ.
Berlin-Lichterfelde.

I am not aware of the existence of any biography of Palm in English, but there are very numerous references to him in English books. The fullest account in any modern reference book is in Larousse's 'Grand Dictionnaire,' but without going outside our own country MR. F. C. WHITE will find a brief biography in Timperley's 'Dictionary.' 'The Annual Register,' vol. xlviii., has some interesting notes, and it prints the letter which Palm wrote to his wife an hour or so before execution, dated from "the dungeon of the military prison of Braunau, August 26, 1806—six o'clock in the morning." When Napoleon had circulated all over the Continent 6,000 copies of the sentence upon Palm, the patriots of Germany responded by sending out 60,000 copies of this letter.

Lanfrey, vol. ii. chap. xv., has some paragraphs on the subject, and Fournier's new 'Life of Napoleon,' vol. i. pp. 420 and 503, should be consulted. Fyffe's 'Modern Europe' and Miss Martineau's volume introductory to

the 'History of the Peace' point out how Europe was stirred by this incident. What D'Enghien's murder was for the nobility of Europe, Palm's was for the people.

Palm was born at Schorndorf in Wurtemberg 17 Nov., 1768, and was 38 years old when executed. The house in Nuremberg where he lived and carried on his business is 29, Winklerstrasse.

There are many German books upon Palm, and his bibliography is extensive. I wish to make clear the fact that none of these books has ever been translated into English. I print the titles in English, however, in the hope of interesting a larger number of readers. I fancy that only one or two of these are in the British Museum, but they are all in that wonderful institution at Leipzig, the *Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler* :—

Soden (Julius, Count).—Johann Philipp Palm, Bookseller at Nuremberg. Executed by Napoleon's orders at Braunau, August 26th, 1806. A contribution to the history of the last decade. Dedicated to sympathizing humanity, and especially to noble benefactors, by the Palm family.—Nuremberg, 1814.

Life of J. P. Palm, Bookseller at Nuremberg. Shot at Braunau by order of Napoleon..... With a reprint of the book 'Germany in her Deep Humiliation,' as the cause of Palm's execution. Published on the occasion of the completion of the memorial tablet erected by order of His Majesty King Ludwig of Bavaria at his former house in Nuremberg. Re-edited by his son.—Munich, 1842.

Short History of the Life of the Nuremberg Bookseller J. P. Palm. Shot by Napoleon's order &c.—Nuremberg, 1842.

Johann Philipp Palm. Article in the 'Conversations-Lexikon,' 5th ed., vol. vii.

Ringler (Alexander).—Philipp Palm. A poetic tragedy in five acts.—Leipzig, 1860.

Schultheis (Friedrich).—Johann Philipp Palm, Bookseller in Nuremberg..... credible information, authenticated from hitherto unknown sources, about the publisher and author of the book 'Germany in her Deep Humiliation.'—Nuremberg, 1860.

'Germany in her Deep Humiliation.' A contribution to the history of the Napoleonic foreign rule. Newly edited by Henrich Merckens.—Wurzburg, 1877.

Eckardt (Ludwig).—Palm, a German Citizen. A tragedy in five acts.—Jena, 1860, in 'Eckardt's Dramatic Works,' vol. iii.

Ganzhorn (W.).—Peter Heinrich Merckle, Proprietor of the Lion Hotel at Neckarsulm, and Gottlieb Linck, Merchant at Heilbronn, the Companions of Bookseller Palm of Nuremberg, who was shot on August 26th, 1806. From oral communications and written documents.—Heilbronn, 1871.

Meindl (Konrad).—History of the Town of Braunau on the Inn, 2 parts.—Braunau, 1882. Part I., pp. 194–201, deals with the scene of the execution of Palm in 1806.

Spielmann (C.).—Johann Philipp Palm. In memoriam, upon the anniversary of his death.

Rackl (J.).—Palm, the Nuremberg Bookseller, a Victim of Napoleonic Tyranny, with 14 illustrations.—Nuremberg, 1905.

Besides the statue erected in 1866 at Braunau, there are portraits of Palm in Heinrich Lempertz's 'Bilderhefte,' and in the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, No. 1006, Leipzig, 1862.

Numerous ballads and poems were circulated at the time of the incident in 1806. From the current number of the *Börsenblatt* of the German booksellers I take the following :—

"There is at present a smaller exhibition in the Century Exhibition of the Battle of the Nations in the Museum of the history of the town of Leipzig. It deals with German booksellers at the time of French rule. Palm, of course, is first thought of with the original edition of the celebrated publication 'Germany in her Deep Humiliation'; also some autographs."

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

Any one seriously interested in Palm should try to consult the monographs by F. Schultheiss and J. Rackl mentioned at the end of the article in 'The Encyclopedia Britannica,' and his life in the 'Allgemeine deutsche Biographie.' It is strange that while Mr. F. C. WHITE refers to the account of Thomas Campbell's speech as given in Sir G. O. Trevelyan's 'Life' of Macaulay, he should have overlooked the passage in Carlyle's 'Heroes' :—

"Injustice pays itself with frightful compound-interest. I am not sure but he had better have lost his best park of artillery, or had his best regiment drowned in the sea, than shot that poor German Bookseller, Palm!"—The Hero as King.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The best and most complete account I have seen of the murder of Palm is in that excellent, but somewhat voluminous work entitled "The Pictorial History of England during the Reign of George III., by George L. Craik and Charles Macfarlane, assisted by other contributors," vol. iv. p. 246, note. It was published by Charles Knight & Co. My edition is 1844.

Palm had sold a pamphlet containing some criticism of Napoleon. The case seems to have been even worse than that of the Duke d'Enghien. Nuremberg, where he lived, was then under the protection of Prussia, and he was a Bavarian, and not a French subject. Notwithstanding this, he was seized and taken to Braunau. Braunau, too, though still illegally held by the French troops, had been restored to Austria by the Treaty of Presburg. Palm, having been warned before of this, might have escaped from Nuremberg, but, conscious of the justice of his cause, he could not believe

that Napoleon would be capable of so unjust and illegal an action. At Braunau he was tried by court-martial and shot in three hours. This act caused the deepest resentment among the Bavarians, and, through them, among the Prussian and other German States. The bleeding figure of Palm was carried on regimental banners, and 60,000 copies of his letter written just before his execution were circulated. It was probably, more than anything else, the cause of that intense national hatred which could never be wiped out but in blood, and of which the victory of Sedan and the reprisals which followed were the direct, if somewhat long-delayed result.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

"CONDAMINE" (11 S. ix. 511; x. 32).—*Condamina* is a Provençal word, which Emil Levy, in his 'Dictionnaire Provençal-Français' (1909), explains to mean "champ franc de toute redevance; domaine seigneurial." The word has been used in the same sense in charters and other legal documents in the mediæval Latin of the South of France since the beginning of the tenth century. Ducange gives many instances of its use between the tenth and the fourteenth century (s.v. *Condamina* vel *Condomina*). The word is generally explained as a variant of *condominium*: "*condamina*, quasi, a *jure unius Domini dicta*" (Ducange). Some explain the prefix *con* to be the equivalent of *camp* ("champ"), the Provençal form of Lat. *campus*: since "in Occitania, maxime versus Sevensas *Camp* aut *Con*, *Campum* sonat" (Ducange). In later times the word *condamina* was commonly applied to land—orchards or nursery gardens adjacent to a town.

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

In some parts of the South of France gardeners and others speak of mould as "*la condamine*." This fact may elucidate the derivation of the place-names in question.

G. ARCHAMBAULT.

BOOKS ON CHELSEA (11 S. ix. 479; x. 15).—It is rather bold to assert that "there is no question of the More family group being lost." There certainly is a question, although, of course, it may be answered in the negative. The authenticity of the various pictures claiming to be the More family group is fully discussed in A. B. Chamberlain's 'Hans Holbein the Younger,' vol. i. pp. 293-302; vol. ii. pp. 334-40. The picture at Nostell Priory is thought to

show some traces of Holbein's workmanship; but even in this case the point is doubtful, as the picture is dated 1530, a year when Holbein was not in England; also the grouping of the figures does not correspond with that in the undoubtedly authentic Basle study, and the painting is inferior to Holbein's best work.

M. H. DODDS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ix. 429).—The lines

And I still onward haste to my last night;
Time's fatal wings do ever forward fly;
So every day we live, a day we die,

are Thomas Campion's. The poem from which they are taken occurs in his 'Divine and Moral Songs,' and begins:—

Come, cheerful day, part of my life to me.

C. C. B.

OLD ETONIANS (11 S. ix. 449).—(2) BONNIN (or BONEEN), GOOSEY. Gousse Bonnin of the Island of Antigua, surgeon, probably a Huguenot, was in London in 1712 to give evidence relating to the killing of Governor Parke, and his will was proved 18 Aug., 1713, at Antigua. He left an only son Henry, or Henry Gousse Bonnin, who died in 1778, and who may have been father of Henry Bonnin, jun., who was married in 1759, and died the following year, and of Goosey Bonnin the Etonian. In Howard's *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, Third Series, ii. 116, is a M.I. from Leghorn to a child of Henry Gousse Bonnin and Charlotte his wife, b. 1819, d. 1821.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED (11 S. ix. 449).—(4) GEORGE BYAM, admitted 1715, aged 10. He was elder son of Edward Byam, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Antigua, by his second wife, Mrs. Lydia Martin, widow, having been born 24 April, 1704, and baptized on the 29th in St. John's parish. He became a merchant, married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Col. John Frye, and was buried in St. George's parish, 13 Nov., 1734. His younger brother, Francis, born 8 Aug., 1709, was also at Westminster. See 'Biographical Register of Christ's Coll., Camb.' V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

EDWARD RICHARD BURROUGH (11 S. ix. 469).—Son of Richard Burrough of Dublin, admitted 1812. It is possible he may have been Sir Edward R. Burrough, Bart., banker and army agent of Dublin, who died about 1880 at a very advanced age.

ALFRED MOLONY.

"BLIZZARD" OR "BLIZZARD" AS A SURNAME (11 S. ix. 290, 396, 437, 456; x. 14).—It is, perhaps, worth noting that "the ship Blizard, Robert Davis, Commander," was mentioned in *The Massachusetts Gazette* of 7 Feb., 1765. The word blizzard has been used in this country in the sense of "a fearful volley of musketry," and "from the fact that it was applied to a ship" it has been inferred that "the word originated among sailors." The present writer's guess is that the above-mentioned ship Blizard derived its name from some person (perhaps its owner) named Blizard. As pointed out at the third reference, the name is common in Antigua, and it is also known in this country; and the ship in question arrived from, and was bound to, New Providence, perhaps on its way from or to Antigua.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

As a surname this has undergone some corruption. *Bligh* (*gh* sounded as *y*) signifies milk, and *ard* signifies hill. The name had been given to a hill on which there was a fold where cattle were penned at noon and night, and milked morning and evening.

JOHN MILNE, M.A., LL.D.

Aberdeen.

A SHIPWRECK: TRISTAN DE ACUNHA (11 S. x. 7).—A nearly contemporary account of the island will be found in

"A narrative of a nine months' residence in New Zealand in 1827, together with a journal of a residence in Tristan d'Acunha, an island situated between South America and the Cape of Good Hope. By Augustus Earle.....1832." 8vo.

This journal also contains a plate showing Governor Glass and his residence. Glass was a Scotchman who married a Cape "creole" (*sic*). There is a pleasant little spicy story of buried treasure that has escaped Mr. Paine's industrious researches ('The Book of Buried Treasure,' by R. D. Paine, 1911).

W. McB. & F. MARCHAM.

ADYE BALDWIN OF SLOUGH (11 S. x. 10).—The Baldwin family were established at Slough for a considerable period. Abye Baldwin (who was a cousin of the Nathaniel Jenner referred to by COL. FYNMORE) owned property there, including a well-known hostelry, "The Crown," on the Great Bath Road. At that time upwards of sixty coaches (besides numerous post-chaises) passed through Slough daily. It was at "The Crown" that "the blessed heretick" (as Pope Clement XIII. styled him on

account of his piety and benevolence) Joseph Wilcocks passed away in December, 1791.

Abye Baldwin died on 19 Oct., 1785, at the age of 68, and his widow Elizabeth (*née* Brooker) on 3 Sept., 1804. Their daughter Maria Baldwin (by her second marriage) became the wife of the famous astronomer Sir William Herschel, who resided at Slough, and whom she survived.

Upton.

R. B.

MILITARY EXECUTION (11 S. iv. 459).—At this reference there is an extract from 'The Official Records of the Mutiny of the Black Watch,' where at p. 113 is 'An Exact Representation of the Shooting the Three Highlanders on the Parade in the Tower.' There is a full account of the procedure on this occasion in the Camden Society's vol. xxii. p. 114, from General Williamson's Diary, he being then Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower:—

"1743. 17th July the two Corporals McFersons and Forquaher Shaw, were ordered to be Shott within the Tower, by the soldiers of the 3^d Regim^t of Guards.....they saw not the men appointed by Lott to shoot them.....then the eighteen men who were on the write Wing by the corner of the Chapple advanced, and four to each man, were by the wave of a handkerchif, without any word of Command, directed to Make ready,—Present—fire, which they did, all at once, and the three Men fell at the Same moment dead."

R. J. FYNMORE.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT (11 S. x. 1).—There is an account of him by J. P. Rylands, and an imperfect list of his works, in 'Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire' (Earwaker), 1875-8, ii. 160.

R. S. B.

ALEXANDER SMITH'S 'DREAMTHORP' (11 S. ix. 450, 493; x. 33).—

7. "The English are a nation of vagabonds; they have the 'hungry heart' that one of their poets speaks about."

The reference is to Tennyson, 'Ulysses,' 12:—

For always roaming with a hungry heart,
Much have I seen and known.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS (11 S. ix. 449, 490; x. 18).—As "one swallow does not make a summer," I may add Sir E. Cassel and Sir E. Speyer as other German-born naturalized Privy Councillors to the exception that I already have instanced in the case of Prof. Max Müller of Oxford. Others could probably be found. WILLIAM MERCER.

CHILEAN VIEWS (11 S. x. 12).—QUIEN SABE should look at Maria Graham's 'A Journal of a Residence in Chile,' 1824, and Alexander Caldeleugh's 'Travels in South America,' 1825. The latter has eight plates. If QUIEN SABE likes to communicate with me, I may be able to give him two addresses where he may be able to obtain some illustrations.

W. H. QUARRELL.

Notes on Books.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—(Vol. X.) *Triak-Trinity*. By J. A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5s.)

THIS double section, as a moment's consideration will of itself show, contains a large number of words derived from Latin and Greek, and but a small proportion of words of Teutonic origin. It embraces two great groups of compounds, each of which occupies many columns—those with "trans-" and those with "tri-." To both an excellent General Introduction is supplied. Of the words in "trans-"—and it may be said, of the words of Latin derivation in this section throughout—the most interesting have come to us, not direct from the Latin, but through French. There is a curious series of compounds of "trans-" with true English words, which at any rate shows how completely the syllable has established itself in our vernacular. The best of these—which goes back to the late eighteenth century, and has the authority of Wellington's dispatches—is undoubtedly "tranship." In the little collection of instances of "transact" used "dyslogistically" and between inverted commas in the sense of "to compromise," it should have been noted that the writers are simply englishing the French "transiger." The most interesting "trans-" words from the point of view of the history of thought are "transcendental" and "transubstantiation," and the words connected with them: all the articles concerned are satisfactory. An interesting word from its long, continuous, and varied career in technical use—legal and commercial—is "transfer," which begins with Wyclif in Ezek. xlviii. 14, as "transferrid," having in an explanatory gloss "or born over," and changed in 1388 to "translatid." We do not see much nowadays of "transformism" or of "transmutation," but quotations here show that, as late as the eighties, these terms were still rivals to the term "evolution," which has happily triumphed. An amusing and instructive collection of meanings and instances is to be found under "transient." The word appears to have got a footing "transatlantically" as a substantive in the sense of a passing guest at an hotel—a *curiosa infelicitas*, as we think. The origin of "transept" remains as ever unelucidated—the gaps of a century and a half between Leland and Wood, and of a century or nearly so between Wood and Warton, being still unfilled. Some little light seems to be thrown on "transmogrify" by its appearance in the 'New Canting Dictionary' (1725) as "*transmogrify*," or rather "*transmigrify*," which, as the editor of the 'N.E.D.' suggests, may well be a vulgar or uneducated

formation in -fy from "transmigrate" or "transmigure." We hope the great Dictionary has by its article on "transpire" "scotched" the misuse of that word—which it imputes in the first instance to the United States—for "to occur." As examples of the minute care of the compilers we may notice "transriverine," from *The Athenæum* of 1900, apparently a nonce-word as yet, and Coleridge's quaint "transnihilation."

On the other hand, it is curious, in an historical dictionary, that the date and occasion of the giving of the name "Transvaal" to the territory won by the Great Trek should have been entirely omitted; as it is also curious that one hardly sufficient and merely allusive quotation should be all that is given on the subject of the characteristic discipline of the Trappists, which, after all, has become proverbial. An excellent article which falls into the midst of these "trans-" compounds is "transom." It is believed by Prof. Skeat, as by Sir James Murray, to come from *transum*, but no intermediate forms have been found, and since it is a word of long standing in more than one great craft, it is suggested that our form of it, which goes back to the fifteenth century, may be a workman's corruption of the Latin.

The internal arrangement of some of the longer articles in this section has struck us as unusually good. We may mention among them "trial" and "tree" and "trim," v. Good, too, is the brief summary of facts given in such historical articles as explain "trailbaston," "treasurer," or "trimoda necessitas"—so long known to historical students by a travestied name.

The article on "tramp" is one of the most entertaining. We confess we did not know before of the existence of the peculiarly unhappy word "trampism," which, indeed, seems to have as yet no more than feeble journalistic authority. A synonymous word, "trampage," has also cropped up—equally, to our thinking, an atrocity, and equally illustrating the need there is for the revival of English suffixes. These queer, unpleasant words come to us chiefly from the other side of the globe. Would it not be a good plan to send Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie on a mission to the Far West to listen to as much unsophisticated conversation as possible, and see if he cannot find some new substantives, with English suffix to an English root, and having sound life in them? Dialect dictionaries might furnish forms, but they would too probably prove devitalized.

How an unusual event revives old words might be illustrated from more than one term connected with the coronation of our last two kings, and here we have an example in "traverse," used for a small curtained-off compartment in a church. "A little traverse," says Dell in 1633, speaking of James I.'s coronation, "is to be made on the South side of the Altar.... for the King to.... disrobe himself," and in 1902 *The Westminster Gazette* tells how King Edward "went into his traverse," "Treacle," "trick," "trifle," "trekschuit," and "triforium" may be mentioned out of a host of words full of suggestion and instruction as we have them here presented to us, but we have not space to single out further examples.

The section contains 3,936 words, illustrated by 14,405 quotations, and it certainly comprises some of the best things in the Dictionary.

Pageant of the Birth, Life, and Death of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, K.G., 1389-1439
 Edited by Viscount Dillon and W. H. St. John Hope. (Longmans & Co., 11. 1s.)

THE original manuscript is in the British Museum, and has here been reproduced in photogravure by Mr. Emery Walker. This is not the first reproduction. In 1775 Strutt included it, in rather an imperfect version, in vol. ii. of his *'Horda Angel-cynnan'*; and the late Lord Carysfort presented to the Roxburghe Club a magnificent facsimile, of which a very small edition was made. The present volume is issued at a price not absolutely beyond the reach of the student of mediæval history, and it may be said that, for the sake of those who have not a guinea to spare, as well as for the benefit of the curious general reader, every public library should acquire this authentic document.

Who was its author? Sir E. Maunde Thompson in the Roxburghe edition opines that he was a foreigner. The present editors give reasons—which we cannot but think to be sound—for believing him to have been an Englishman. He shows a minute knowledge of English quarterings such as a foreigner would hardly possess, while he leaves blank the banners both of the Emperor and of the Duke of Burgundy, which a Continental artist would almost certainly have known how to emblazon.

The main importance of the work is no doubt archaeological, and from this point of view it instructs us chiefly as to the equipment of knights and men-at-arms, and the dress of ecclesiastics, illustrating delightfully the use of badges, of coats of armour, crests, and other heraldic appurtenances. The treatment of buildings, and in some degree also of vessels, is largely conventional.

The artistic interest of these fifty-three or fifty-four drawings is, if unequal, extraordinarily great. We notice first the pleasant qualities belonging to work which has the touch about it of script or hieroglyphic. In the faces and figures beauty or grace counts only secondarily. Clothes, because they express intention, count for more. Still the treatment of feature and form has both force and charm, and in three or four of the battle-scenes the grouping of the figures is strong and eloquent, while some of the scenes with ships are managed splendidly. Secondly, the wealth of detail and the intelligence with which it is used are both remarkable. And thirdly, gone through as a history in pictures, the series will be found to have an unexpected cumulative impressiveness. Earl Richard, distinguished at first from the other characters merely by his crest or coat, imperceptibly gets differentiated out, and comes to be truly felt as the centre of the work. When, after so many appearances in magnificent array, he is seen, on turning the page, lying naked on his death-bed, one feels—what the artist, one may conjecture, did not feel!—something of the shock that comes with tragedy.

There are several drawings of peculiar interest: Earl Richard being invested with the Garter; Earl Richard's three encounters with three French knights at the time when he was Captain of Calais; Earl Richard at the Council of Constance, bearing the Emperor's sword in procession before him, and courteously refusing the gift of St. George's heart, that Sigismund might himself

present it at Windsor; the sea-fight, in which he won two carracks; how he was made "Master" to King Henry VI.—we might mention three or four more not less excellent. But perhaps the best of all are the three pictures which tell how—in the long journey through Europe and the East which he made when a young man—"Sir Baltirdam, the Soldan's lieutenant, received Earl Richard"; "How Sir Baltirdam entertained Earl Richard at Dinner," and "How Earl Richard feasted Sir Baltirdam's Men." The artist had evidently great delight himself in the portraying of these Oriental figures. They are expressive beyond almost any others in this series—in their stateliness and their air of courtesy, and almost anxious kindness. The details of their dress are given with great exactness and care, and might have been taken, as the editors justly observe, from some Afghan magnate of the present day.

It is hardly necessary to give an account here of Richard Beauchamp's life. He was an heroic figure among the men of his day. That he actually moved among them equipped as these pages depict him is, however, improbable. So far as can be ascertained, it seems likely that this manuscript was made for his daughter Anne, the King-maker's wife, and that it represents the knighthood belonging to her generation rather than to that of Earl Richard, as does also the famous tomb at Warwick. The earliest covenant for this dates from February, 1449/50, or ten years after his death, and may be taken to represent the armour worn some forty years after the exploits of Earl Richard at the tilt before the King of France.

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R. T. and DR. WILCOCK.—Forwarded.

R. K.—For "Easter eggs and the hare" see 1 S. i. 244, 397, 482; ii. 52; 10 S. iv. 306; v. 292; 11 S. iii. 285.

MR. WILLIAM CUBBON.—Many thanks for reprint of letter on the Standish family from *The Isle of Man Examiner*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 239.

NOTES:—A Note on Sheridan, 61—Rectors of Upham and Dorney, 63—Alexander Pope the Elder and Binfield, 65—Shakespeare Criticisms: "The extreme parts of time"—"Every man has his price"—Muffins, 66—Burning of the Houses of Parliament—Dr. Nicholas Sander—Bunt-lark, 67.

QUERIES:—West Norfolk Militia—Liberalism, 67—Arms in Hathorsage Church—Page—Huguenot Regiments in English Service—Library Wanted—Biographical Information Wanted—Medallic Legends, 68—J. J. Park—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Johnston Family—Black-Letter Testament—Wiest Family, 69—Last King of Naples—"The Poor" as Godparents—Dwarkanauth Tagore—Indian galloping to the Sea—"Mr. Good"—George II.—St. Katherine's-by-the-Tower—Voltaire in London, 70.

REPLIES:—Chapel House, 71—"To One in Paradise"—Octopus: Venus's Ear—Bathos in French Verse: Rostand, 72—Callipedes—Ice: its Uses, 73—Condamine, 74—Ralph Carr—Wall-Papers—Wanless—Rixham Fair and Matthew Prior, 75—Old Etonians—Child Family—West Indian Families—Palm the Bookseller, 76—Heart-Burial—"There's some water where the stags drown"—Baines: Litleyngton—Semaphore Signalling Stations, 77—Folk-Lore Queries—"The weakest goes to the wall," 78.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Place of the Reign of Edward II. in English History"—"The Antiquary."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

A NOTE ON SHERIDAN.

I PURCHASED in 1913 from Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington Spa a copy of the first edition (1825) of Thomas Moore's 'Memoirs of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.' It was extra-illustrated by William Linley (1771-1835), the youngest brother of the first Mrs. Sheridan, and given by him to his niece Elizabeth Tickell, to whom he ultimately bequeathed his property. Betty Tickell, the only daughter of Mary Linley, became, through her marriage with an Indian civil servant, mother of John Arthur Roebuck (1801-79), the politician. Her aunt, Mrs. Sheridan, in an informal will of 1792, desired that "the picture of my dear Mary" should be

"unset, and one copied of me joined to it, and the hair blended, and this, I trust, Mrs. Tickell [Betty's stepmother] will permit my dearest Betty to wear in remembrance of her two poor Mothers."

W. Linley has inserted twenty-two portraits, woodcuts, and mezzotints of persons mentioned in the text, including Mrs. Sheridan, Rogers, Byron, Whitbread, Moira,

Grey, Burke, Pitt, Parr, Moore, &c. But the most interesting is a charming drawing in water-colours by Jane Ireland (1827), sister of the forger of Shakespeare MSS., of Richard Tickell, Betty's father, the pamphleteer and dramatist, copied from the original miniature by Cosway. There are also inserted three of the original tickets issued to Sheridan for the trial of Warren Hastings. The first of these is for the thirty-second day of the trial, and upon it is written, in, I think, Sheridan's own hand, "Mr. Sheridans first day, 3d June, 1788," which was a Tuesday. The ticket is signed and sealed by "Rodney." Admiral Lord Rodney had been at Harrow School more than thirty years earlier than Sheridan. The second ticket is for the thirty-fourth day, viz., Tuesday, the 10th—"Mr. Sheridan's third day"—whereon the proceedings were interrupted by his sudden indisposition. The ticket is signed and sealed by "Strange." John, fourth Duke of Atholl, had been created in 1786 a peer of Great Britain as Earl Strange. The third ticket is for the thirty-fifth and last day of the trial, Friday, the 13th, "Mr. Sheridans fourth day." It is signed and sealed by "Cholmondeley." George James, fourth Earl, was created first Marquess of Cholmondeley in 1815.

At the end of the book Linley has inserted some twenty-eight pages of matter illustrative of the contents. These are all in MS. of his own handwriting, save the first item, which is in print. It is a poem of twenty-four lines: 'On seeing a Cast of Sheridan's Countenance, taken after Death,' by W. L. B., 18 May, 1826. The initials, no doubt, indicate William Lisle Bowles.

The next insertion is the following:—

Copy of a Letter to Thos. Moore, Esqre.

Furnivals Inn Chambers.

Novr. 7th, 1825.

MY DEAR MOORE,

Having completed the perusal of your delightful work, it becomes my pleasing duty to thank you for the high, and interesting distinction you have attached to the character and acquirements of my belov'd and lamented Sister.

Would I had your own eloquence to describe in adequate language how grateful I feel, not only for the lustre you have spread round her memory, but for the flattering and, what I more cordially feel & value, the friendly manner in which you have been pleased to honor my own humble name: indeed the delicacy with which you have mentioned every branch of our family, and the circumstances connected with it, evinces as strongly the urbanity as it does the benevolence of your disposition. I can only repeat my warmest & sincerest acknowledgements.

Allow me now to indulge myself with a few remarks though they may not be of sufficient

consequence to mention hereafter. Dr. Burney, you say in his "biographical sketch" calls the Linley Family "a nest of Nightingales." I have now before me a letter from Garrick to my Father dated from Hampton, in which is the following passage: "my call upon you, my friend, is only for your nest of nightingales." It is a letter on the subject of the theatrical transfer, and it is an odd coincidence, for Burney's Sketch must have been written many years subsequently to that transaction. In page 136 should not Garrick's Partner be young Lacy instead of *Leasy*?—the last name, however, is frequently repeated. I have heard my mother say that the drama you allude to in P. 224 was originally Mrs. Sheridan's, that she (Mrs. S.) called it 'the haunted village,' and that my father & brother had actually begun the music for it. 'Robinson Crusoe' too, I have every reason to believe, was Mrs. Sheridan's pantomime; as was one of very great originality in point of story, called 'Harlequin Junior or the Magic Cestus.' The little book with delineations of character for 'Affectation,' I was the first to discover, and to dislodge from an old Chest full of nothing but the coverings of old letters, though p or Sheridan used to accuse me of having purloined from it sundry *notes of hand and bonds* to an immense amount. This scrap book together with the contents of the Chest Mr. C. Sheridan received from me a short time only before his father died. P. 353 when Sheridan in his speech facetiously gives his veracity to one, and to Mr. Shore the Finance Depart:—query—should not Middleton have had *Memory* instead of *Humanity* assigned to him? witness the cross questioning during that worthy's examination. There are three of S.'s country residences which you have not mentioned—Heston in Middlesex, Harrow, and *Randall's*. I suspect that the Gambols you have noticed were played principally at *Harrow*. One farce I well remember being myself a spectator of there, for I was at school at the time and lived with S. & my sister. Fitzpatrick, Tickell & my Sister Mrs. Tickell, were of the party. The gentlemen had been left as usual by the ladies after dinner, and when summoned to Coffee, found, on entering the room, not the Ladies, but several Barristers in their gowns and wigs, in high debate with parchments before them—a huge bowl of punch, pipes, and tobacco—the rest of the fun was to discover each lady, they were all variously & ludicrously masked, according to her gesture & disguised tone of voice. I remember Mrs. Tickell being very comical on the occasion. At Heston, I was first introduced to my nephew *poor Tom*, there was only a difference of four years in our ages. And there I well remember a most cruel trick having been played upon me by Tickell & Sheridan. I had done something amiss, and they made me believe it was necessary for them to *hang* me for my fault; and actually worked upon my feelings to such a degree, carrying on the preparation of a *rope and cap* with such solemnity, as to induce me, in my agony of mind to begin "the Lord's prayer." At length Mrs. Sheridan made her appearance, and guessed in a moment what had been doing. I never saw her so seriously enraged (as well she might be) and it was a long time before *she would speak* to either wicked wight. Tom was rather too young to be included in this pretty piece of waggery, otherwise we had been equally faulty.

The Song of "Think not my Love" was written by Sheridan for my Father, and makes one of twelve beautiful ballads composed by him; not long before his settlement in London. Tickell supplied the words of another beginning "Ah! dearest Maid" addressed before his marriage to my Sister Mary.

You do not seem to be aware, my friend, that my father presented to both my Sisters £2,000 on their marriage; and of another circumstance, that Miss Browne and Mrs. Cargill were one & the same person. She was shipwrecked, poor woman, on board an East Indian.

Poor S. says "I never borrowed money of a private Friend"; he has, however, made free with his own relations; for I have a cheque of his for £100 on Biddulph & Co. and I remember his once borrowing 2 *gs.* of me *till the post came* in to pay the Piano Forte Tuner at Randall's. This was truly comical & he saw at the time that I was ready to laugh. In part payment, (I considered it full pay), of the £100 loan, however, I have got *Gainsborough's charming picture*—it is now excellently placed in the Dulwich Gallery.

In your distressing & highly interesting acct. of Mrs. Sheridan's last moments, the name of her dearest friend is not mentioned; but I know it to be that excellent woman Mrs. Canning — is she yet alive?

How admirable is Tickell's description of Sheridan "written 300 years to come." How I laughed! I am right glad you did 'ot omit it. "The one idea between us" from his 'Anticipation' might not have been amiss.

The "Rudis Indigestaque moles" before we come to the complete 'School for Scandal' is highly interesting; indeed in every page of your invaluable volume, there is scarcely a foil to set off a gem. You may call this flattery—be it so, I shall indulge my feelings nevertheless. I shall be happy to know that you have received this letter.

When you have leisure indulge me with a line & with a hope that you will not forget your promise to be my guest at the *Catch Club* any Tuesday before the 17th of Janry. next

believe me, my dear Moore,

Your most faithful

& obliged friend & servant

WILLIAM LINLEY.

It will be remembered that,

"being himself a poet, [Dr. Samuel] Johnson was peculiarly happy in mentioning how many of the sons of Pembroke [Oxon] were poets; adding, with a smile of sportive triumph, 'Sir, we are a nest of singing birds.'"

Both Sheridan and his biographer Moore were born in Dublin, and the former in his early letters turns "Lacy" into "Leasy." Willoughby Lacy began as an actor, his father having long been Garrick's partner. Lacy House, near the riverside at Isleworth, was built by James Lacy, and was at one time the residence of Sir Robert Walpole. In 1792 the owner was the younger Lacy; but Sheridan leased it from Mrs. Keppel, Walpole's daughter, and widow of the Bishop of Exeter.

In his 'Sheridan' (1909), i. 67 n. and 458 n., Mr. Walter Sichel says that in 1785

an operetta in which Mrs. Sheridan apparently had a hand, and which was probably 'The Haunted Village,' was not acted simply because the music was too sad. A fragment remains under the name of 'Rural Amours.'

"'Robinson Crusoe' appeared in 1781. It contained a song called 'The Midnight Watch,' scribbled at the last moment on a playbill, and set to music by Thomas Linley."—*Ibid.*, i. 18.

The remaining pantomime mentioned is possibly identical with, or the original of, the 'Harlequin Hurly-burly' produced by Sheridan in 1786 (*ib.*, i. 612, but "1783" in index).

Mr. Sichel quotes passages and aphorisms from the fragment of what promised to be a brilliant comedy, had it ever been finished. *The Morning Post* for 6 Nov., 1781, announced that "Mr. Sheridan has made considerable progress in his new comedy of 'Affectation,' which will succeed the opera of Mr. Tickell." Again, as late as the end of April, 1795, the date of his second marriage, Sheridan was reported to have his comedy ready for the stage. But when he was once asked why he had not produced his long-promised work, his interlocutor answered for him: "You are afraid of the author of 'The School for Scandal'" (*ibid.*, *passim*).

It was in another passage of his four days' speech at the great trial that Sheridan fastened upon Nathaniel Middleton the nickname of Memory Middleton; where, after rallying the discreet witness—"prevarication personified"—on his assumed forgetfulness, he assured their Lordships that of nothing would they ever be more oblivious than of Mr. Middleton's memory (*ibid.*, i. 91).

Which of the numerous country houses rented at various times by Sheridan was called Randall's?

In 1781 Sheridan, who had left the school about thirteen years before, in Mr. Sichel's words,

"resumed his abode at Harrow, this time in the Grove, one of those white Georgian mansions which still adorn the hill. Sheridan's study, the fine old marble mantelpieces, the spreading cedar outside, can still be seen. So can a spot in the garden, commanding the long view towards Windsor, which tradition asserts to have been his wife's favourite nook. The red brick buildings, once his stables, still front the climbing high road, and a coloured print of 'Mr. Sheridan's stables at Harrow' is yet extant. In the Grove's garden Fox and Burke and [General the Hon. Richard] Fitzpatrick met and forgathered. From the Grove Mrs. Sheridan addressed some charming letters to her 'dear LeFany,' his sister Alicia. [Three of these letters are given in the Appendix to Mr. Sichel's second volume.]"

At the bottom of the page from which I have quoted (*ibid.*, i. 260), Mr. Sichel gives a

vigorous stanza from the Harrow Tercentenary Prize Poem of 1871, beginning,

Still jaunty Acres walks our cricket field.

The entire poem of twenty-four nine-line stanzas may be seen in the school commemoration volume of the above date. It presents in singularly happy fashion a brief chronicle in verse of Harrow history, the author being Mr. Sichel himself, at that time a member of the school.

The Grove, which stands near the top of the hill, to the north of the parish church, almost certainly occupies the site of the Rectory Manor House. A few remains of former greatness may still be seen: an old well faced with Purbeck stone, some broken fragments of an oriel window built into a wall, and certain cavernous cellars. Indeed, the house has undergone many vicissitudes. It has been used as one of the large boarding-houses of the school since about 1819; was almost burnt down in January, 1833, but rebuilt; and was bequeathed, together with its garden of ten acres, to Harrow School, on his death in 1901, by Edward Ernest Bowen, who had presided over its destinies for twenty years. Mrs. Sheridan, in her letter of 20 December (1781) to Alicia Le Fanu, says:—

"He (Sherry) intended at that time not to have another Country House as our lease of Heston was expired, but has since chang'd his plan, and ... has taken a very pretty place at Harrow, for a long lease, where he means to put my dear Tom next year."

But Thomas Sheridan, the father of the three famous beauties, was never an Harrovian, although in 1786, when aged 11, he was consigned to the care of Dr. Parr, whom R. B. S. in his career at Harrow had known, both as a senior boy, and later as an assistant master. Charles Brinsley, Sheridan's son by his second wife, was educated at Winchester and Cambridge.

A. R. BAYLEY.

(To be continued.)

RECTORS OF UPHAM AND DURLEY.

It is no unusual thing in the present day to find lists of incumbents hung up in churches. Thereby a great contribution is made to ecclesiastical history, and it is much to be wished that this were done in all ancient parishes.

The following list has been compiled at considerable trouble and some expense from the Diocesan Registers, supplemented by the lists of Oxford and Cambridge graduates.

'D.N.B.' &c., and is as perfect as I have been able to make it.

Several Rectors were men of note, though, with the exception of Edward Young, father of the author of 'Night Thoughts,' they do not all seem to have resided here. A note added in the Register says that Mary, daughter of Cuthbert Allanson, was "mother of Bishop Heber."

Till the death of John Haygarth (26 Oct., 1854) the adjoining parish of Durley was a chapelry dependent on Upham; it was then

made a separate rectory, the income being about equally divided, though Upham was left to bear the upkeep of a large house and grounds. It is singular that, although the church of Durley bears the name of Holy Cross, the dedication of the mother-church is unknown, all attempts to discover it having failed. The patronage, as is here shown, passed for two turns to the Bishop of Lichfield, then by a further arrangement to the Lord Chancellor, in whose gift both benefices now remain.

<i>Date of Collation.</i>	<i>Rector.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>How Vacated.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1304. July 28	Robert de Borghayse	Bishop of Winchester	—	
1305. Oct. 17	William de Essex	"	—	
1326. Aug. 15	John de Gorges	"	—	
1327. Jan. 5	[Commenda to William de Harewedone]	"	—	
1327. June 26	John de Madeley	"	Resignation.	
1335. July 15	John de Beautre	"	Exchange.	R. of S. Helen's, Worcester.
1339. Feb. 10	John de Overton	"	Resignation.	Had dispensation for 7 years.
1348. April 6	John, son of William Wodelok ..	"	—	
1349. Aug. 11	Thomas de Wolverton	"	—	
1371 Feb. 10	Stephen Canell	"	Exchanges with next.	
1375. Nov. 7	John Crabbe	"	Death.	R. of Nursling.
1376. Oct. 11	John Benet.. ..	"	Resignation.	
1378. April 17	Thomas, son of Richard Wykyn of Swaffham.	"	—	
1453. Nov. 10	John Elys	"	Resignation.	
1457. July 14	John Voke	"	Resignation.	
1459. May 16	John Redyng <i>alias</i> Ridding ..	"	Death.	
1471. Aug. 2	William Palmer	"	Resignation.	
1473. July 1	Richard Sewele	"	—	
1511. Aug. 18	John Turhulle (elsewhere Tyrell)	"	—	
1529. Aug. 1	John Hurte.. ..	"	—	
1569. April 4	Thomas Jeffrys	"	Resignation.	
1598. Mar. 28	Thomas Fryar or Frere	"	Exchange with above.	R. of Hannington.
1639. May 11	Myrth Waferer, M.A., Oxon. ..	"	—	Extruded in Rebellion—restored. D.D. 1690. Prebendary of Winchester. Buried in Cathedral.
—	Matthew Stocke (<i>intruder</i>) ..	"	—	
—	Myrth Waferer (<i>restored</i>).. ..	"	Death.	
1680. Nov. 15	Edward Young, B.C.L., Oxon. ..	"	Death	Fellow of Winchester College, Prebendary, afterwards Dean of Salisbury.
1705. Aug. 17	Charles Woodroffe, D.C.L., Oxon.	"	Cession.	Prebendary of Winchester R. of Broughton, d. 1726.
1720. Aug. 8	John White, M.A.	"	Death.	Buried at Upham.
1738. July 4	Ferdinando Warner	"	Resignation.	R. of St. Michael, Queenhithe, London, 1746;
1746. Dec. 24	Middlemore Griffith, M.A., Cantab.	"	Resignation.	L.L.D. 1754; R. of Barnes, 1755; d. 1768.
1749. Oct. 10	Cuthbert Allanson, B.A., Oxon. ..	"	Cession.	M.A., B. and D.D., 1778;
1756. Sept. 23	William Tomlins, B.A., Oxon. ..	"	Death.	R. of Wath, Yorks, d. 1789.
1788. Mar. 15	Matthew Woodford, M.A., Oxon...	"	Cession.	R. of Todmorton, Oxon., Prebendary of Winchester, R. of Crawley and Chilbolton, 1789, Archdeacon, 1793, d. 1807.
1792. April 4	Joseph Warton, D.D., Oxon. ..	"	Death.	Head Master of Winchester College, 1766-82, Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1782, of Winchester, 1788, R. of Wickham, buried in Cathedral.
1800. April 25	William Garnier, M.A., Oxon. ..	"	Cession.	Prebendary of Winchester, R. of Droxford, 1801, d. 1825.
1814. Oct. 20	John Haygarth, M.A., Cantab. ..	"	Death.	

RECTORS OF UPHAM (*Durley separated*).

<i>Date of Collation.</i>	<i>Rector.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>How Vacated.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1855. Jan. 22	Charles Simon Faithfull Fanshawe, M.A., Oxon.	Bishop of Winchester	Death.	
1873. July 18	Richard Shard Gubbins, M.A., Cantab.	Bishop of Lichfield	Resignation.	D. same year, buried at Upham.
1884. Nov. 18	William Wyke Bayliss, M.A., Cantab.	"	Death.	Formerly V. of Stone Staffs, buried at Upham*
<i>Date of Institution.</i>				
1890. April 19	Henry Poole Marriott, B.A., Cantab.	Lord Chancellor	Resignation.	V. of Blackwell, Derbys., 1890-90.
1897. Feb. 6	Edmund Lawrence Hemsted Tew, M.A., Oxon.	"	—	V. of Hornsea and R. of Long Riston, Yorks, 1872-97. Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Ailesbury, 1911.

N.B.—Cardinal Beaufort's Registers for the early part of the fourteenth century and those of Bishop Andrewes for the first part of the seventeenth are missing, which accounts for gaps in the list at those periods.

Upham.

E. L. H. TEW.

ALEXANDER POPE THE ELDER AND THE HOUSE AT BINFIELD.

THE interesting information as to the family of Alexander Pope published by Mr. F. J. POPE in 'N. & Q.', 11 S. vii. 281, has only recently been seen by me; but as the exact date of the acquisition of the house at Binfield by the poet's father seems unknown to him, he may be glad to learn it through your columns. The history of this house was traced by me in an article which appeared in *The Home Counties Magazine* in January, 1900. The dates are taken from the purchase deeds.

Alexander Pope the elder purchased Whitehill House, with two closes of arable or pasture land containing fourteen acres, in the parish of Binfield in the county of Berks, on 29 July, 1698. The vendor was Charles Rackett, late of Hammersmith in the parish of Fulham in the county of Middlesex, now of Binfield in the county of Berks, gent. In addition to the fourteen acres already mentioned, there were three acres in the common field of Binfield, and a close, known as Little Corner, of about two acres: altogether about nineteen acres.

Pope is described as of Hammersmith aforesaid, merchant, and the price was 445*l.*, being the sum Rackett had paid for the property three years earlier, when he had bought it of Gabriel Yonge, gentleman, of Warfield, Berks (4 Feb., 1695). A Pope was one of the witnesses to this deed, and Rackett was no doubt his son-in-law—the husband of his daughter, Magdalen Pope. At this date the house and ground were in the occupation of one Thomas Holmes as tenant by a lease for three years, dated

13 Sept., 1694. Neither Rackett nor Pope could have come to Binfield before the last-mentioned lease had expired in the autumn of 1697. But on 9 April, 1700, Alexander Pope the elder, of Binfield in the county of Berks, merchant, conveyed to Samuel Mawhood, citizen and fishmonger of London, and Charles Mawhood of London, gentleman, "all that brick messuage or tenement wherein he, the said Alexander Pope the elder, now dwelleth," in trust for his only son, Alexander Pope the younger. The latter was now 12 years of age, the age at which he afterwards said he went with his father into the forest, and at which he professed to have composed the 'Ode to Solitude,' in praise of a rural and secluded life. Fifteen years later, however, when the proceeds of the 'Iliad' and other works had rendered him independent, the poet desired to move nearer London, and his father and the two Mawhoods, "at the request and desire" of Alexander Pope the younger, sold Whitehill House to James Tanner of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, gentleman, for the sum of 550*l.* paid to Alexander Pope the younger. The price had advanced a hundred pounds. The signatures of father and son appear on this deed*: the elder, still described as merchant, signing "Alex^r Pope"; the younger, "Alexand. Pope."

On 23 Oct., 1717, the old merchant died at Mawson's Buildings, Chiswick, aged, according to his monument, 74. He would, there-

* Dated 1 March, 1715, or 1716 historically.

fore, have been about 55 when he left Hammersmith for Binfield. The Racketts (Magdalen Pope and her husband) were living at Hall Grove, near Bagshot, within a ride of Binfield, in 1711, and were there in 1717, as the poet's correspondence shows. Unfortunately, this correspondence was revised before publication by Pope himself, and is, therefore, untrustworthy; but Mr. Court-hope gives a letter found among the Homer MSS.* in the British Museum, from which we learn that the elder Pope devoted his attention to gardening. Sir William Trumbull of Easthampstead, near Binfield, wrote on 15 June, 1706:—

"I wish I could learn some skill in gardening from your father (to whom with your good Mother all our services are presented with thanks for the Artichokes), who has sent us a pattern that I am afraid we shall copy but in miniature: for so our Artichokes are in respect to his."

LUCIUS FITZGERALD.

SHAKESPEARE CRITICISMS: "THE EXTREME PARTS OF TIME" ('LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST,' V. II. 750, GLOBE).—The Folio reads:—

The extreme parts of time, extremelie formes
All causes to the purpose of his speed:

"Forming a cause extremely" is at best a very strained expression, if, indeed, adequate sense can be made of it. But the slightest possible change makes for clearness and sense, viz.:—

The extreme part of time's extremity forms ("extremity" being probably written "extremetie"), i.e., not merely time's extremity, but the extreme part of that extremity. "Time's extremity" occurs in the 'Errors,' V. i. 307; and "time," "extremities," and "extreame," in collocation, in 'Romeo and Juliet,' II. Prol., 13 and 14. Shakespeare revised 'Romeo and Juliet' in 1596, and very probably had this latter passage in mind when revising 'Love's Labour's Lost'—viz., in 1597. HENRY CUNNINGHAM.

"EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE." (See 10 S. vii. 367, 470, 492.)—In 'N. & Q.' for 15 June, 1907, MR. ALFRED F. ROBBINS, discussing Walpole's connexion with the maxim "Every man has his price," quoted the passage from Sir William Wyndham's speech in which it first occurs (1734), and the pertinent sentences from Walpole's rejoinder. Then he mentioned the absence of comment in the daily and weekly periodicals, and asked

* Correspondence, vol. vi. p. 2. The MS. of Pope's translation is in the British Museum, and is largely written on the backs of letters.

concerning contemporary allusions to the matter—of which the earliest he had found bears the date 12 Oct., 1766. The topic is of some interest, and inasmuch as no additional references have since appeared in 'N. & Q.,' the following brief notes are, perhaps, worth recording.

The speeches quoted by MR. ROBBINS from 'The Parliamentary History of England' are both to be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, iv. 589–92, 641–4 (November–December, 1734), and are there said to have been delivered on 13 March.

Ten years later, in February, 1744, was published a verse satire against Walpole, entitled 'The Equity of Parnassus.' A vignette on the title-page is a caricature of the nobleman arraigned before the bar (literally) of the Muses. Lines 195–8 are these:—

Since, as thou say'st, each Mortal has his Price,
And every Heart is all compos'd of Vice,
Thy darling Deamon* shall thy Doctrine quote,
And with thy own fell Maxim cut thy Throat.

The poem is an anonymous folio of sixteen pages, printed for C. Corbett.

R. H. GRIFFITH.

The University of Texas.

MUFFINS.—Only within the last few days have I found time to read 'The Confounding of Camelia,' which has been lying on my table for twelve months or more. It contains much that surprises me and that contradicts my knowledge of human customs. In its way nothing struck me more than to find that the elegant and detestable heroine "ate a muffin" (p. 185) at afternoon-tea, and that later on (p. 195) Mrs. Jodsley, the vicar's wife, should be shown with "a muffin in one hand and a cup of tea in the other." The muffins on which I have been nourished from youth until now are soft, bread-like disks about 5 in. in diameter. They are toasted externally, split by being torn asunder, and then prodigally buttered, and quartered by means of a cut perpendicular and a cut horizontal. Not many girls would consume an entire muffin at 5 o'clock tea; not many clergywomen would sit in a drawing-room grasping a whole one in the hand.

I suspect that muffins north of the Trent and muffins in some part of the south of England known to Anne Douglas Sedgwick are of different varieties. There is, perhaps, some confirmation of this in a quotation which the 'N.E.D.' gives from Jerome K. Jerome's 'Idle Thoughts' (p. 120): "I

* Corruption.

eat a large plateful of hot buttered muffins about an hour beforehand."

The story of the Hon. Mr. Damer or another, who doted on muffins, and who ordered three for breakfast and shot himself in order to evade dyspeptic pangs which were his due, is told in Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' (Croker's ed., 1860, p. 628), and has been discussed in 'N. & Q.' in connexion with Sam Weller's tale about a greedy fellow who was willing to sacrifice himself for a feast of crumpets. Three muffins of even Northern mould might not be too much for a glutton who preferred death to moderation.

ST. SWITHIN.

THE BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Of the many pamphlets and broadsides published after this disaster few attempted to be facetious. Before me is a humorous doggerel—apparently not published—signed "W. Brett, Liverpool, 25 Nov., 1834." The last section is sufficient indication of its import and merit:—

"This is the Peer who in Town being resident sign'd the report for the absent Lord President and said that the History was cleared of its mystery by Whitbread the waiter adding his negative to that of John Riddle who laughed and said Fiddle when told Mr. Cooper of Drury Lane had been down to Dudley and back again and had heard the same day a Bagman say that the House was a blazing a thing quite amazing even to John Snell who knew very well by the smoke and the heat that was broiling his feet through his great thick boots in the Black Rod's Seat that Dick Reynolds was right that the fires were too bright heaped up to such an unaccountable height in spite of the fright they gave poor Mistress Wright when she sent to Josh Cross so full of his sauce both to her and to Weobly who had heard so feebly the Directions of Phipps when he told him the Chips might be burnt in the flues yet never sent the News as he ought to Milne [who] would have burnt in a Kiln those confounded old Sticks and not heated the bricks nor set fire to the house that Josh Burnt."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

DR. NICOLAS SANDER: HIS CREDIBILITY.—MR. H. E. MALDEN in his note on 'The True Story of the First Marriage of John Ponet, Bishop of Winchester' (11 S. ix. 501), remarks: "No one need believe Sanders unsupported in such a matter." He thus seems to adopt the view of Sander taken by Heylin, Strype, Collier, Burnet, and Froude. I should like, however, with your permission, to set out some testimonies in his favour.

Aubrey in his 'History of Surrey' (1723), iv. 235, says that Sander's writings, "though not absolutely free from Exceptions, contain many bold Truths made out too plainly to admit of any denial."

The late Rev. Nicholas Pocock, the editor of Burnet, after remarking in his Preface to Harpsfield's 'Pretended Divorce' (Camden Soc., 1878), i., that "it has been the fashion ever since the days of Burnet to disparage him [Sanders] as eminently untrustworthy," adds:—

"At one time I was of the same opinion, but the more intimately acquainted I became with Sanders's work the more reason I found to change my judgment about him."

The late Mr. T. G. Law in his article on Sander in the 'D.N.B.' wrote:—

"Recent authorities have shown that, notwithstanding his animus and the violence of his language, his narrative of facts is remarkably truthful. In almost every disputed point he has been proved right and Burnet wrong."

The late James Gairdner, C.B., in his 'Lollardy and the Reformation in England' (1908), ii. 71, wrote:—

"Sanders.....was much better informed and more accurate about many things when he wrote than past historians have believed."

Finally, Prof. A. F. Pollard in 'The Political History of England, 1547-1603' (1910), at p. 369, writes that "his books are now accepted as worthy to be ranked with those of his best antagonists."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BUNT-LARK.—This is the corn-bunting according to Wright's 'Eng. Dialect Dict.' In a district of Hampshire where the corn-bunting is very rare, the name is given to the yellowhammer or to the meadow-pipit.

W. M. E. F.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

WEST NORFOLK MILITIA.—I should be glad to receive information as to the whereabouts of any engravings, paintings, or other illustrations of the West Norfolk Militia, especially about the year 1800.

GEO. A. STEPHEN, City Librarian.
Public Library, Norwich.

LIBERALISM: BIBLIOGRAPHY WANTED.—Can any one refer me to any pamphlets, articles in reviews, or passages in longer works which set out the theory of "Liberalism" in politics, and define what is necessary to constitute a "Liberal"? I may mention that I know of M. Ostrogorski's 'Democracy.'

ROMANUS.

ARMS IN HATHERSAGE CHURCH.—The arms reproduced below appear on a shield on the porch of Hathersage Church, Derbyshire, and also on the font. Those on the porch are very much weather-worn and difficult to decipher, but on the font they are perfectly distinct. As no tinctures are shown, and it is difficult to say what the two charges like trefoils with long stems are meant to be, it is not possible to describe the arms in heraldic terms. The chevron being placed over them also seems curious.



Identification of the arms is much desired, as they have, I believe, puzzled many archaeologists. They will be connected in some way with the family of Eyre, and identification would probably lead to the discovery of the name of the wife of an early member of the family.

CHARLES DRURY.

FAGE.—Can any of your readers identify the authors of the following works quoted by Allibone?—

1. John Fage: 'Speculum Egrorum: The Sick Man's Glass' (London, 1606 and 1638).

2. Mary Fage: 'Fame's Roule' (London, 1637).

3. Robert Fage: 'Infant Baptism' (London, 1645).

4. Robert Fage: 'Description of the World' (London, 1658).

SIGMA TAU.

FRENCH HUGUENOT REGIMENTS IN ENGLISH SERVICE, 1689-1725.—Can any one tell me whether there are anywhere in existence rolls of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the French Huguenot regiments raised and maintained in the reigns of King William III. and Queen Mary II. and Queen Anne? If so, do such rolls contain the Christian names as well as the surnames of such officers, and is information as to pensions or casualties on service likely to be obtained from them? In the work entitled 'Protestant Exiles from France in the Reign of Louis XIV.,' compiled about thirty years ago by the late Rev. David C. A. Agnew, there is a

chapter devoted to the 'French Regiments,' and lists of names are given therein; but Mr. Agnew offers no indication as to the sources from which the information he gives was derived, and it is not possible, therefore, to verify what he writes. F. DE H. L.

LIBRARY WANTED.—Where can I obtain access to the 'Select Essays' and other works of Sir James Paget, and also to such books as Mr. Howard Marsh's 'Memoir' and Miss Putnam's 'Bibliography'? There are twenty-one books under the heading 'Paget' at the B.M.; these do not include the hospital reports, &c. Dr. Williams's Library possesses the 'Life' only. I have tried several ordinary libraries. I need the books for a literary purpose, and at home. I shall be most grateful for any suggestion.

J. PARSON.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

I should be glad to obtain any information concerning the following Old Westminsters:

- (1) Robert Castile, admitted 1750, aged 7.
- (2) Henry Caswell, admitted 1751, aged 10.
- (3) Charles Cathcart, admitted 1730, aged 9.
- (4) Tobias Caulfield, admitted 1751, aged 10.
- (5) George Chadwick, admitted 1719, aged 12.
- (6) Philip Chales, admitted 1730, aged 12.
- (7) Thomas Challener, admitted 1812.
- (8) Thomas Chamberlain, admitted 1720, aged 12.
- (9) Richard Chambers, admitted 1787.
- (10) George Edward Champ, admitted 1814.

G. F. R. B.

MEDALLIC LEGENDS. (See *ante*, pp. 28, 48.)—

52. Justum rectumque tuetur.
53. In numeris ordo.
54. Inducunt sidera casus.
55. Jus dedit et dabit uti.
56. In sacra inque coronas.
57. Juvenis senexque tuetur.
58. Jam quantus in ortu.
59. Ingenium vires superat.
60. Justa ultio.
61. Labor alitis aufert.
62. Libertas aurea.
63. Liberat a condemnantibus animam ejus.
64. Lux fugat ut tenebras, sic ordine cuncta resurgunt.
65. Lucentque reguntque.
66. Lex regit, arma tuentur.
67. Memento quid fuit, respice quid venit.
68. Magnes amoris amor.
69. Mens sidera volvit.
70. Moriamur dummodo vivant.
71. Me custode tutum.
72. Mala undique clades.
73. Mediis sic tuta procellis.

SLEUTH-HOUND.

(To be continued.)

JOHN JAMES PARK, 1794-1833.—A bookseller friend has, after many years' persistent search, been able to secure for me a large number of autograph letters of this justly esteemed historian of Hampstead. They are nearly all addressed to Sir Egerton Brydges, and belong to the writer's last period, when, as Prof. Park, he had considerable reputation as a lecturer and examiner at Lincoln's Inn. The letters show that he was trying to clear the involved financial difficulties of his correspondent, who had suffered from avaricious and dishonest solicitors and pleaders. Much interesting comment on contemporaries, many recollections of Hampstead, and autobiographical notes are also provided. Park's judgment of the world is tinged with the acerbity natural in a man who has found the common standards of his profession less generous than his own. I intend later on to have these letters privately printed for distribution amongst my friends.

Their number, as at present known to exist, is not great, nor, with but few exceptions, are they very interesting. Perhaps this notification will lead to the discovery of others. I shall be greatly obliged if any one owning letters of John James Park would allow me the use of them for the little pamphlet I am preparing.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

51, Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Nullo penetrabilis astro.
2. Cælum ipsum petimus stultitia.
3. Prayers that e'en spoke and Pity seem'd to call,
And issuing sighs that smoak'd along the wall;
Complaints and hot desires, the Lovers' Hell,
And scalding tears that wore a Channel where
they fell.

T.

JOHNSTON FAMILY.—1. Is anything known of the descendants of George Johnston, who was the miller of Bonshaw Mill on the River Kirtle, in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, about 1748-88? He had a son Thomas (who married a Harkness) and six grandchildren, viz., George and Jean of Milltown, who married a brother and a sister Rickerby; Thomas of Birmingham, who married a Woodiwiss of Wirksworth, direct descendant of Thomas Woodiwiss, born in 1580; John of Edinburgh; Alexander; and Anne of Milltown, who married a Brice.

2. Sir Walter Scott in his 'Journal,' on 13 June, 1826, wrote that he had come across "a curious thing": that three brothers of

the Johnston family had fled to the North in consequence of feuds, and—taking refuge on the side of the Soutra Hills—had changed their names to Sowter-Johnston. It has been suggested that this Sowter-Johnston eventually became corrupted into St. Johnston. Is anything known to-day of the Sowter-Johnstons?

3. What is "the Annandale Beef-stand" mentioned by Scott in another part of the same passage from the 'Journal'?

T. R. ST. JOHNSTON.

Kennington, Leckhampton Road, Cheltenham.

BLACK-LETTER TESTAMENT.—Can any one help me to identify an edition of the New Testament in which Colossians iv. 14 is rendered (exactly) as follows: "Deare Lucas the Phisition, and Demas greeteth you"? The title-page is wanting, but the following details may suffice: size 8vo, 5½ in. × 3¾ in. (this limits the inquiry considerably). The verses are numbered, so the edition cannot be earlier than 1557. The first verse of each book begins with an ornamental Roman capital. There are 45 lines to a full page. After the 'Actes,' and beginning on leaf P. iii, is 'The order of Times,' i.e., the chronology of Paul's journeys. The Table at the end, to find Epistles and Gospels, is in double columns. The volume resembles, in some respects, Testaments printed by Richard Jugge. At the end is Sternhold and Hopkins's complete version of the Psalms, with tunes, which cannot be earlier than 1562.

R. S. HARPER.

WIEST FAMILY, WÜRTTEMBERG AND U.S.—In hope that some of your German correspondents may be able to enlighten me on the following subject, I write to you.

My ancestor was a Johannes Wiest from Württemberg, who arrived in America 19 Sept., 1738, with his wife and two sons, viz., Jacob and Johannes. They arrived penniless, and he sold his sons as servants for \$30 each until they became of a certain age. Johannes sen. meanwhile located at Oley, Berks co., Penn., and settled on a 100-acre tract of land, which he bought. Jacob returned, but the father could not locate John. By corresponding with his descendants, we found out that he (Johannes or John, jun.) settled at Esopus (near Kingston), New York, and his family intermarried with such names as Du Bois, Osterhoudt, Eelsech, Freer, Van Alsen, Elmendorf, &c. From two branches of the family—which have been separated for five generations—I learn that Johannes Wiest

was an heir to seven million dollars, or was of a family worth that much. Personally, I do not think they were worth more than several hundred thousand at the most, and that in landed property. Tradition has it also from all sides that he intermarried with the Jewish race. I do not want to try to recover any money, &c., but I want to establish his relationship (if any) with an armigerous family located in Erdenmoos (bei Biberach), on a manor called "Hof Wasenburg."

This family descends from a Notar (notary) Wiest, who was granted arms at Gmünd, 1592, as follows: A griffin segreant upon three mounts in base. Helm—a demi-griffin segreant between wings adorsed upon a helmet affronté. The colour is murrey.

I have the birth record of a Johannes Wiest, b. 1690, son of Johannes Wiest in Ochsenhausen (near Biberach), but cannot find out if he had any children born around 1720, or if his father was very wealthy.

The first record of the Wiests of Hof Wasenburg was August Wiest, b. 1650, who had two sons, viz., Georg, b. 1680, and Jacob, b. 1685. Could it be that Johannes sen. was a brother to August? Johannes or his father must have come from Hof Wasenburg, or such traditions as being of a family of wealth would not have been handed down to his descendants, surely. Is it possible he may have been disinherited for marrying a Jewess? The family held the manor of Wasenburg in fief from the Abbey of Ochsenhausen. The family is supposed to have been resident there ever since the Abbey was built, which was around the year 1000.

The Wiests in this district spell the name Wiest, while in other parts of Württemberg and Germany it is always spelt Wüst or Wuest. My ancestor spelt it Wiest, as do all of his descendants.

I have also heard that the first of the name was a robber-knight, and the name Wiest (wild, dissolute, lawless) would be an appropriate name for one, although they were more than likely poor peasants.

In Nördlingen, Bavaria, there is a branch of this family that has been located there ever since the Reformation. Could Johannes Wiest have come from them?

I will be deeply indebted to any one who can help me prove that my ancestor had a right to the above arms, and if he was connected with that family.

BRYANT WIEST.

442, Jefferson Street, Portland, Oregon.

THE LAST KING OF NAPLES.—I should be very glad if any of your readers could tell me where I can get information about Francis II., ex-King of Naples, who lost his throne in 1860. Beyond the fact that he wintered in Paris, and passed most of his summers in Bad Kreuz, I have been able to ascertain but little about him. Was he pensioned by the Italian Government? Did he leave any heir? Francis lived until 1894, I believe, and during his thirty-four years of exile made no attempt to regain his throne. Was he recognized to the last as a monarch by the European Governments? I shall be glad of any information on this subject.

ARTHUR HAYWARD.

Croydon.

"THE POOR" AS GODPARENTS.—St. Jure in his life of M. de Renty says of his hero that he had

"the Poor to present him at the Font, God so ordering it by a particular Providence, that the Poor should be Godfathers to him, who afterwards during his life should be a Solicitor, Protector, and Father of the Poor."

Will some reader kindly cite other and specially earlier instances? PEREGRINUS.

DWARKANATH TAGORE.—I am desirous of obtaining some information concerning this Indian visitor to England during the forties of the last century, whose portrait was painted by Count D'Orsay. Engravings of this portrait attained considerable popularity. See 'D.N.B.' v. 1157.

R. NEVILL.

St. James' Club, Piccadilly, W.

1. INDIAN GALLOPING TO THE SEA.—In a letter to Walpole, Richard West speaks of "the wild Indian that galloped with full speed till he came to the sea, and then wondered that he could gallop no further." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say where this incident is related?

2. "MR. GOOD" = GEORGE II.—In a letter written in 1737, on the occasion of the death of Queen Caroline, George II. is referred to as "Mr. Good." Was this a recognized nickname for the King? If so, what was the origin of it?

PAGET TOYNBEE.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks.

ST. KATHERINE'S-BY-THE-TOWER.—Can any one tell me in whose custody are the registers of this parish? G. S. PARRY.

17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

VOLTAIRE IN LONDON.—Can any reader inform me where Voltaire stayed in Wandsworth during his residence in England?

R. S. PENGELLY.

Replies.

CHAPEL HOUSE.

(11 S. ix. 489; x. 13.)

THIS inn, where Dr. Johnson dined, still stands. It is on the main road from London to Birmingham and Worcester, and half-way between the villages of Enstone and Long Compton. It is in the civil parish of Over Norton, and in the ecclesiastical parish of Chipping Norton. The inn stands 200 yards the London side of the four cross-ways where the Birmingham road is intersected by the fine, wide road connecting Chipping Norton with Banbury. Turning to Dr. Birkbeck Hill's 'Boswell,' one is surprised to see that, with all his admirable editorial powers of annotation, he has not added a single line as to Chapel House.

It has been stated in at least one popular topographical book that the inn has been turned into labourers' cottages, but this is not correct. The inn itself remains very much as it was in March, 1776, when Johnson, accompanied by Boswell, pulled up in his post-chaise. The stabling, which stood on the left-hand side of the road going westwards, has been turned into cottages, and the wide entrance through which the coaches drove has been built up by a stone wall. The yard is now an enclosed garden for the cottagers' use. The inn itself is exactly facing this, on the opposite side of the road, and adjoining it are what were once the bakery and brew-house. There is also a pigeon-house, and all of these are much the same as in the eighteenth century. The dry wall which fences-in the inn garden from the road is of a more modern date. There were formerly posts and chains where the wall is now; and what is a lawn was formerly more of a courtyard, with a bowling alley at the bottom. The hall and entrance to the inn are much the same as before, but the wing furthest from the road has been rebuilt by the landlord of the place, Col. Dawkins. Hospitality is still dispensed at Chapel House, and paying guests are now entertained there. The tenant, Mr. W. Warne, is proud of the house and its associations. As long as he remains in occupation nothing very dire can befall the place. It would be interesting to discover who was the landlord in 1776. Mr. Warne says that at least one old lease of the house is in the Public Library at Stratford-on-Avon, but perhaps Col. Dawkins has further documents.

The name "Chapel House" is associated with an earlier monastic building, which was connected with an adjoining priory, remains of which are still to be seen. A priory of Augustinian canons was founded in the twelfth century by William Fitzalan, lord of Chipping Norton. Stone coffins, bones, a crucifix, and some beads have been dug up beneath the house. Two fields in the immediate neighbourhood bear the names "First Chapel Hill" and "Second Chapel Hill." There is also "Chapel Close," and adjoining it are "Abbey Close" and "Abbey Ground."

In Ogilby's 'Britannia Depicta,' 1720, published nearly fifty years before Johnson visited the place, the house is marked on a map with the words "A house called Chappel on the Heath."

Notwithstanding all these evidences of the origin of the name "Chapel House," no one has, I believe, yet discovered any documentary evidence of the existence of the chapel as used for ecclesiastical purposes—but it is certain that it was so.

The road-lore of the neighbourhood is interesting. When Dr. Johnson made his journey the road was then a new one, a former road having passed a little south of the present one, and joined the new road at Chapel House after passing through Chipping Norton, which town by the present road is left high and dry. Traces of the old road can still be seen. In the parish books of Enstone the Rev. Samuel Nash, an eighteenth-century vicar, entered some notes on the roads:—

"As it is probable that the water at Oxford was always passed at the ford, we may see that the original road, to this day called the London drift road, was from Oxford to Campsfield, and from thence through the parishes of Wootton, Glympton, Kiddington, Enstone, and Chipping Norton, where it becomes the Birmingham road.....Of late years a new road has been made from Woodstock to Chipping Norton, through the village of Enstone."

This was the road which Johnson took. The village of Enstone was a great centre for coaching, and Mr. John Jolly was a large local proprietor of coaches. Twenty-two four-horse coaches passed along this road every day. In 1501 Paul Bombyn, a London merchant, was waylaid and killed close to Chapel House, and priests were suspected of the crime (see Beesley's 'History of Banbury,' p. 190). In 1641 Taylor the water-poet visited the chief inns in Oxfordshire. His itinerary is printed, but I cannot at this moment get at it. Mr. Warne says that Queen Victoria slept at Chapel House on one of her progresses as a

child, and that, having weak ankles, she was carried downstairs on a chair to her sitting-room.

Bibliography.—Although Chapel House is not named in either, there are two works which give the local atmosphere as it was in the eighteenth century. One is Miss Sturge Henderson's 'Three Centuries in North Oxfordshire' (Oxford, 1902), and the other the *Transactions* of the North Oxfordshire Archæological Society. The only illustration of Chapel House is in C. G. Harper's 'The Inns of Old England,' vol. ii., facing p. 102. The picture is not by any means exact, and omits the bake-house and the brew-house and the cottages which take the place of the stables, and into which some of the windows formerly in the inn have been built. Mr. Harper gives a good account of the inn in his narrative. Mr. H. A. Evans in 'Highways and Byways in Oxford and the Cotswolds,' pp. 382-3, is interesting, but, I think, inadequate. Excellent is the Rev. John Jordan's 'Parochial History of Enstone,' 1857, one of the first parish histories to be written on lines which have since been followed by others.

Much about Chapel House as an inn in the eighteenth century would probably be found in Jackson's *Oxford Journal*. Mr. Mordaunt of Doughty Street, W.C., started an Index to this valuable *Journal*, but I believe only one part was ever issued. Brasenose College owns property in the immediate neighbourhood of the inn, and in the MSS. of that College the names of former owners of the inn might be found.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

Archdeacon Hutton in his 'Burford Papers,' 1905, p. 113, says that the old inn at Chapel House was, according to tradition, a rendezvous for Jacobite plotters. Some seventy years ago Chapel House was one of three sites—the other two were Swalcliffe Park and the Manor House, Sibford—which were inspected and deliberated upon by members of the Society of Friends with a view to the establishment of a school. Ultimately, Sibford Ferris was chosen, and there the Friends' School was established in 1842, under the headship of Richard and Rebecca Routh, parents of the well-known scholar Dr. Routh. G. L. APPERSON.

Chapel House was about a mile to the north-east of Chipping Norton, on the main road. The famous inn and posting-house there was at one period called "The Shakespeare's Head," and a quarter of a century later than

the date mentioned by the querist frequently enjoyed the patronage of the Regent.

In 1852 the house was shorn of its principal glories, and only the old tap-room survived as a roadside public-house, under the title of "The Royal." BRADSTOW.

'TO ONE IN PARADISE' (11 S. ix. 511).—The full stanza runs:—

And all my days are trances,
And all my nightly dreams
Are where thy dark eye glances,
And where thy footstep gleams—
In what ethereal dances,
By what eternal streams!

The person apostrophized is, presumably, nobody specially, this being in Poe's manner—"Une érotomanie nécrophilique, follement faite de platonisme éthéré et de matérialisme superstitieux," as E. Lauvrière calls it.

The original of the stanza is:—

πάν δ' ἄμαρ θνατὸν
φάσμα τε νύξ πάσ',
εἰ σέθεν ὄμματός
ἀπὸ κινάνου
στίλβει ῥιπή,
ποδὸς εἶτε τοῦ
χάρης ἀστράπτει—
ποιοῖσι χοροῖς
αἰθερίοισιν,
παρ τίσιν νάμασιν
ἀθανάτοισι;

H. H. JOHNSON.

OCTOPUS, VENUS'S EAR, AND WHEELK (11 S. ix. 128, 173, 216, 276, 434).—The following instruction is given in the sixty-second tome (which was written in A.D. 1825) of Count Matsura's 'Kôshi Yawa':—

"To heal a burn or scald. Put lukewarm water in a Venus's-ear-shell, and repeatedly rub the inside of the latter with a piece of flint. Then the water would turn white, as if rice was washed in it. Apply this to the afflicted part, and see that it is instantaneously cured."

This recipe appears to be endemically a Japanese one, no Chinese work on medicine mentioning it so far as I know.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

THE BATHOS IN FRENCH VERSE: EDMOND ROSTAND (11 S. ix. 466; x. 72).—The following is from *The Times* of 1 Dec., 1900:—

"There is one thing, however, which I [i.e., the Paris correspondent] regret, namely, a poem on Mr. Kruger in the *Figaro* by M. Rostand, the author of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' and 'L'Aiglon.' The verses mean nothing, and are tedious, hollow, and devoid of real enthusiasm, but they sadden me because they betray a faltering pen, a laboured inspiration, and at times a disconcerting vulgarity.

They sadden me because they are neither well inspired nor well written, and because the author's admirers would be glad to tear them up. To justify this criticism let me quote one stanza, which suggests the mawkishness of a schoolboy's composition:—

Non, l'histoire n'a rien dans aucun de ses cycles
De plus tragique et de plus beau
Que l'apparition de ce vieux à besicles
Avec ce crêpe à son chapeau !"

The *St. James's Gazette* of the same date gives three other stanzas from the poem, which it describes as "a long poem on Mr. Kruger's mission in Europe":—

Pardon pour cette Europe effroyable qui laisse
Opprimer les faibles toujours,
Tuer les Arméniens, assassiner la Grèce
Et massacrer les pauvres Boers !

Va vers cette blancheur dont le Nord s'illumine
Et que Dieu regarde régner ;
Vieux Krüger, va trouver la reine Wilhelmine,
Et dis-lui de t'accompagner.

Tu diras, en rendant aux fillettes, je pense,
Les gros bouquets aux nœuds flambants :
"Je n'étais pas venu demander à la France
Des mots écrits sur des rubans."

The *St. James's Gazette* says that Mr. Kruger, on being told of M. Rostand's verses, and of their power to make Europe thrill, said simply, "God is great and miraculous in His power." Perhaps the old man with the spectacles and the mourning hatband was occasionally humorous.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CALLIPEDES (11 S. ix. 508).—The name should be spelt Callippides, and was applied proverbially to any one who, in spite of all his efforts, got "no forrarder." Cicero, 'Ad Att,' xiii. 12, 3, when referring to Varro's delay with his promised 'De Lingua Latina,' writes: "Biennium præterit, cum ille Καλλιπίδης adsiduo cursu cubitum nullum processerit." Suetonius, 'Tiberius,' 38, tells us that Tiberius, who when emperor was continually making preparations to revisit the provinces, but never went, was nicknamed Callippides, "quem cursitare, ac ne cubiti quidem mensuram progredi, proverbio græco notatum est." The only form in which the Greek proverb is found is Κάλλιππος τρέχει, in 'Mantissa Proverbiorum,' i. 87, in Leutsch's 'Paræmiographi Græci,' where it is said to be used ἐπὶ τῶν πολλὰ μελετώντων ποιῆσαι, ὀλίγα δὲ δρώντων. Erasmus, under 'Tarditatis et Cunetationis,' p. 682 in the 1629 ed. of the 'Adagia,' suggests that the Callippides in question is to be identified with a tragic actor mentioned by Plutarch. Tyrrell and Purser in their edition of Cicero's 'Correspondence,' v. 107,

regard this as improbable. A. Otto, 'Sprichwörter der Römer,' p. 66, points out that Callippus was apparently a runner who, after all his exertions, never reached the goal. He supposes the patronymic Callippides to mean "a man like Callippus," and its treatment in the passage of Suetonius as a real name to be due to a misunderstanding.

The modern parallel, though not yet proverbial, and taken from the brute creation, is surely Mr. Pecksniff's horse, which "was full of promise, but of no performance. He was always, in a manner, going to go, and never going." EDWARD BENSLEY.

ICE: ITS USES (11 S. ix. 469, 512).—In this country ice for the table does not appear to be mentioned in any work until the eighteenth century. The 'New English Dictionary' supplies several quotations, dating from 1722, which include ice-waters, ice-cooled potations, ice-makers, ice-houses, &c. To these may be added eatable ice, called "iced-butter," which was first known to the Parisian coffee-houses in 1774. The combination of ice and salt which is still in everyday use for such purposes as ice-cream freezing is said to have been used by Fahrenheit in 1762.

But the use of ice as a luxury or as a refrigerant is matter of ancient history. The several gradations in bringing this greatest luxury of warm climates and modern times to perfection were probably the following: First, preserving snow in pits—which it is likely was practised in very early ages—and mixing it with drink; next, boiling water, and placing it in a vessel in the midst of snow, a method recognized—at least in principle—by Aristotle and Galen; then the use of evaporation, by which artificial ice is procured throughout Hindostan; and, lastly, the employment of nitre to refrigerate the water containing the liquor to be used. This last discovery was claimed by Villa Franca, a Spaniard, in 1550, but it is more probable that the Portuguese found it in their Indian possessions. At this period there were no ice-cellars in France; the word *glacière* is not met with in the oldest dictionaries, and it does not occur even in that of Monet, printed in 1635.

The practice of cooling liquors at the table of the great was not usual in any country besides Italy and the neighbouring states before the end of the sixteenth century. Under the reign of Henry III. the use of snow must have been well known at the French Court, though it was considered by

the people as a mark of excessive and effeminate luxury. In recent times no one has succeeded in congealing water by saltpetre alone (without the help of snow or ice). Farmers say that a field is cold because it abounds with saltpetre. Latinus Tancredus, a physician and professor at Naples, whose book 'De Fame et Siti' was published in 1607, assures us that the cold was much strengthened by saltpetre: that a glass filled with water, when quickly moved in snow mixed with saltpetre, became solid ice. In 1626 the well-known commentary on the works of Avicenna, by Sanctorius, was published at Venice in folio. The author of this work relates that he had converted wine into ice by a mixture of snow and common salt. Bacon says that a new method had been found of bringing snow and ice to such a degree of cold, by means of saltpetre, as to make water freeze. This, he tells us, can be done also with common salt, by which, it is probable, he meant unpurified rock salt; and he adds that in warm countries, where snow was not to be found, people made ice with saltpetre, but that he himself had never tried the experiment. About 1660 Procope Couteaux, an Italian of Florence, conceived the happy idea, soon after the invention of lemonade, of converting that liquor into ice by a process which had before been employed by jugglers. Later on liquors cooled by or changed into ice were the principal things sold by the *limonadiers*. When De La Quintinie wrote in 1691, iced liquors were extremely common.

This brings us up to the eighteenth century, mentioned at the beginning of this reply. In 1816-17 Prof. Leslie invented an ice-making apparatus, which never came into use, confectioners, *restaurateurs*, and others continuing to supply themselves as of old with ice of Nature's own making, and importing their supplies at a vast expense from the North. In the words of Thomas Masters—'The Ice Book,' 1844—

"The cadger providers of our Gunters and Verneys continue, as in the days of Pepys, to lay every suburban pond 'from Stratford Marshes to Wilsden Bottom' under contribution."

Hippocrates, 460 B.C., warned people of the danger of drinking iced waters in the heat of summer, because anything that is excessive is an enemy to nature; and further observes:—

"but they would rather run the hazard of their lives or health than be deprived of the pleasure of drinking out of ice."

Hippocrates, Celsus, and others employed cold water as a drink in ardent fever. In

modern times also it has been extensively used for the same purpose. Pisanellus (1590) states that the fevers which were so prevalent among the natives of Sicily ceased upon the introduction of ice into that country. The doctors of the eighteenth century recommended it. Dr. Hancocke (1724) called it the *febrifugum magnum*; Dr. Currie (1797) was in favour of cold affusions; Sir Astley Cooper (1804) recommended ice-poultice for hernial tumours.

In regard to the trade in natural ice, prior to 1844 the consumption and use of foreign ice in England were very insignificant. In that year the Wenham Lake Ice Company established their business in London for the supply of pure ice only. This they procured from a lake about 18 miles from Boston, but in consequence of the high freight and the great waste attending its transportation and storage, the speculation proved a failure. The company then turned their attention to Norway, from which ice of equal thickness and compactness could be obtained at less cost, the only difficulty being that of obtaining it of equal quality. The lake ultimately selected by the company is remarkable for the purity of its water, which is attributable to the fact of its being supplied by springs only, and not by mountain torrents, which bring down with them decomposing vegetable matter in large quantity. This lake lies a few miles from Dröbak in the Christiania Fjord. As soon as it became known that ice of great thickness could be obtained cheaply from the fjords and lakes adjoining the coast of Norway, fishermen began to use it in preference to English ice for packing and preserving their fish. The further development of the ice-trade, and that of refrigeration, is, of course, beyond the scope of this reply.

TOM JONES.

CONDAMINE (11 S. ix. 511; x. 32, 57).—The family of De la Condamine were from very old times Co-Seigneurs of Serves, a large tract of country in the South of France, their principal, if not their only, residence having been at or close to Nîmes, now called Nîmes, a large town surrounded by the Cévennes hills in the Département Gard. The surname seems to have been derived from the nature of the tenure by which they held their lands, Co-Seigneur having been latinized into *Con-dominus*, or corrupted into Condamine.

The authenticated pedigree of the family commences with André de la Condamine, Co-Seigneur de Serves, who was born in 1560, and who married Marie Geneviève of the noble family of De Falcon de Viguier de

Vezenobre, and by her had a son, Jean de la Condamine (born 1583), who became a member of the household of King Henri IV. The latter's grandson, André de la Condamine, was a staunch Huguenot, as was his wife Jeanne, daughter of Pierre Agerre de Fons, who, in spite of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, remained on in possession of their estates, enduring much persecution, which in course of time became so intolerable that after the Peace of Utrecht (1713) they resolved to fly the country with their four sons and three daughters as soon as opportunity occurred. The parents and six children set out from their residence near Nîmes, and travelling by night, concealing themselves by day, after great sufferings and privations reached St. Malo, whence they crossed over to Guernsey, where the family have been ever since located as British subjects. The third son, Jean de la Condamine, was persuaded by an uncle who was serving in the army to remain with his regiment in France, and he was the ancestor of the family occupying the Château de Pouilly, Metz. The eldest son, Pierre, afterwards, on the deaths of his parents, returned to France from Guernsey, and conformed to the Catholic religion.

A member of the Guernsey family became one of the earliest settlers in Queensland, and gave his name to the River Condamine, a head-stream of the Darling River, and to the post-town in the county of Rogers, about 170 miles west of Brisbane, which is situated on the River Condamine. F. DE H. L.

RALPH CARR (11 S. vii. 70, 133, 193; ix. 488; x. 33).—This gentleman, born 25 May, 1768, died on 5 March, 1837, and was therefore nearly 69 years old, not 67. A much fuller biography of him appears at the third of the above references (11 S. vii. 193). He entered Westminster School in November, 1781.

RICHD. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WALL-PAPERS (11 S. x. 29).—Fine specimens of early wall-papers can be seen in the drawing-room at Marlborough, Falmouth. They are quite a hundred years old, and deal with the adventures of Ulysses and Don Quixote. Capt. John—or his father, Capt. James—Bull took them out of a French ship during the great war—I heard they were found in barrels.

Hickstead Place, the home of the Stapleys at Twineham, in Sussex, also has old paper in excellent condition up the hall staircase. These are hunting scenes, and must be of equal age.

I fancy William Morris once told me he had some books on wall-paper. His friend Mr. Emery Walker may be able to say where they are.

WILLIAM BULL.

WANLESS (11 S. x. 10).—Besides Wanlass and Wanlys, another form, Wanliss, may be seen in *The Athenæum* of 4 July, 1914. This name represents two Gaelic words *uan* *lios*, pronounced "oo-an lees." Here *o* is not sounded, though it serves a purpose. *Uan* signifies lamb, and *lios* signifies fold. In autumn, on sheep farms lambs are taken away from their mothers, and penned at night in folds out of the sight and the hearing of their mothers, and they make a great outcry for a few days.

Unthank is a name which I see in 'N. & Q.' occasionally. It also signifies lambfold. It is pronounced "oon thank," and is compounded of *uan*, lamb, and *fang*, fank or fold. *A* has been dropped out of *uan*, and *f* in *fang* has been changed to *th*.

JOHN MILNE, M.A., LL.D.

Aberdeen.

Wanless is the name of two copyhold tenements in the Forest of Trawden, co. Lancs: Far and Near Wanless. The name occurs there at least as early as the sixteenth century. Three miles to the north-west, between Colne and Foulridge, there is another tenement known as Wanless House. The form "Wanless" suggests that the name was first applied to an inferior or shaded pasture: O.E. *wann* and *læsu*. The name seems to occur chiefly in the forest or hilly districts of the North, where small homesteads were, in the early Middle Ages, being painfully won from the woodlands and wastes.

W. F.

RIXHAM FAIR AND MATTHEW PRIOR (11 S. ix. 511).—"Rixham" Fair should be read as Wrexham (N. Wales). Sir Thomas Hanmer's ancestral home was at Bettisfield Park, in the parish of Hanmer, co. Flint, about 12 miles from Wrexham.

Euston is the Suffolk seat of the ducal house of Grafton. Sir Thomas Hanmer's first wife was Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Arlington, and widow of the first Duke of Grafton. Hence his occupation of Euston Hall, which his wife inherited from her father.

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

Bow Library, E.

In Rye's 'Norfolk Topography' there is a reference to a deed relating to Rixam (*sic*), in which the rights of common and the allotting of the waste pieces are the subjects

dealt with. Some one better acquainted with the map of Norfolk than I am may be able to say the exact locality of Rixam in the county.

As to Euston, this is no doubt an allusion to the Duke of Grafton's seat in Norfolk, near Thetford. Sir Thomas Hanmer, to whom Prior wrote the letter, married as his first wife, in 1698, Isabella, Dowager Duchess of Grafton, and widow of Henry FitzRoy, the first Duke, and only daughter of Henry Bennet, Lord Arlington. She lived until February, 1723. A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

In editing Thackeray's 'Humourists,' where this letter is given in a foot-note, I failed, after a lengthy search, to identify Rixam; but Euston is surely, as I there suggest, the seat of the Duke of Grafton, near Thetford. Sir Thomas Hanmer married Isabella, the widow of the Duke, and lived at Mildenhall, which is only about ten miles from Euston, so that a servant of Sir Thomas's might well ride the horse over to Euston, as requested. C. B. WHEELER.

80, Hamilton Terrace, N.W.

OLD ETONIANS (11 S. x. 28).—(10) John Chichester. ? s. William of Georgeham, Devon, cler. Balliol Coll., matric. 12 March, 1771, aged 18; died 1 Aug., 1800, father of Sir Arthur, 7th Bt.

Or (Sir) John C. (Bt.), s. John of Haldon, Devon, Bt. Magdalen Coll., Oxon, matric. 29 March, 1771, aged 19; 6th Bt.; died unmarried 30 Sept., 1808.

Or John (Hody) C., s. Henry of Northover, Somerset, arm. Wadham Coll., matric. 31 May, 1771, aged 18; B.A. 1775; died at Stoke House, Shepton Mallet, 6 May, 1834.

THE FAMILY OF CHILDE OR CHILD (11 S. x. 29).—Sir Francis Child (1642-1713); banker and Lord Mayor of London, and ancestor of the celebrated family of bankers, was the son of Robert Child, clothier, of Headington in Wiltshire.

A. R. BAYLEY.

WEST INDIAN FAMILIES (11 S. ix. 489; x. 18).—The answer must be in the negative.

'Sketch Pedigrees of some of the Early Settlers in Jamaica,' compiled from Chancery suits by N. B. Livingston, is a useful little book; and 'Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies,' by L. Archer, gives much genealogical information. A few pedigrees have appeared in my West Indian magazine, *Caribbeana*, but hundreds more remain unprinted. During a visit to the

Islands last winter I transcribed all the monumental inscriptions in Barbados and the Leeward Islands, and these will be published as soon as possible.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

PALM THE BOOKSELLER, SHOT BY NAPOLEON (11 S. x. 10, 55).—In the Catalogue of the Library of the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig, 1902, I find the following references to Palm:—

Eckardt (Ludwig).—Palm, ein deutscher Bürger. Trauerspiel in fünf Aufzügen. Jena, 1860.—Eckardt, 'Dram. Werke,' III.

Ehren-Gedicht auf dem (sic) Buchhändler Palm in Nürnberg, welcher wegen eines Buches, das er verkaufte, unter dem Titel: Deutschlands Erniedrigung von den Franzosen aus Nürnberg abgeholt und in Braunau 1806 erschossen worden ist.

Ganzhorn (W.).—Löwenwirth Peter Heinrich Merkle von Neckarsulm und Kaufmann Gottlieb Linck von Heilbronn, die Genossen des am 26 August, 1806, erschossenen Buchhändlers Palm von Nürnberg. Nach mündlichen Mittheilungen und schriftlichen Ueberlieferungen. Heilbronn, 1871.

Meindl (Konr.).—Geschichte der Stadt Braunau am Inn. (2 Theile.) Braunau, 1882. Mit Ansicht und Holzschnitten.—1. Theil S. 194-201: Die Hinrichtung des Buchhändlers Palm zu Braunau, 1806.

Johann Philipp Palm (In *Ill. Zeitung*, No. 1006).—Leipzig, 1862. Mit Portrait.

Spielmann (C.).—Johann Philipp Palm. Zum Gedächtniss seines Todestages, 26 August. (Ausschnitt.)

Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printing,' 1839, (p. 824), gives the following extract from the pamphlet against Bonaparte issued by Palm. The authorship is attributed to M. Gentz.

BONAPARTE'S ECHO.

Je suis seul en ce lieu, personne ne m'écoute.

M'écoute.

Morbleu! qui me répond? Qui est avec moi?

Moi.

Sais-tu si Londres résistera?

Résistera.

Si Vienne et d'autres cours m'opposeront toujours?

Toujours.

Ah, ciel! que dois-je attendre après tant de malheurs?

Malheurs.

Après tant de hauts faits, que dois-je entreprendre?

Rendre.

Rendre! ce que j'ai acquis par des exploits inouïs?

Oui.

Et quel serait la fin de tant de soins et de peines?

Peines.

Enfin, que deviendrait de mon peuple malheureux?

Heureux.

Que serais-je alors—moi, qui me crois immortel?

Mortel.

L'univers n'est-il pas rempli de mon nom?

Non.

Autrefois mon nom seul inspirait la terreur.

Erreur.

Triste écho! laisse-moi, je m'ennuie, je me meurs.

Meurs.

WM. H. PEET.

In 1806 the publisher Palm issued a pamphlet entitled 'Germany in its Deepest Humiliation' ('Deutschland in seiner tiefsten Erniedrigung'), in which the anonymous author, a German Count, complained of the outrages with which Napoleon was permitted to ill-treat the Fatherland with impunity. As soon as the Corsican despot heard of it, he ordered Palm to be placed before a jury at Braunau, in Upper Austria, and to be condemned to death. As the jurors dared not resist, Palm was doomed; the sentence was carried out on the same day—on 26 Aug. He was led in front of a party of soldiers, who fired, but did not kill him, so that the victim howled and clutched the ground with his nails. The officer in charge lost his head, and stood helpless till the clergyman who had accompanied Palm implored him to have a second volley fired, which he did, and this time the bullets hit better.

Berlin.

G. KRUEGER.

HEART-BURIAL (11 S. viii. 289, 336, 352, 391, 432, 493; ix. 38, 92, 234, 275, 375, 398, 473; x. 35).—In the third volume of the late Mr. James Hilton's 'Collections of Chronograms' occur two instances of hearts interred with chronogrammatic inscriptions. On p. 163 is that of Dionysius L'Argentier, the forty-fourth abbot of Clairvaux. He died at Airvault, but his heart was brought to Clairvaux and entombed there with the inscription:—

aethera Mens sVperat L'argentier, aVrea }
CorpVs sors tenet et CLara Cor sibi } = 1624
VaLLe IaCet

On p. 482 is that of Archduke Charles Joseph of Austria, who died at Linz. His heart was preserved "ad B.V. Cellensem in Styria...positum a Josepho comite de Rabatta episcopo Labcensi." The inscription commences: "Sub hoc saxo jacet magni principis parva protio cor," and contains the chronogram date:—

Cor Ioseph In ManV DeIparae sponsae reLIqVens
= 1664.

Chichester.

C. DEEDES.

"THERE'S SOME WATER WHERE THE STAGS DROWN" (11 S. x. 29).—In Scotland this proverb is widely prevalent in the form "There's aye some water whaur the stirkie droons." That is, if the depths have been sufficient to overwhelm even a little stirk, one of last year's calves, they may safely be credited with being positively dangerous. As the querist observes, this is another way of saying that "there is no smoke without fire"; or, as Kelly puts it in his 'Scottish

Proverbs,' p. 309: "There was certainly some occasion for so much talk, rumour, and suspicion." It may be added that Ruddiman's definition of "stirk" (A.-S. *styre*, *juvencus*) still holds good. In Northern Scotland, he explains, "they distinguish between *stirk* and *steer*, the first being younger, and either male or female, the other some older, and only male."

THOMAS BAYNE.

BALNES, LALEHAM, LITTLINGTON, AND STANES (11 S. ix. 508; x. 37).—Littlington is the modern Littleton, which is situated about midway between Sunbury, Shepperton, and Laleham, and is one of the smallest parishes in Middlesex. There are several references to the manor and advowson in Hardy and Page's 'Calendar of Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex,' in which the place figures under a variety of spellings—Litlington, Lutlington, Litelton, Lytleton, &c. The earliest, under date 5 John (1203-4), is Lutleton, which is not far from the modern orthography. I cannot find among the Fines any reference to the transactions in which Robert Eglesfield was concerned. A note of the exchange of the Manor of the Hide at Laleham in 1328 for lands in Cumberland is given by Lysons in his 'Middlesex Parishes,' 1800, p. 198. According to this writer, the king's manor of "Kenynghton" is the present Kempton, in the manor of Sunbury.

As for "Balnes," unless it is a misreading of Barnes, I can find no mention of it. Balnes, in Hackney, is of much later date. There was an ancient manor, called Grove-barnys, in the parish of Staines, and I have no doubt Balnes belonged to that district.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SEMAPHORE SIGNALLING STATIONS (11 S. x. 12).—I have been told that "The Telegraph Inn" on Putney Heath derives its name from the semaphore signalling station which once existed there. Would not the earliest edition of the one-inch Ordnance map help your correspondent?

L. L. K.

I have a 'Navy List' of 1836 which gives the following list of stations between London and Portsmouth, with the name of the lieutenant in charge of each: Admiralty, Chelsea, Putney, Kingston, Esher, Cobham, Guildford, Godalming, Haslemere, Midhurst, Beacon Hill, Compton Down, Portsmouth Hill, Portsmouth Dockyard. Plymouth is not mentioned.

L. E. MORIARTY.

FOLK-LORE QUERIES (11 S. x. 29).—

1. Robins.—It is believed in the East Riding of Yorkshire that in the autumn the young birds kill the old ones; and that, I think, is not improbably a common occurrence, for your robin is not an amiable creature unless he be cold and hungry, as he is when he condescends to make approaches to mere mortals at Christmastide. See 'Folk-Lore of East Yorkshire,' by John Nicholson, p. 129. Perhaps in the heat of battle the parents' eyes are often picked out.

They say in Germany that if one kill a redbreast the cows give milk that is tinged with the ruddy colour. The same belief is to be found in Yorkshire. See 4 S. i. 193.

2. Swallows.—In Yorkshire, too, if you even rob a swallow's nest, the cows will yield either bloody milk or none at all. PEREGRINUS will find a story about this in Henderson's 'Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties,' p. 122, or he may consult Swainson's 'Provincial Names and Folk-Lore of British Birds.' There are many bits of doggerel which testify that both robin and swallow are in some sort consecrate.

ST. SWITHIN.

2. The tradition about the swallow is common in Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Switzerland, and applies equally to the martin, the wren, and the robin in those districts. It is believed in Cheshire that if a martin's nest is destroyed on a farm, the cows will give milk tainted with blood; and both in Yorkshire and Switzerland it is said that if the bird (robin, wren, or swallow) is killed on a farm, the farmer will be punished with "bloody milk" from his cows.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

"THE WEAKEST GOES TO THE WALL" (11 S. x. 27).—Writing of Shotteswell Church, Warwickshire, on p. 55 of 'Rambles round the Edge Hills,' the late Rev. George Miller says:—

"On the north and west side of the north aisle, the old stone seats against the wall of the church remain. In those days there were no seats in the midst of the church, and the congregation stood or knelt. When the clergyman commenced his sermon, he used to say 'Let the weakest go to the wall,' hence the proverb so strangely perverted from its original meaning."

In 'English Church Furniture' (1907), by Dr. J. Charles Cox and Alfred Harvey, it is stated (p. 261) that

"the early rule for a congregation in English or other Christian churches was to stand when not kneeling. The stone benches or tables round the walls would suffice for the aged and infirm; such

were probably much more numerous in the early churches than would appear from their surviving remains at the present time. Nevertheless such rows of stone seats are more frequent than is usually supposed."

Since it is obvious that Mr. Miller's statement, made in 1900, only rests upon tradition, it would be very interesting if any of your correspondents could cite an actual record of such a direction as he refers to ever having been given from the pulpit.

A. C. C.

Notes on Books.

The Place of the Reign of Edward II. in English History. By T. F. Tout. (Manchester University Press.)

THIS study is an expansion of the Ford Lectures delivered by Prof. Tout at Oxford in the Hilary term of last year. It forms one of the most instructive and suggestive of recent historical works. In a superficial view of English history the reign of Edward II. appears somewhat as a depression between two eminences, while the person and career of the King serve chiefly to make effective separation between the two great kings who preceded and followed him. No one would turn to these twenty years for an illustration of the dominance of any great national ideal or desire, or for the discovery of any new principle governing, or winning its way to govern, the relations between the several parts of the State. Just as low levels between hills may interest the geologist, who finds exposed there the strata upon which the higher formations rest, so periods such as this are welcome to the historian because in them he can best trace all the constant, normal detail of custom and routine, of the trend of self-interest in the average man of the day, and of the devices employed and struggles maintained in dealing with difficulties not strictly political. A great number of the facts which thus fall under consideration necessarily belong on the one hand to the history of national industries and commerce, and on the other to the history of the administration of government; and if it happens that in both these fields a period when they are left as the chief matter of history coincides with a period which is a turning-point in their own development, then the absence of obviously greater things—which might have warped or obscured them—will not be regretted by the student.

Prof. Tout points to this reign as offering such a coincidence, and one main object of his book is to demonstrate that it was the turning-point where the differentiation between "Court administration" and "national administration" first began to show itself distinctly. The data for this are chiefly contained in the history of the two branches of the royal household, the King's Wardrobe and the King's Chamber, which remained intimately concerned with the national finance, in spite of the independence and definite organization attained by the departments of the Exchequer and the Chancery. Under Edward I. the Wardrobe was the King's most effective—

because most direct, pliant, and generally serviceable—instrument of administration. Had he reigned longer, or been succeeded by a monarch of equal personal force, the officers of the household, under royal superintendence, might have overborne the activity of the other administrative bodies, and reduced the affairs of the nation to a department of the affairs of the Court. Edward II., however, if he had the doggedness requisite to postpone indefinitely compliance with the ordinances issued by the Committee of Ordainers, had neither the firmness nor the wit to surround himself with a body of servants capable of ensuring the supremacy of the Court, and still less his father's capacity for the skilful and indiscriminate use of men—good, bad, and indifferent—as tools for his ends.

Prof. Tout is inclined to think that the significance of this reign as a turning-point in administrative history may be extended to cover more than the modifications it produced in the position of the royal household. A good deal of work requires to be done before his reading of the period can be established; but whether or no his theory is found to have permanent value in itself, it cannot fail to prove useful as a provisional hypothesis and as a storehouse of suggestion.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter is that which deals with the social and economic history of the reign—in particular, with the origins of the Staple. Prof. Tout connects the first Staple Ordinance of 1313 with the Ordinances for the Reform of the Household of 1311, and thereby claims for the Ordainers—whose work has been "so often regarded as a mere illustration of baronial reaction"—a share, modest though it be, in English economic development. The history of the Staple during the short period from 1313 to 1327 is extraordinarily complete. Established first at Saint Omer, after sundry vicissitudes it was in 1326, by the Ordinance of Kenilworth, transferred to fourteen towns in England, Ireland, and Wales—a measure popular with the general run of English merchants, but opposed, as was natural, by foreigners and those in closer connexion with them. The fall of Edward in the following year brought with it the abolition for the time being of the Staple—bringing to an end an attempt at economic adjustment which was repeated on the same lines, though with more amplitude and success, about a generation later.

By no means the least valuable part of the book are the Appendixes. Appendix I. gives the text of the Household Ordinances of Edward II., and Appendix II. a list of the officials during his reign.

The Antiquary for July contains an illustrated article by Mr. Druce on 'Birds in Mediæval Church Architecture,' and refers to the difficulty in identifying the numerous carvings of birds in churches—"not so difficult with those which possess distinctive natural features, such as the peacock, swan, and owl, or where there are accessory details, as in the case of the pelican or ostrich; but when birds occur singly, and have no special characteristics, it is generally impossible to distinguish them."

Mr. Eminson concludes his account of 'The Howes of the Manor of Scotter in Lindsey,' and Mary Philip her account of New Hall, Chelmsford. The latter is illustrated by views of the

Hall, including the front entrance, showing royal arms, inscription to Elizabeth, and Sidney crest. There is an article on 'The Mulberry Tree of Stratford-on-Avon,' by our frequent contributor Mr. Aleck Abrahams. In this he records how in 1609 William Shakespeare planted a mulberry tree at New Place. "This flourished—they rarely fail—and tradition fondly depicts the poet-dramatist entertaining Ben Jonson, Drayton, and other friends under its overhanging branches. This," continues Mr. Abrahams, "reads pleasantly, but it is improbable. The tree is of slow growth. A specimen at Kenwood attained a height of twenty-five feet after thirty-eight years' growth, but the trunk was only thirteen inches in diameter, and Shakespeare's tree had only been planted seven years when he died." Mr. Abrahams gives the different versions as to its destruction, which may be assumed to have taken place in October, 1758. "The greatest purpose for which any of the wood was utilized was the casket to contain the freedom of the borough presented to Garrick in 1768. Garrick also had two cups made from the wood—one for his own use, and the other carved to his own design. On its sides there was a medallion with profile portrait of Shakespeare, his arms, and the following lines:—

Behold this fair goblet, 'twas
Carved from the tree
Which o' my sweet Shakespeare
Was planted by thee.

As a relic I kiss it, and bow at the shrine;
What comes from thy hand must be ever divine!
Garrick.

This was presented to Munden, and used by the distinguished actors known as 'the rebellious eight' to pledge 'the immortal memory of Shakespeare at their meetings held to consider their differences with the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre.'

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JULY.

It is always a pleasure to look through the scholarly catalogues of Mr. P. M. Barnard of Tunbridge Wells. We have now two new ones in our hands: No. 92, describing Autographs, MSS., and Documents; and No. 93, describing books chiefly of Mediæval interest. The former contains a number of interesting liturgical items, Ethiopic, Dutch, Hindustani, Greek, and Latin; an interesting English armorial compiled between 1550 and 1565, containing 790 coats of arms, emblazoned in their proper tinctures, 8*l.* 15*s.*; a Gospel of St. Mark in the Vulgate, evidently forming part of a longer MS., written by a thirteenth-century English scribe, 10*l.* 10*s.*; a collection of four fourteenth- and fifteenth-century MSS. in English, written probably in East Anglia, giving receipts for medicines and other similar matters, 35*l.*; and a rather miscellaneous collection of treatises, written out by fifteenth-century English scribes on 235 leaves, catalogued under the name of John Waldbay, author of some of them, 11*l.*

In the way of autographs we noticed a document signed by Sir Philip Sidney, 1576, 10*l.* 10*s.*; a letter of Thomas Sackville, first Earl of Dorset, 8*l.* 10*s.*; a letter, having nine lines added to it and the signature in the hand of Queen Marguerite.

wife of Henry IV. of France, 8l. 8s.; an autograph letter from Arabella Stuart to her grandmother, "Bess of Hardwick," 1587, 50 guineas; and a list of the plate and jewels of Lettice Dudley, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, incorporated in the inventory of the property of her third husband, Sir Christopher Blount, forfeited for high treason, 1601, 20 guineas.

In Catalogue No. 93 we may mention having noticed Reinhard's Boethius (Strassburg, 1501), with 77 woodcuts imputed to Sebastian Brandt, 7l. 15s.; a copy, in contemporary English binding of calf over oak boards—having at the beginning part of two leaves of a Psalter, and at the end a fragment of a leaf of the 'Golden Legend'—of the 'Silva nuptialis' of Johannes de Nevizanis, in Gothic letter—"Lugduni, Johannes Moylin, alias de Cambray, 1524," 8l. 10s.; and a copy of the 1545 edition, printed at Bâle by Henricus Petrus, of the 'Geographica universalis, vetus et nova,' of Ptolemæus, 4l. 15s. The whole catalogue is well worth reading.

MESSRS. SYDNEY HARPER & SONS of Bideford in their Catalogue No. 3 describe about 500 books, which cover a considerable range of interests, and are offered at a moderate price. One which we noted as particularly attractive is a volume made up of almanacs for the year 1697, bound in contemporary morocco, and offered for 3l. 10s. A set of Coleridge's Works—Pickering & Moxon, 1837-53, in 21 vols.—is not dear at 3l. 3s. if it is in good condition, as seems indicated. Two other books may also be mentioned: John Leo's "A Geographical Historie of Africa, written in Arabicke and Italian, translated by John Pory," 1690, 4l. 10s.; and "American Historical and Literary Curiosities; consisting of some Plates, &c., relating to Columbus and Original Documents of the Revolution, &c., with a variety of Reliques, Antiquities, and Autographs," edited by John J. Smith, 1860, 3l. 10s.

MESSRS. SOTHERAN & Co.'s Catalogue 747 describes Engravings, MSS., and Books relating to the French Revolution, and the 1,430 items form a truly fascinating list, the captivating qualities of which are assisted by numerous illustrations. Marie Antoinette is the predominant figure; the first seventy items or so are portraits of her, either alone or with other members of the Royal Family. Alix's coloured aquatint after Madame Le Brun is one of the best of these, offered here for 84l.; and another very attractive one is Malgo's mezzotint after A. Hickel, which is offered, with the portrait of the Princesse de Lamballe by the same artist and engraver, for 105l. the pair. There are portraits of most of the other celebrated characters of the times, but we have only space to mention a pair of rare coloured aquatints by Alix—portraits of two boys of 13 years, who were killed by "les Rebelles," and died crying "Vive la République" and "Je meurs pour la Liberté." There are about a score of views of Paris, of which the most important is an aquatint by Janinet after a design by Florentin Gilbert, 'Projet d'un Palais de Législature.' The next heading, 'Events of the Revolution,' introduces us to a fine series of engravings arranged in chronological order, beginning with the 'Intérieur de la Salle construite dans la Place de Grève, à l'Occasion de la Naissance de Mgr. le Dauphin, 1782,' 1l. 10s., and ending with an

engraving in stipple and line by Fogg, after Hamilton, depicting Sir Sidney Smith's defence of the breach at Acre in 1802. There is a good series of pictures of the taking of the Bastille; a fine aquatint of the unlucky charge of Prince Lambesc at the Tuileries, which preceded the attack on the Bastille, 21l.; and an aquatint by Le Cœur after Swebach's picture of the Sermon Fédératif du 14 Juillet, 1790, 21l. Of the books on the Revolution the outstanding one is a transcript—made by herself—of the Journal kept by the Duchesse d'Angoulême while imprisoned in the Temple—the MS. from which the 1817 edition of the Journal was printed. It is here offered for 105l. Another important item is a copy of the English translation of Duruy's edition of the Barras 'Memoirs,' published in 1896 in 4 vols., which have been expanded into 15 by the addition of more than 1,700 portraits, 380 views, pictures of historical events, &c., 116 caricatures, and over 116 autograph signatures. The price asked for this—a collection of importance for Napoleonic history—is 650l. A collection of 23 Nelson autograph letters, from 4 March to 27 May, 1801, addressed to Troubridge, with a holograph list of the ships forming the Baltic Fleet, and a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty asking leave to return home on account of ill-health, is offered for 210l.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

BORROW HOUSE.—We have received the following from Mr. G. A. Stephen, City Librarian at the Public Library, Norwich:—

"On the occasion of the George Borrow celebration in Norwich last year, the house in which Borrow resided with his parents when in Norwich was acquired by Mr. A. M. Samuel (then Lord Mayor of Norwich), and generously presented by him to the Norwich Corporation with the view of its being maintained as a Borrow Museum. The Norwich Public Library Committee has just undertaken to collaborate in the development of the literary side of the Museum, and would therefore gladly welcome donations or information respecting the whereabouts of any Borrow letters and manuscripts, engravings or photographs of Borrow's friends and places described in his works, and other items of Borrowian interest."

Mr. Stephen would be glad to receive donations or information at the above address.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

COL. J. RIVETT-CARNAC.—For the custom of placing a be-ribboned tree on the roof of a house at its completion see "Raising Feast," 11 S. vii. 488; viii. 32, 57, 77, 134.

R. F. B.—"The Crooked Billet" as a tavern sign was discussed at 10 S. ix. 190, 452; x. 38, 77.

DR. KRUEGER.—"All the world and his wife" has been discussed at 10 S. xii. 13, 93, 177.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 240.

NOTES:—A Note on Sheridan, 81—A Bibliography of Holcroft, 83—Cryptic Utterance of Fielding's, 85—Grinning Matches—Old St. Pancras Church—Dover and Calais temp. James I., 86—Falstaff's Nose—"Christening of the apples"—Dwight, anciently Dyott, 87.

QUERIES:—St. Angus—Cairns Family—Reference Wanted—Seventh Child of a Seventh Child—Moriarty: Barristers, Inner Temple—Nidderdale—Theodore Haak—Galdy Family of Port Royal—Puritans in Newfoundland, 88—Schubert Queries—Judges addressed as "Your Lordship"—Dr. Croly on a Servian Hero—Reference for Quotation Wanted—Maguires of Fermanagh—Medallic Legends, 89—Scott: "The Antiquary"—Grimes—Sloe Fairs—The Cusani—Heraldic MSS.—London Bushel in the Fourteenth Century—Biographical Information Wanted, 90—Neckinger, Bermondsey—Fielding's Letters, 91.

REPLIES:—Sir Gregory Norton, 91—Bence, 92—"Bon Gaultier Ballads"—Registers of Protestant Dissenters—William Bell Scott, 93—Christopher Columbus—"Master" and "Gentleman"—Anne Brontë—"Speak to me, Lord Byron," 94—Gladstone on the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer—"Blood-boltered"—"Galleon" in English Verse, 95—Action of Vinegar on Rocks—General Francis Columbine—Rev. James Thomas—First Barnmaid—Dr. A. Innes—Orlebar, 96—Oxford University Press—Devices on Encaustic Tiles—Judith Cowper, 97—Signs of Cadency—Smith's "Dreamthorp"—"Felix Summerly"—Life of M. de Renty, 98.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Putnam's 'Memories'—'Edinburgh Review'—'Quarterly Review.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

A NOTE ON SHERIDAN.

(See ante, p. 61.)

MRS. ANN CARGILL, born about 1748, was the original Lauretta in Sheridan's short farce of 'St. Patrick's Day; or, The Scheming Lieutenant,' on its production at Covent Garden on 2 May, 1775. On her return from India in 1784, the Nancy packet, in which she had taken her passage, was lost. Her body was found "on the rocks of Scilly, floating in her shift," with an infant in her arms.

The charming Gainsborough in the Dulwich Gallery is the picture of the two sisters, Elizabeth Ann and Mary Linley: the elder, Mrs. Sheridan, stands gazing three-quarter face to the left; the younger, Mrs. Tickell, is seated facing the spectator.

Mehetabel Patrick married Stratford Canning, the banker, who sent his nephew George, the future Prime Minister, to Eton and Oxford. At her cottage in Clement's

Lane, near Putney Hill, the first Mrs. Sheridan and her sister often stayed. Her youngest son, Stratford, was the celebrated diplomatist, who was created Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. Mr. Sichel says, "Tickell wrote 'Anticipation,' a political skit of 1778, the greater part of which seems to have been due to Sheridan" (*ibid.*, i. 4).

For the Catch Club, attended for a time by Fox, Selwyn, and Sheridan, see John Bernard's 'Retrospections of the Stage' (1830), ii. 150.

The third insertion is:—

A Sermon on the Abuse of Riches.

Text: "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord: I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him."—Ps. xii. v. 5.

Among the various calamities to which human nature is subject, there is no misfortune so great or Oppression which appears so strongly to recommend the Sufferer in the sight of our all merciful Creator, as a state of helpless poverty. The poor Man is every where mentioned in Scripture as so peculiarly entitled to divine protection and commiseration, that arguments might almost be drawn against those efforts of industry which tend to raise a man from the state which appears to be "the lot most favored in the eye of God." But it is to be remembered that the poverty and humbleness of station which are here so favorably spoken of, must proceed from guiltless disasters, or disappointed industry, and not be, the merited effects of indolence or prodigality. "The poor committeth himself to God," saith David, but his trust in the Lord must be founded on a consciousness that no honest endeavor has been omitted on his part to avoid the state of helplessness to which he is reduced, and then he may be assured his lamentation will be heard—and, in the words of our text, "For the sighing of the needy the Lord will arise."

This confidence is warranted from the extreme indignation which is every where expressed in the Psalms against the *pride* and *oppression* of the *rich*. Indeed there seems to be no vice or inferiority of the human heart more abominable to God, than the insolent, and persecuting spirit which ever accompanies the *Pride of Riches*. Pride of whatever sort, or however supported, is strongly rebuked by Scripture. But that pride which is founded solely on a superiority of worldly treasure is the most offensive to God and to reason. To God whose impartial bounty gave the goods of this world in common to all mankind, to reason, which teaches that such possessions themselves, form no part, quality, or attribute of the Creature whom we are to respect for possessing them.

It is not difficult to trace the cause why this sort of pride is considered in so odious a light. There is no vanity or self-sufficiency beside, but what originates in a better principle, and may be productive of some better consequence. The pride of birth is in itself, empty and ridiculous, but where it is encouraged, it is frequently associated with ideas of hereditary virtue, and a fear of disgracing those from whom our title to pre-eminence is derived. There is nothing in the

nature of this vanity to debase or deprave the mind, though it be a prejudice of a weak, and illiberal nature.

The pride of Power is of a sterner and more insolent temper; but this, when founded in fair authority, must be granted to the infirmity of human nature; and by a judicious allowance, may be employed to gain respect and obedience from the vulgar to the weakness of human institutions.

The pride of cultivated talent, or great acquired knowledge, is of a very different nature. Concealed with propriety, or decently subdued, it may serve only to give spirit to science and independence to Genius; or, though it should degenerate into a disgusting and arrogant self-sufficiency, yet no base or cruel effects are to be apprehended from it; for the pursuits of learning and genius do in themselves meliorate and liberalize the heart, implanting in their progress, qualities to compensate every vanity which their success can impart.

But the pride of wealth can in no case, nor under any circumstances whatever, admit of the smallest justification, or lead to any possible good. He who takes pride in his Riches will covet to preserve them, and "the covetous (we are told by the Psalmist) are those whom the Lord most abhorreth." If his Riches come to him by inheritance, he hath not even the pretence of skill or industry to ground his pride on, but makes it a part of his pride that he is born above the need of either of those qualities. And, if from a mean estate he becomes preposterously possessed of such disproportionate wealth, it is more than probable that the illiberal drudgery through which he has toiled for it and the mean caution with which he has amassed it, have driven every just and worthy feeling from his mind; and of this his oppression and insolence to the poor and humble of spirit will be a sufficient confirmation. But the needy shall not always be forgotten, The expectation of the poor shall not perish for ever.

Hence, it is that our Saviour announces that seemingly partial and hyperbolical judgment against the wealthy:—"That it is easier for a Camel to pass thro' the eye of a needle, than for the rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven"; not that Riches are in themselves Crimes, but that the means by which they are, for the most part, acquired, pollute and corrupt the heart, so that the Possessor, "through the pride of his countenance will not seek after God."

It is to be considered beside, that the actions of the rich man are scanned and judged by a different line from those of the poor Man whose occupation is toil and whose chiefest Virtue must be resignation and abstinence from evil. But the situation of the rich man is critical in proportion to the power he has of doing good; it is not sufficient in him that he abstain from evil: every day, every hour of his existence has some duty of benevolence attached to it, the omission of which is a reproach and crime in the eyes of the Lord, who has entrusted him with the means of procuring blessings on his Providence.

For these considerations I would say to such of you who hear me, and whose hard lot in this world is poverty and oppression, from the pride of the more fortunate, that to the haughtiness of the high-born your humbleness need make no reply; the day shall come when the lowly shall be

exalted. To the insult of the powerful prudence will dictate to you to submit—perhaps the power you shrink from today, may at another time be your protection. Or, should the *learned* and *knowing* Man rebuke you, though his vanity be his reproach, yet take shame that you have not better cultivated your own mind, and respect in him the improvement of the nobler part of your nature. But when the "rich man persecutes the poor," when he says to you in his pride, "bow down to me, for thou art poor, and I abound," boldly deny his claim—say to him, "are we not equal?" Or if he would be thy superior let him praise the God who gave him the most blessed Means—let him relieve thee; but if his churlish heart refuses, he abuses thee, and Heaven that views his mean presumption: while thou mayest say, with David, "though I am poor and needy, yet the Lord careth for me!"

Before I conclude I must repeat that as Man is ordained to Labour, no degrees of misery and penury, if brought on by the sluggish or wasteful habit of the Sufferer, will entitle him to this benign regard and commiseration of the Almighty. Poverty in that case becomes the punishment of evil, and though God's mercy delights to comfort the afflicted, it is not consistent with his justice to cherish the disobedient.

But [let] whosoever with a manly and persevering industry hath struggled with calamity, combating to delay the hour of helpless adversity, though not dismayed at its approach to him at the last, in confident resignation commit himself to God's protection, and the Lord will "set him in safety from him that puffeth at him, and for the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy" will he arise.

The grace of Crewe which passeth, &c.

Frances Anne, daughter of Fulk Greville, married in 1776 John—afterwards Lord—Crewe. To her Sheridan dedicated 'The School for Scandal.'

Moore, in a note on p. 444 of the 'Memoirs,' says:—

"The Rev. Mr. O'B— (afterwards Bishop of —) having arrived to dinner at Sheridan's country-house near Osterley, where, as usual, a gay party was collected (consisting of General Burgoyne, Mrs. Crewe, Tickell, &c.), it was proposed that on the next day (Sunday) the Rev. Gentleman should...give a specimen of his talents as a preacher in the village-church. On his objecting that he was not provided with a sermon, his host offered to write one for him, if he would consent to preach it; and, the offer being accepted, Sheridan left the company early, and did not return for the remainder of the evening. The following morning Mr. O'B— found the MS. by his bedside, tied together neatly (as he described it) with riband: the subject of the discourse being the 'Abuse of Riches.' Having read it over and corrected some theological errors (such as 'it is easier for a camel, as *Moses says*, &c.), he delivered the sermon in his most impressive style, much to the delight of his own party, and to the satisfaction, as he unsuspectingly flattered himself, of all the rest of the congregation, among whom was Mr. Sheridan's wealthy neighbour, Mr. C—.

"Some months afterwards, however, Mr. O'B— perceived that the family of Mr. C—,

with whom he had previously been intimate, treated him with marked coldness; and, on his expressing some innocent wonder at the circumstance, was at length informed, to his dismay, by General Burgoyne, that the sermon... was, throughout, a personal attack upon Mr. C—, who had at that time rendered himself very unpopular in the neighbourhood by some harsh conduct to the poor, and to whom every one in the church, except the unconscious preacher, applied almost every sentence of the sermon."

The bruising and playwriting parson, O'Beirne, was afterwards Bishop of Meath. He contributed to *The Englishman* and to 'The Rolliad.'

Some time before the end of 1781, when he took The Grove at Harrow, Sheridan occupied a large house at Heston, the village that lies about half a mile westward from Osterley Park, the owner of which appears to have incurred his resentment. In 1782, Sarah Anne, the only daughter and heiress of Robert Child, the London banker, and owner of Osterley Park, eloped with, and became the first wife of, John Fane, tenth Earl of Westmorland.

After his first wife's death, besides numerous town houses, and the house at Isleworth already mentioned, Sheridan appears to have occupied at one time a large cottage at Wanstead, so as to be near Mrs. Canning, who had retired there after her husband's death, and a villeggiatura at Barnes.

The remaining insertions at the end of the volume are extracts from the preface to the fifth edition, dealing with criticisms of the book contained in *The Westminster and Quarterly Reviews*; an extract from *The Edinburgh Review* for December, 1826, giving a flattering account of Moore's style throughout this work; and lastly the following verses:—

Lines addressed to the Lord Forbes by R. B. S. on being asked the Reason of the Author's Absence from Church.

While you sit yawning in the Kirk
Starch'd up like some puir punded Stirk
Hearing how Noses do the wark
O' Bagpipe Notes—
And wishing that some Highland Dirk
Might stop their throats—

I "gang my gent "[sic]—where fancy leads—
'Mang lonesome glens and flowery meads—
Seeking some nook where no one heeds—
The World apart—
To ponder o'er my own misdeeds
Wi' ruefu' heart.

The blossoms of my life are fled
And small 's the fruit gain'd in their stead
Each graft from wisdom's stock, is dead—
Or feebly thrives—
And all my mind at random sped
As folly drives—

He too, wha' stands on Poortith's brink
Had mickle better laugh, than think—
He 's glad to gi' the Jad a wink—
E'en for a Wee—
A plackless poke without a chink
Is bad company!

Yet when by chance, I 've got my day,
'Mang sonsie Lads and Lasses gay,
Wi' Mirth, wi' Sang, wi' frolic play,
Each sigh I miss—sends me a lift
Abune the brae—
O Fortune's bliss!

Yet trust me we'el 'mang faults enow,
A heart that 's warm, a heart that 's true,
An' whiles I 'm sober, whiles I 'm fou,
George!—by my faith—
I 've baith for Jane and baith for you
Come Gude—Come Skaith!

I suppose the recipient of the above verses was George John, Viscount Forbes, son of the sixth Earl of Granard. The Lord Forbes was born in 1785, became a major-general in the army, married in 1832, and died in 1836 during his father's lifetime. George, sixth Earl of Granard, was born in 1760, succeeded to the title in 1780, and married in 1779 the Lady Selina Rawdon, sister of Sheridan's fellow-Harrobian and friend, Francis Rawdon-Hastings, first Marquess of Hastings and second Earl of Moira. But I cannot find any lady of the Forbes family whose name was Jane!

A. R. BAYLEY.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43.)

1781. "Duplicity: a comedy, as it is performed at the Theatre-Royal in Covent Garden. By Thomas Holcroft. London, Printed for G. Robinson, Paternoster Row, 1781." Octavo, viii+2+1-80 pp.

This piece was produced at Covent Garden, 13 Oct., 1781. The book was reviewed in *The Monthly Review*, November, 1781 (65: 370); noticed in *The Universal Magazine* for the same month (69: 279); and reviewed in the January, 1782, number of *The European Magazine* (1: 47).

"Duplicity: a comedy as it is performed in Covent Garden. By Thomas Holcroft. The Third Edition. London: Printed for G. Robinson, Paternoster Row, 1782."

A book with the above title-page is identical in letterpress and pagination, and well survives the broken-letter test of similarity. Two obvious errors from the first edition are however, corrected in "the third edition": the erroneous roman numerals (vii) on p. vii. are made to read (viii), and the erroneous

"([produced])" on p. v is altered to "([produces])." These readings appeared as above in every one of the dozen or more copies that I have seen. I shall be grateful for additional data. These changes might have been made in the process of printing a single edition; or, on the other hand, and more probably, the type might have been left standing and the corrections made prior to publication of "the third edition." We have the further difficulty that I have not yet been able to locate any copy of a second edition.

There was an edition of the work in Dublin, 1782, according to the 'D.N.B.'

The epilogue was reprinted in *The Universal Magazine*, November, 1781 (69: 269).

The play was also reprinted in Mrs. E. Inchbald's 'The Modern Theatre,' 1811; 'The London Stage,' 1824; 'The Acting Drama,' 1834; 'The British Drama. Illustrated,' 1864; and Dicks's 'Standard Plays,' No. 131, 1883.

The play was cut down to three acts and revived at Covent Garden Theatre, as 'The Mask'd Friend,' 6 May, 1796. I have found no record of a printing in this form.

1783. "Shakespeare and Voltaire. By Mr. Holcroft."

In *The British Magazine and Review*, August, 1783 (3: 140). A twelve-line epigram, evidently mailed to the editor from Paris. It appears in the 'Memoirs' (p. 107) as part of a note sent to the Count de Catuelan the same summer, 24 June. It was reprinted as 'Epigram IV.' in the April, 1784, number of *The Wit's Magazine* (1: 156), which was then edited by Holcroft, and issued by the same publishers, Harrison & Co., No. 18, Paternoster Row.

1783. "Epigram. By the Same."

In *The British Magazine and Review*, August, 1783 (3: 140).

1783. *Contributions to 'The English Review.'*

In *The Monthly Mirror* for December, 1799 (8: 326), there appears in a list of Holcroft's writings:—

"All the Criticisms and Remarks on the Drama in the early numbers of *The English Review.*"

I therefore list the following articles as Holcroft's:—

"THEATRE. A State of the London Stage, during the last Season. With an Account of the new Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, and Farces, which were Represented at the Theatres Royal of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, from September 1781 to May 1782." (Issue for Jan., 1783, 1: 72-81.)

"THEATRE. A View of the Performers, Tragic and Comic, of the London Theatres, and of their respective Powers and Abilities." (Issue for Feb., 1783, 1: 171-8.)

"THEATRE." [The above continued—concerning Mrs. Siddons.] (Issue for March, 1783, 1: 259-267.)

"THEATRE." [The above continued—concerning the comic actors at Drury Lane.] (Issue for April 1783, 1: 349-56.)

"THEATRE." [The above continued—concerning the comic actresses at Drury Lane.] (Issue for May, 1783, 1: 438-44.)

The last of these five articles concludes with:

"We shall defer our critical remarks.... till the ensuing season, when we shall again renew the subject." But this division of the *Review* headed 'Theatre' was not continued at all, even in the autumn after the opening of the houses for the new season. A question arises if Holcroft did not write the detached criticisms of printed plays which appeared in later numbers, but I think any assumptions to that effect would be unwarranted.

We must next establish the authenticity of this ascription by *The Monthly Mirror*. In connexion with the biographical sketch in that magazine, there appeared "A Portrait of Thomas Holcroft, Esq. Engraved by Ridley, from a Painting by Drummond." The following, from the 'Memoirs' (p. 228), shows that the printing of the sketch probably had his approval, though from the sketch itself I should say that it did not have his supervision, for there are several minor errors, and the tone is of flamboyant laudation. (He might, however, have submitted a list of his writings):—

"March 5th.—Went after breakfast at ten, and sat to Mr. Drummond, Carlisle-street, Soho, at the request of the proprietors of *The Monthly Mirror*. Taken in crayons, size of life....."

"6th.—Went a second time and sat to Drummond."

Then, to increase further the probability of Holcroft's authorship of these articles, I find in the "Catalogue of the Library of Books, the property of Thomas Holcroft, Esq. (Deceased)....Sold by Auction....Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1809," the entry of a single year of this magazine in the following item:

"391. *English Review.*—1783."

He probably saved the copy because it contained contributions of his own. I do not know whether to assume that this item included but one volume, Jan.-June (the number of volumes was indicated in the other items listed), or that it included the whole year, Jan.-Dec. I suppose we never shall be able to tell.

1783. "The Family Picture; or domestic dialogues on amiable subjects; illustrated by histories, allegories, tales, fables, anecdotes, &c., intended to strengthen and inform the mind. By Thomas Holcroft, Author of Duplicity, a comedy. London. Lockyer Davis, 1783." 2 vols. duodecimo. 6s.

Hazlitt in the 'Memoirs' (p. 104) assigns this to the year 1781. But he speaks merely "from memory," and other evidences point to 1783. Cf. *Monthly Review*, August, 1783 (69: 170); *British Magazine and Review*, July, 1783 (2: 43); and *English Review*, March, 1783 (1: 255), where the work was reviewed. Some of the stories are original, some selected.

1783. "Human Happiness; or the Skeptic. A poem in six cantos. By Thomas Holcroft, author of Duplicity, a comedy. —Non satis est risu diducere rictum auditoris. Hor. La Nature est donné aux Philosophes comme un grand énigme, où chacun donne son sens dont il fait son principe. Rochefoucault. London: Printed for L. Davis, Holborn; J. Robson, New Bond-Street; J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard; J. Sewell, Cornhill; J. Fielding, Paternoster-Row; and J. Stockdale, Piccadilly, MDCCXXXIII." Quarto.

Hazlitt places this piece as either 1782 or 1783 ('Memoirs,' p. 104). But it was noticed in *The Monthly Review* later than 'The Family Picture,' November, 1783 (69: 410), though *The European Magazine* reviewed it in April, 1783 (3: 283), and *The English Review* (1: 135) and *The British Magazine and Review* (2: 129) as early as February, 1783.

1784. "Philosophic essays on the manners of various foreign animals; with Observations on the laws and customs of several Eastern Nations. Written in French by M. Foucher D'Obsonville, and Translated into English by Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for John Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Churchyard, M.DCC.LXXXIV." Octavo, viii+1-395 pp.

My sources of information concerning this book have been the 'Memoirs' (p. 107 and note), the review, and the British Museum Catalogue. I cannot account for the work very well. Holcroft had been to Paris, yet his whole interest at the time was chiefly theatrical, and he probably translated the book as a piece of sheer hard work, with the advantage of learning the language previous to his future Parisian trip. In fact, unless I had found a review in *The European Magazine* for August, 1784 (6: 108), or *The English Review*, August, 1784 (4: 108), I should not have included the piece in this Bibliography. See also *European Magazine*, December, 1792 (22: 403). Cf. *Monthly Review*, 1783 (69: 529); *English Review*,

January, 1784 (3: 57); *New Review*, May, 1784 (5: 318); and *European Magazine* for October, 1783 (4: 273), for notices of the 1783 French edition.

1784. "The Noble Peasant; a comic opera in three acts, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, in the Hay-Market. By Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for George Robinson (No. 25) Paternoster-Row. 1784.2 Octavo, 6+5-68 pp.

This play was produced at the Haymarket, 2 Aug., 1784. Some of the glees and one of the songs are parodies, and very cleverly versed. Cf. 'Memoirs' (p. 87, and note p. 109); 'Biographia Dramatica' (3: 85); an announcement in *The European Magazine* for September, 1784; and a review of the printed work in *The Monthly Review* for December, 1784 (71: 441). There is in the Yale University Library what appears to be a presentation copy of the work from the author. Six of the songs were reprinted in *The Town and Country Magazine* for August, 1784 (16: 439). ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

A CRYPTIC UTTERANCE OF FIELDING'S.—In the opening sentence of chap. ii. of the fifth book of 'Tom Jones' (in which takes place the battle between Thwackum and his quondam pupil) Fielding refers to "the well-wooded forest of Hampshire," and remarks in a foot-note that

"well-wooded is an ambiguous phrase, and may mean either a forest well clothed with wood or well stript of it."

That Fielding at times expanded his ideas in foot-notes is seen in his 'Vernoniad,' 'Tom Thumb,' and 'Aristophanes,' but as the annotations to the voluminous 'Tom Jones' number only twenty-two in all, it has ever been perplexing—at any rate, to me—why Fielding went out of his way to define a word which, in its usual acceptation, is sufficiently well defined. In the absence of a motive suggesting irony one could only suppose that it was the explanation of a technical term.

Having some time since to consider a point connected with New Forest law, I went into the literature of the subject, and in doing so Fielding's note coming to mind, it became evident that his play on words constituted an oblique reference to one of the gross abuses of his times.

J. R. Wise in his book 'The New Forest' (Gibbings & Co.) described with much precision the state of things to which Fielding,

when fully apprehended, so scathingly refers. Wise's words, on pp. 43-5, are as follows:—

"Under the Stuarts we find the first traces of that system which at last resulted in the almost entire devastation of the New Forest. James I. granted no less than twenty assart lands, there having been previously only three; whilst officers actually applied to him for trees in lieu of pay for their troops: and Charles II. bestowed the young woods of Brockenhurst to the maids of honour of his court....The consequences soon came. There was nothing left but wind-shaken and decayed trees in the New Forest, quite unfit for building ships....At last William III. in 1693 legislated on the subject, for, to use the words of the Act, 'the Forest was in danger of being destroyed'; and power was given to plant six thousand acres. In 1703 came the great hurricane, which Evelyn so deplores, uprooting some four thousand of the best oaks. In 1707 only 12,476 trees are reported as serviceable, whereas in 1608 there had been no less than 123,927 growing trees fit for felling. Nothing was done towards planting during the reigns of Anne and George I.; Phillipson's and Pitt's plantations in 1755 and 1756 are the next, but they have never thrived owing to the land not having been drained, and the trees not having been thinned out at the proper time."

Fielding, who wrote the note in question probably about 1746-7, was a member of the Western Circuit, and consequently his knowledge of the Forest was first-hand, for in those pre-County Court days questions in which forest-lands were concerned were doubtless litigated at Winchester Assizes, albeit the Verderer's Court was busier judicially than now.

Moreover, the Bar who travelled the circuit halted at Romsey (until 1785) in passing from Winchester to Salisbury, and it will also be remembered that "Partridge" himself lived in Lymington for three years (bk. xviii. chap. vi.). It is noteworthy, too, that Fielding, soon after his call to the Bar, purchased, *inter alia*, Manwood's 'Forrest Laws' (1741 ed.). J. PAUL DE CASTRO.
1, Essex Court, Temple.

GRINNING MATCHES.—Readers of 'Notre Dame de Paris' will recall among the vivid scenes of that masterpiece the grinning match, "le concours de grimaces" (liv. 1^{er}, chap. v.), in the description of which Hugo lavished such wealth of epithet. As did an early English reviewer of the book (*Fraser's Magazine*, July, 1835), they will recollect Isaac Bickerstaff's description of the old English amusement of grinning through a horse-collar in Addison's *Spectator*. (Hugo's sources for this episode have been carefully worked out by M. Maurice Souriau in *La Revue des Cours et des Conférences*, x., 1902.) That this queer amusement still found favour

even a few years ago in Hugo's own land is evident from the following newspaper notice:

"Le 14 juillet le comité des fêtes de Béziers avait organisé des 'jeux' populaires, et parmi ces jeux figurait un concours de grimaces. Pour ce concours deux prix devaient être distribués aux heureux vainqueurs: 1^{er} prix, cinq francs; 2^e prix, un objet d'art."—*Écho de Paris*, Échos, 31 juillet, 1911.

WM. A. McLAUGHLIN.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.

OLD ST. PANCRAS CHURCH.—It is hoped the appeal for funds to restore this much-mutilated church will be successful, as it is possible some of the harm done in previous restorations by incongruous additions may be made good.

The greatest harm was done in 1848, when it was largely rebuilt. The following excerpt from Nathaniel Bryceson's *Diary* indicates, however, that some work for its preservation was necessary:—

"Sunday, 2 Jan'y, 1848.

"... before coming home I walk'd round to see old St. Pancras Church, or rather what is left of it. The Tower is now totally removed, and some of the Church and the Vestry room too have disappeared, about the foundation of which [*sic* ? the church] and near to some brick vaults as I was prowling I discovered a Human Skull in pretty fair preservation, which I hurriedly wrapped in my handkerchief and made off as precipitately as an hungry Cat possessed of its meat, but not without some feeling of fear of discovery which might have caused a little unpleasantness, but which I evaded [*sic*] and [arrived] back home with my prize under my arm, and deposited it in my box unbeknown to poor old Dame Granny Shepard. It is in rather a filthy state and will want cleaning. My object in possessing this is to view myself [in] time to come. It may be beneficial in checking any feelings of pride which at times may arise."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

DOVER AND CALAIS TEMP. JAMES I.—At 11 S. ix. 29 I cited a passage (1595) indicating that people might be seen from Calais sands walking on Dover Cliff. Beaumont and Fletcher, in 'The Scornful Ladie,' 1616, c2, speak of "Captaines of Gallifoists, such as in a cleare day haue seene *Callis*"; but add that they "haue no more of God, then their oaths comes to." In the same play, a2, it is intimated that an ordinary passage took five hours:—

"The thing by her commanded, is to see *Douers* dreadfull cliffe, passing in a pore waterhouse; the dangers of the mercilesse Channell twixt that and *Callis*, five long houres saile, with three pore weekes victuals."

May it be that Calais sands extended much further north than they do now?

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

FALSTAFF'S NOSE, 'HEN. V.' II. iii. 16.—The "babbling of green fields," however captivating, must not stand. There are three or four dramatic cries of repentance only (see Falstaff's promise in 'M.W.W.,' IV. v.); the rest is silence.

Read "his nose was as sharp as a Penon, on a Table of green fields": the knightly nose was like the knightly pennon, as seen so often against its natural background at tourney or pageant ("penon, a lytell banner in a felde," MS. Harl. 838; and see below, III. iv. 49). The white peaked nose against the green pallor of the face is, in fact, "Death's pale flag advanced there" ('R. and J.,' V. iii.). The Hostess's ideas are mixed; but could she have chosen a more appropriate simile? E. ILIFF ROBSON.

"THE CHRISTENING OF THE APPLES."—This was a common expression for St. Swithun's Day in the neighbourhood of Banbury in the middle of the last century. On that day the apples were supposed to begin to get big and to mature quickly.

I have not seen this expression noted in any South Midland glossary. It does not appear in 'E.D.D.' A. L. M. Oxford.

DWIGHT, ANCIENTLY DYOTT.—In the matter of a possible derivation no English surname has been so baffling as that of Dwight, which surname (more American nowadays than English) historically owes much to Mr. C. J. Fèret, whose active antiquarian spirit has lifted it out of a partial oblivion—at least in Britain—through the pages of his 'History of Fulham' (scholarly, lengthy, handsomely illustrated, sectional) article probing into the mysterious career of Dwight the Fulham potter, born 1640, died 1703. There one notes a leaning toward a Dutch Dwight origin. Purely imaginary this half-belief, resting perhaps upon an 1862 *Art Journal* conjectural suggestion, and repeated by Miss Meteyard in the Wedgwood biography. Rather must I lean in the direction of the late C. W. Bardsley of surname-delving estimation. To him Dwight construes itself into a later form of Dyott. This declaration seems supported by the fact of my forbears, viz., the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Massachusetts Dwights, having borne as their family arms, and no other, the armorial ensigns granted to the Stafford Dyotts of long continuance, still flourishing in that shire. Then, again, I venture to offer by way of another supporting bit of evidence a letter of anno 1668—

never before printed, I think—from the potter himself, written four or five years ere he had assumed the pottery rôle:—

Reuerend Sr

The desir'd blacke booke is at length fall'n into my hands, & it is so great a treasure that I dare not part with it, without your particular direction about its Conveyance. And although an opportunity of sending it may perhaps be more obvious to me yⁿ your selfe, I shall not venture to choose one, untill you please to signify unto me at Wigan in y^e County of Lancaster, that you confide enough in y^e Care of Mr. Deane.

Y^r most obedient humble servant

JO: DWIGHT.

Feb. 13, 1668,

Chester.

This to the Reuerend Dr. Sancroft, Deane of St. Pauls, London Present.

Here we will note with some emphasis that the above epistle is actually dated from Chester. Of John Dwight's parentage nothing has come down save that his mother was a Joane Dwight. No notice of him names his birthplace. In 1661 he was appointed Registrar and Scribe of the Diocese of Chester. Glancing at the 'Dyott Diary,' 2 vols., London, 1907, one finds embalmed within its introductory matter these lines:—

"The [Dyott] manor of Freeford, near Lichfield, Staffordshire, is of very considerable antiquity, being recorded in Domesday Book among the lands of the Bishop of Chester."

To me this points strongly to the probability of the potter having been a cadet of the house of Dyott, and well-to-do, and, as is known, university-trained, and consequently able to have secured the nomination to the above dignity of registrarship. May not the right to nominate have been held by the above-named manor of Freeford? Furthermore, being, as we may perhaps insist, a native of Staffordshire, was he not naturally inspired with a love for the delights of the ceramic arts. Surely it was directly from that storied county, ever the great field of the toiling, inventive English worker in pottery—a clay-ground running back to a dim past—that the love in the heart of the richly talented John Dwight arose? Surely not from a distant, alien Holland. It is asserted, though some authorities differ, that Dr. Plott (1640-96) of Oxfordshire, author of 'The Natural History of Staffordshire,' printed anno 1679, wherein appears the first initial reference to the pottery fame of Dwight, was a native of Lichfield, and so intimately connected with the Dyott race.

RICHARD HENRY WINSLOW DWIGHT.
67, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ST. ANGUS.—References to information relating to St. Angus will be appreciated. The ordinary works, such as Alban Butler, Baring-Gould, encyclopædias, &c., fail to name the saint, who was buried within the walls of the old parish church at Balquhiddy, where an incised stone, mentioned and figured in Stuart's 'Sculptured Stones of Scotland,' marks the place.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

CAIRNS FAMILY.—I should be glad of any information in regard to this family—its origin, past history, coat of arms, present representatives, and distribution throughout the United Kingdom. Bibliographical notes in particular would be welcome. C. C. New Zealand.

REFERENCE WANTED.—I shall be grateful if some reader can give me the reference for the following quotation from Brébeuf. The collected works of this poet have been searched, and the aid of the *Intermédiaire des Chercheurs* has been invoked, in vain:—

Les courtisans sont des jetons;
Leur valeur dépend de leur place;
Dans la faveur, des millions,
Et des zéros dans la disgrâce.

It is just possible that the attribution to Brébeuf is wrong.

F. P. B.

SEVENTH CHILD OF A SEVENTH CHILD.—Where may I find the folk-lore on this subject? Does it apply to the male line only? I have heard that such a child is supposed to have "second sight," and that his presence at a christening is unlucky; but I do not know any good authority for this.

E. M. F.

[See 5 S. xii. 386; 6 S. xii. 204, 346, 428, 500; 7 S. i. 47 5.]

MORIARTY: BARRISTERS, INNER TEMPLE.—Was the Edward Aubrey Moriarty who translated Dickens's works into German, and whose career is given in F. Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' the same man as the Edward Alexander, son of Christopher Moriarty and Honoria Beytagh, who commenced his legal studies at King's Inns, Dublin, in 1836? Also, who was the Aubrey Moriarty who in 1873 wrote a book on 'Personality and Disputed Identity'? He is described as a foreign jurisconsult.

I am told that the son of a Moriarty, a jurisconsult, was a member of the Legion of Honour. How can I find out about this?

L. E. MORIARTY.

35, Manor Park, Lee, S.E.

NIDDERDALE.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me the names of any books containing woodcuts or engravings of any Nidderdale village, published previous to the year 1863?

I know of Hargrove's 'History of Knaresborough,' 1798.

CARL T. WALKER.

Mottingham, Kent.

THEODORE HAAK.—Can any reader inform me where a copy of the following may be seen or purchased? I should also be glad of information about the author, Theodore Haak.

"A Plain and True Narrative touching the late Version of the Bible out of the Original Tongues into the Belgiok or Netherlandish, and the Annotations on the same as they came forth together in the year of Christ 1637. With a dedication to His Highness the Lord Protector of the Common Wealth of England, Aug. 24th, 1657."

Please reply direct to J. J. PIPER.
Cintra Park, Upper Norwood, S.E.

GALDY FAMILY OF PORT ROYAL.—I should be most grateful if any of your readers could tell me whether the following memorial is still to be found at Port Royal, and whether any of the name are in existence:—

"Here lyes the Body of Lewis Galdy, Esquire, who departed this life at Port Royal the 22nd of December, 1739, aged 80. He was born at Montpellier in France, but left that country for his Religion and came to settle in this Island, where he was swallowed up in the great earthquake in the year 1692, and by the Providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea, and miraculously saved by swimming until a Boat took him up. He lived many years after in great Reputation, Beloved by all that knew him, and much lamented his death."

Arms and crest above. Motto: "Dieu sait tout."

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Ewell, Surrey.

EARLY PURITANS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—In 'The History of Newfoundland,' by the Rev. Lewis Anspach (1819), a magistrate of that island, the following statement is made in reference to its colonization in 1621 by Sir George Calvert, afterwards Earl of Baltimore, who obtained a patent from King James I. to erect a province there:—

"A considerable colony, composed chiefly of Puritans, accompanied to Newfoundland Capt. Wynne, whom Sir George had sent, with the commission of Governor, to prepare everything for his reception, while he employed in the meantime his interest and his fortune in securing the success

of his enterprise, in which he is said to have laid out 2,500*l.* sterling. Capt. Wynne.....built the largest house ever yet seen on the island, erected granaries and storehouses, and accommodated his people in the best manner possible, while he likewise endeavoured to establish intercourse and trade with the natives.....A saltworks was erected and so delighted was the proprietor, now created Lord Baltimore, that he removed thither with all his family, built a spacious house and fort at Ferryland, where his son Cecil resided several years."

Oldmixon in his 'British Empire in America,' first published in 1720, quotes a letter of Capt. Wynne—who, we are informed ('D.N.B.'). was a Welshman and a Protestant—in which are given the names of the first colonizers sent to Ferryland. These are:—

"Capt. Daniel Powell; John Hickson, saltmaker; Mr. Nicholas Hoskins; Mr. Robert Stoning; Sybil Dee, maid; Elizabeth Kerne, Joan Jackson, girls; Thomas Wilson, John Praler, smiths; John Bevel, stone layer; Ben Hacker, quarryman; Nicholas Hickson, Robert Bennet, Will Hatch, carpenters; Henry Duke, boat master; William Sharpus, tailor; Mr. Robert Flesham, surgeon; Henry Dring, husbandman; Owen Evans; Mary Russell; Eliz. Sharpus; John Bayley, Anne Bayley his wife; Widow Bayley; Joseph Panser; Robert Row, fisherman; Philip Lane, cooper; William Bond, Peter Watton, boat masters; Ellis Hinkson, George Flesham, Richard Higgins, boys: in all thirty-two."

Is it possible to trace whether any of the foregoing were really Puritans? M. N.

SCHUBERT QUERIES.—

1. Who was the author, and what was the original language, of the words set to music under the title 'Ave Maria' by Schubert, as well as by Gounod in his impertinent, though successful outrage on Bach's Prelude in c?

2. Who is the Schmidt von Lübeck to whom the words of Schubert's song 'Der Wanderer' are assigned, and in what collection or anthology can the original be consulted?

I shall be most grateful if some one of your other readers can give me this information. A. CECIL CURTIS.

Wellington Club, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

JUDGES ADDRESSED AS "YOUR LORDSHIP."—What is the earliest instance of judges being called "My Lord," "Your Lordship"? The title seems to have been used in connexion with judges of the High Court for a considerable time, though few of these judges were members of the Upper House. PERCY A. McELWAIN.

Edmonton, Alberta.

DR. CROLY ON A SERVIAN HERO.—According to Miss Laura Jewry, the author of 'The Forest and Fortress, a Romance of the Nineteenth Century' (London, 1850), her "hero was admirably described by Dr. Croly as one of the bold creations of wild countries and troubled times."

The leading incidents of her tale were taken from Mrs. Kerr's translation of Ranke's 'History of Servia' (London, 1846). Where did Dr. Croly make that statement?

L. L. K.

REFERENCE FOR QUOTATION WANTED.—Where does Cicero speak of the ideal orator: "Orator qualis adhuc nemo fortasse fuerit?" T.

THE MAGUIRES OF FERMANAGH.—Information welcomed on any member of the Maguire family of Lisnaskea, Fermanagh, who, after the Boyne, went to Portugal, and later to the United States. Please reply direct. WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

79, Talbot Street, Dublin.

MEDALLIC LEGENDS. (See *ante*, pp. 28, 48, 68.)—

74. Non lætior alter.
75. Non exhausere triumph.
76. Novum decus addita.
77. Nec cessat lustrare orbem.
78. Numero stant omnia certo.
79. Nefas tetigisse [coronam].
80. Nec pondus obstitit.
81. Nec tenui filo extricatur [of a labyrinth].
82. Nil cassis et umbo, ni magnos animos arment.
83. Nihil inexplorato.
84. Nec igni nec ferro cedo.
85. Obsequio firmata quies.
86. Orbem pacare laborat.
87. Omne ferens malum.
88. Offensi numinis astrum.
89. Propriis invictus in armis.
90. Procurant placidi solita ratione quietem.
91. Parvo pro munere quanta.
92. Prælio terribilis, parva victoria clemens.
93. Pax sacra tuetur.
94. Pugnat et excitat artes.
95. Parit ordo decorem.
96. Placida hic laboribus otia miscet.
97. Pax aut victoria crescat.
98. Principis arces.
99. Ponimur impares, pares tollimur.
100. Pax nuptiis felix.
101. Pondere virtutis libranda negotia cuncta.
102. Quid non juncta domant?
103. Quos alit illustrat.
104. Quo sidere tutior?
105. Quod respicit ornat.
106. Quid miscere juvat vires?
107. Qui Domino fudit bonitate ejus circumdabitur.

SLEUTH-HOUND.

(To be continued.)

STOTT: 'THE ANTIQUARY.'—I should be grateful to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who could tell me the source of any of the following quotations:—

1. He hobbled—but his heart was good!
Could he go faster than he could? (Chap. v.)
2. When folks conceived a grace
Of half an hour's space,
And rejoiced in a Friday's capon. (Chap. vi.)
3. He came—but valour so had fired his eye,
And such a falchion glittered on his thigh,
That, by the gods, with such a load of steel,
I thought he came to murder,—not to heal.
(Chap. vi.)
4. Ah! cruel maid, how hast thou changed
The temper of my mind!
My heart, by thee from all estranged,
Becomes like thee unkind. (Chap. x.)
5. When courtiers galloped o'er four counties
The ball's fair partner to behold,
And humbly hope she caught no cold.
(Chap. xi.)
6. "Its parent lake." (Chap. xvii.)
7. "Work in the fire." (Chap. xviii.)
8. I bear an English heart,
Unused at ghosts and rattling bones to start.
(Chap. xix.)
9. O weel may the boatie row,
And better may she speed,
And weel may the boatie row
That earns the bairnies' bread! &c.
(Motto to chap. xxvi.)
10. Stern to inflict, and stubborn to endure,
Who smiled in death.
11. Who are the "great Pymander" and the
"herald, as we call Ernhold," of chap. xxi.?
12. What magical properties has a "triangular vial
of May-dew"? (Chap. xxiii.)

F. A. CAVENAGH.

20, Pollux Gate, Lytham.

[12. For the virtues of May-dew see the quotations at 10 S. iii. 429, 477; iv. 17.]

GRIMES.—Wanted derivation of the word, and local applications of the name, such as Grimes Graves; also instances of its use as a personal name, and in mythology and folklore.

GRIMSHOE.

[See 1 S. iv. 192, 244, 330, 372, 454; v. 43, 163, 231, 284; 7 S. i. 469; xii. 508; 8 S. i. 112, 282.]

SLOE FAIRS.—A fair known as the "Sloe Fair" has been held at Chichester from time immemorial from 5 to 13 October, and a Court of Pye Powder was formerly held during its continuance.

In a note to vol. lvi. of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* it is stated that the name of the fair was derived from a "sloe tree" in a field where it is held. The writer regards this as very questionable, especially as the tree which bears sloes is usually known as the blackthorn, and considers it more likely that the fair took its name from the

sale of sloes, which are in demand in various counties for sloe vinegar, which is much esteemed by country-folk in many places for sprains and bruises both of man and beast, and for the excellent old West-Country liqueur known as "sloe gin," of which there are several brands in the London market.

It would be interesting to know if there is any certainty as to the meaning of the name, and if there are any Sloe Fairs held elsewhere.
E. H.

THE CUSANI.—Can any reader supply me with information concerning the Cusani, a nation that (according to Webster-Overbury) used to weep when children were born and to laugh when people died? These customs are mentioned by Montaigne, who, however, names no nation. A writer on funeral rites, Guichard (whose work was published during Montaigne's lifetime), borrows from several Greek authors the names of some Eastern nations who kept such ceremonies, but the word Cusani does not occur in this book. Is it to be found in Holland's Plutarch?

BON A. F. BOURGEOIS.

HERALDIC MSS.—Can any one tell me the present owner of a vellum-bound book consisting of four MSS. by Bolton on heraldic subjects? It once belonged to Sylvanus Morgan, and was bought by Reeves in 1861. It is wanted for reference only.
E. P.
82, Carlisle Mansions, Westminster.

A LONDON BUSHEL IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.—Had London a bushel of its own in the Middle Ages, or would "bussellus Londonie" in 1340 mean what was generally known as a Winchester bushel? If it had, what was the capacity thereof if, e.g., used for measuring peas or beans?

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I should be glad to obtain any particulars concerning the following Old Westminsters: (1) John Champernown, admitted 1735, aged 13. (2) Charles Champion, admitted 1738, aged 12. (3) Thomas Champion, admitted 1726, aged 9. (4) Charles Charlton, born 31 Aug. 1817, admitted 1828. (5) Edward Edmund Charlton, born 7 Jan., 1825, admitted 1839. (6) Francis Charlton, admitted 1749, aged 11. (7) Philip Charlton, admitted 1783. (8) Benjamin and John Charnock, admitted 1738, aged 14 and 15 respectively. (9) Thomas Cheyne, at school 1701. (10) Thomas Cheshire, admitted 1731, aged 9.
G. F. R. B.

NECKINGER, BERMONDSEY.—What is the origin of the name of Neckinger water-cut, street, and leather mills at Bermondsey? The proprietor of the mills has kindly favoured me with two diverse, interesting, but possibly mythical solutions.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

FIELDING'S LETTERS.—In

"A new and correct Catalogue of all the English books which have been printed from the year 1700 to the present time, with their prices," &c.,

London, 1767, among other works by Henry Fielding, I find the following entry:—

"H. Fielding's Letters, 3 vols. 12mo—0—9—0."

The same is reproduced in two more catalogues (1773 and 1791), and probably in many others; but nowhere else can I find any trace of the books or any proof of their existence. Can any of your readers help me to trace them? AURÉLIEN DIGEON.

18, Rue Victor Hugo, Le Havre.

Replies.

SIR GREGORY NORTON, THE REGICIDE, AND HIS SON SIR HENRY.

(1 S. ii. 216, 251; 6 S. xii. 187; 7 S. viii. 324, 394; 10 S. vii. 168, 330, 376, 416; 11 S. x. 12, 51.)

FROM 1649 to 2 Jan., 1652, only three months before his death, Sir Gregory continued to receive many appointments at the hands of the Parliamentary party, the last being as one of the Commissioners for the carrying out of "An Act appointing a Committee for the Army and Treasurers at Wars." The constituencies he represented at various times were Buckinghamshire, Devonshire, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, and the City and Liberty of Westminster.

In all probability he found this Commission and Committee work not particularly remunerative, for in August, 1645, he applied to Parliament for an appointment as informer against the Papists and Delinquents, the latter being the name given to all those who had assisted Charles I. by arms, money, or personal service from the time the King set up his standard of war in 1642. Informers received a percentage of the money brought in on their discoveries, the Parliament supplying itself with money by forcing Royalists and others to compound—that is to say, to pay down a sum of money, without which they were not allowed to enjoy their estates.

As a result of his petition, it was ordered on 10 Sept., 1645, that

"Sir Gregory Norton bart. shall have one thousand pounds out of such Papists and Delinquents Estates, not yet discovered, as he shall discover, and that he shall hold and enjoy the sequestered house of Sir Roger Palmer, in Westminster; and the Committee for Sequestrations in Westminster do pay to the landlord thereof the yearly rent of twenty-five pounds, reserved to be paid for the same."

From the time of this appointment to within a year of his death we find, from reference to the State Papers, that Sir Gregory was very busy with his discoveries, and numerous cases are cited.

The following document is interesting as showing Sir Gregory Norton's connexion with Surrey:—

"Dec., 1651. Council of State. Day's Proceedings.

"Certificate by John Intwood, John Wale, and John Webb, surveyors for Surrey, that they estimate the damage done to Sir Gregory Norton, tenant of Oatland Park, by felling of trees there for the navy, heaving them, making saw-pits, routing the grounds, with carting, and breaking pales, at 10*l*."

Between August, 1650, and March, 1652, when he died, Sir Gregory came into possession of the manor of Richmond, with "much of the King's goods"—some writers say "for an inconsiderable value"; others "as a reward for his services to the Parliamentary party"; whilst one modern authority speaks of the property as being "transferred to him." After his death his relict, Dame Martha Norton, was enrolled as Lady of the Manor, until her second marriage with Robert, Lord Gordon, Viscount Kenmure, in 1655, when their names appear on the Court Rolls as Lord and Lady of the Manor. In January, 1657, Sir Henry Norton's name appears for the first time as Lord of the Manor. It appears that, after Sir Gregory Norton's death in 1652, Henry, who had been disinherited for his fidelity to Charles I., was involved in a long and expensive suit at law to substantiate his claims to his father's title and estate. This probably accounts for the length of time that elapsed before his name appears on the Manor Roll.

On 31 Jan., 1655, three years after Sir Gregory Norton's decease, we find "Mr. Thos. Moreton, late Bp. of Durham," giving information to the Council that Norton, on his ordinances for 1,000*l*., had received 1,530*l*., and that since his death Martha, his widow and executrix, had taken his estate, and ought to repay the overplus, and requesting that she may be summoned to do so. Dame Martha was ordered to appear and show cause why she should not pay in

the 530*l.* overplus, John Jackson, John Wheeler, and three others being summoned to appear and give their evidence in the case. To this order Lady Norton replied

"that her late husband did not receive as much money as was due to him, and that if he did receive more, she is not able to pay, as she has no assets."

This reply is endorsed "April 11th, Jackson and Wheeler are to appear, or to be brought up in custody." On 12 June Lady Norton asks for further time to examine witnesses. The Council orders

"that she may bring them to be examined *viduoce*, sending in her interrogations before she takes out copies of the previous depositions."

On 17 July it was ordered that Lady Norton "be heard this day week, and if she be not here, the Committee will proceed *ex parte*."

Lady Norton did not appear on the 24th. The ordinance for Sir Gregory to receive 1,000*l.* being read, and proofs given in of his receipts, it was adjudged

"that Sir Gregory had received 516*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* above the 1,000*l.* granted him, and therefore the Lady would have to pay the 516*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and at the same time show cause why she should not pay the 200*l.* which Sir Gregory had in his hands being money from Aug. Belson, recusant, which should have been given over to the Sequestration Committee, also the 17*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* paid him by Treasurer Dawson over and above the 516*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* received by him out of the estate of Mark Slingsby."

Nothing further is recorded of this affair in the State Papers, so it may be assumed the amounts were paid.

ALBERT A. BARKAS.

Richmond, Surrey.

(To be continued.)

BENCE (11 S. ix. 508).—The family of Bence is traceable chiefly in Suffolk, and principally at Aldeburgh and Thorington, near Halesworth. It is found represented, but less numerous, at Benhall, Ringsfield, Henstead, Kelsale-cum-Carleton, Saxmundham, Beccles, Harwich, Redisham, Kentwell Hall, Heveningham, Long Melford, Redgrave, Stanstead (Suffolk), Marshfield (Wilts), Dublin, Lisselan (co. Cork), and London (St. Benet's, Gracechurch Street, and later generations at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square). In 1805 Sir George Nayler compiled a valuable pedigree of the family, which has since been added to and reprinted.

The family should be searched for under the variants of Bens, Bense, Bence Jones, Bence-Bence, Bence Sparrow, as well as simply Bence.

The information available is ample. I will give some leading facts, and append a list of books where further particulars may be found.

By far the most important book is the Rev. T. S. Hill's 'Registers of Thorington' (Mitchell & Hughes, 1884). This contains (1) all Bence memorial and monumental inscriptions in the church and churchyard; (2) all entries from the Registers relating to the Bence family, printed apart on pp. 101-104; (3) all Bence entries classified under Christian names in the Index; (4) Sir G. Nayler's pedigree of 1805 brought up to date (1884).

In the Preface there is a paragraph which states that

"by the kindness of the Bence family I give a very full statement of their pedigree. They have been an influential family in this neighbourhood for more than three hundred years, dating their recorded history from the time when they were the most important of the inhabitants of Aldeburgh [i.e., Aldeburgh], and have held the chief portion of the property in this parish [Thorington] since 1691, when they bought the estate of the Coke family, who were the previous owners. In that portion of their pedigree relating to the Rev. Thomas Bence, Rector of Kelsale-cum-Carleton, who died 1757, the descendants of Catharine, who married Gabriel Trusson, and whose daughter Catharine married Anthony Collet, are represented now by the Rev. Anthony Collett, Rector of Hastingleigh, in Kent."

The following books, &c., will be found of use in further pursuing the subject. The 'D.N.B.' has biographies of Henry Bence Jones, M.D., 1814-73; William Bence Jones, agriculturist, 1812-82, with notes upon his eldest son, William Francis Bence Jones. Boase's 'Modern Biography' has Henry Bence Bence, b. 12 March, 1788, d. September, 1824, son of Rev. Bence Sparrow, Rector of Beccles. He assumed the name of Bence 2 May, 1804. Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' first issue, has a pedigree of the Thorington branch. See Harrow School Register and Rugby ditto; *The East Anglian*, vi. 332; Suffolk Instit., *Proc.*, ii. 71, 96; B.M. Harleian 1449; Add. MS. 19,118; Rawlinson A 241 (Bodleian); *Gent. Mag.* (1771, p. 335; 1793, p. 91; 1861, p. 354); Wood's 'Athenæ' (Peter Bence), ii. 624; Copinger's 'Suffolk Records' (see Index); *Law Times*, lxxiii. 168; *Times*, 24 June, 1882; and Foster's 'Alumni.' There is an engraved portrait of Henry Bence Jones (1814-73) by C. Holl, from a painting by G. Richmond. There is also a portrait of the same in *The Illustrated London News*, lxii. 424, from a negative by R. & E. Taylor.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

Ernald, son of Bence, was a tenant of the fee of Balliol in Dromondby in Cleveland during the reign of Henry II. He gave land there to the monks of Fountains (Add. MS. 18,276, f. 67). He attested a number of grants made to the monks of Rievaulx ('Chartul. of Rievaulx,' Surtees Soc., *passim*). "Bencius filius Reginaldi" gave land in Little Broughton in Cleveland to the canons of Hexham early in the thirteenth century (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, vi. 45). W. F.

A glance through the directories reveals the following distribution of this surname: London, 8; Liverpool, 4; Burton, 1; and Leeds, 1. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L. Bolton.

The name Bence occurs amongst residents in Doynton, Willsbridge, and Warmley, in the county of Gloucester. H. A. C. T.

THE 'BON GAULTIER BALLADS' AND KENNY MEADOWS (11 S. ix. 450).—Some years ago I bought a second-hand copy of these ballads, and (seeing W. B. H.'s query at the reference above) looked out the book. The title-page (in colour) is the same as that of the 1849 edition. The publishers are Wm. S. Orr & Co., London, but there is no date. The text on each page is surrounded by double lines, and at each corner between the lines there is a small caricature. To many of the ballads there is a humorous tail-piece. The exceptions have either an ornamental design, or the tail-piece is omitted owing to want of space. I can discover nothing to indicate the artist.

In a list of books at the end of the volume there is an advertisement of the fourth edition of the 'Ballads.' J. A. C.

REGISTERS OF PROTESTANT DISSENTERS (11 S. ix. 489; x. 30).—The following is taken from Urwick's 'Nonconformity of Worcester,' pp. 186-7, relating to searching through non-parochial registers in Somerset House for literary purposes:—

"Down to 1889, access free of charge was enjoyed by properly accredited persons to search and make extracts from these registers for historical and literary purposes; and the present writer [Rev. William Urwick, M.A.], from 1860 downwards, has from time to time availed himself of this obvious right. But in 1889 he received a letter from the Registrar-General refusing free access on the plea of want of necessary accommodation for applicants. The matter was brought before the House of Commons, and Mr. J. Carvell Williams, M.P., asked the Government to make representations to the Registrar-General to restore the facilities for many years enjoyed. On May 30, 1895, it was announced in Parliament that 'the Registrar-

General has made arrangements for the accommodation of any gentleman whose application is backed by an introduction by any M.P. or other well-known person, and who wishes to consult for literary and historical purposes the Non-Parochial Registers and Records which are deposited at Somerset House. No fees will be charged for searching the registers by persons duly accredited.' Since this date every facility has been given me on occasion of my visits by the chief clerk, Mr. Edward Whitaker."

Does this "obvious right" still exist? If not, on what grounds has it again been withdrawn? If it no longer exists, ought not another appeal to be made to the House for restoring these privileges?

A. WEIGHT MATTHEWS.

60, Rothesay Road, Luton.

WILLIAM BELL SCOTT (11 S. x. 28).—An appreciation by Joseph Knight, with references to several of Scott's volumes and incidental poems, will be found in 'The Poets and the Poetry of the Nineteenth Century: Frederick Tennyson to Arthur Hugh Clough,' edited by Alfred H. Miles, pp. 403-8 (Routledge, 1905).

The following list of Scott's books and works relating to him is taken from 'The English Catalogue,' &c. :—

- Hades: Transit and Progress of the Mind. A poem. 12mo. 1839.
 Year of the World. A poem. 8vo. 1846.
 Steps in the Journey of Prince Legion. 12 designs. Imp. 8vo. 1851.
 Antiquarian Gleanings, North of England. Royal 4to. (Issued with plain illustrations and also with coloured illustrations.) 1857.
 Ornamentist; or, Artisan's Manual. Imp. 4to. 1853.
 Poems. By a Painter. 12mo. 1854.
 Half-Hour Lectures on the Fine Arts, &c. Cr. 8vo. 1861. (2nd ed., 1866; 3rd ed., 1874.)
 Memoir of David Scott, R.S.A. 8vo. 1861.
 Albert Dürer: his Life and Works. 8vo. 1869.
 Gems of French Art. 4to. 1870.
 Gems of Modern Belgian Art. 4to. 1871.
 H. B. Forman's 'Our Living Poets.' 1871.
 British School of Sculpture. 4to. 1872.
 Gems of Modern German Art. 4to. 1872.
 Murillo and the Spanish School of Painting. Folio. 1872.
 Our British Landscape Painters. 4to. 1872.
 Pictures by Venetian Painters. Folio. 1875.
 Poems. Illustrated by the author, and L. Alma Tadema. Post 8vo. 1875.
 J. G. Wilson's 'Poets and Poetry of Scotland.' 1875.
 W. B. Scott and Modern British Poetry.—*Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. xxxiii. 1875-6.
 Little Masters. "Great Artists Series." Post 8vo. 1879.
 Memoir of William Bell Scott. By H. Buxton Forman. "Celebrities of the Century." 1887.
 Autobiographical Notes of his Life. 2 vols. 8vo. 1892.
 The Poet's Harvest Home. 12mo. 1893.
 WM. H. PEAR.

A memoir of Scott will be found in the 'D.N.B.' also some bibliographical details of his work. A Life of him was published in two volumes in 1892, edited by W. Minto, and containing two portraits from etchings by himself. It may be interesting to note that Swinburne wrote some memorial verses in *The Athenæum* (28 Feb., 1891), which commenced thus:—

A life more bright than the sun's face, bowed
Through stress of season and coil of cloud,
Sets.

The British Museum Catalogue has nearly three columns devoted to Scott's poetry and his illustrated work.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: HIS NATIONALITY AND RELIGION (11 S. ix. 448, 513).—Hyland C. Kirk of Washington, D.C., has published a pamphlet of 64 pp. named 'The Secret of Columbus,' to prove Columbus was a Galician Jew.

Dr. Constantino de Horta y Pardo of Havana, Cuba, has also published a pamphlet, in Spanish, of 96 pp., named 'La Verdadera Cuna de Cristobal Colon,' to prove the same thing.

EDWARD DENHAM.

New Bedford, Mass.

"MASTER" AND "GENTLEMAN" DURING THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IN ENGLAND (11 S. ix. 510; x. 36).—The following entry from the registers of Great Parndon illustrates the use demonstrated by F. P., otherwise it would seem mere tautology:—

"1590 May 3. Thomas Bedwell Esq. of the Tower of London and Judith Raynesforde, the dau. of Master Richard Rainesford, Gent. of Eppinge, were married."

In a burial entry at Epping (1603) we have merely "Mr. Richard Rainesford."

It would seem that the prefix *Mr.* gradually extended itself downwards throughout the seventeenth century until, according to the 'Oxford Dictionary,' it has now become universal in its application.

In parish registers it seems to have been used only for a short time in the eighteenth century, after which it is probable that its extension colloquially caused it to be dropped as meaningless in the official record.

GEORGE RICKWORD, F.R.Hist.S.

Public Library, Colchester.

ANNE BRONTË (11 S. x. 24).—When at Scarborough about two years ago I saw the monument to Anne Brontë, and I procured a photograph of it from a local stationer. The inscription as it now appears differs from that given by Mr. McGovern by the addition

of *d* to "Rev.," and by the date being "May 2-," as Mr. Clement Shorter has it. I was told that the stone had been renovated in recent years, which may account for the error in the date. The stroke after the figure 2 seems peculiar and unnecessary. The whole of the lettering is in capitals, except the sixth and seventh lines, which are in script.

G.

"SPEAK TO ME, LORD BYRON" (11 S. ix. 388; x. 31).—It is plain that Ebenezer Elliott's ballad of 'Devil Byron' relates to the "Wicked Lord," who was not the father, but the great-uncle, of the poet. The fifth Lord Byron succeeded to the title in 1736, and died in 1798, and, his son and grandson having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his great-nephew. In stating that his sister was the heroine of the legend, I think the author must be in error. The "Wicked Lord" had only one sister, Isabella, whose first husband was the fourth Earl of Carlisle, by whom she became the mother of the fifth Earl, the little-loved guardian of the poet-Lord. After the Earl's death she married Sir William Musgrave of Hayton Castle, who, according to Walpole, was

"but three-and-twenty, but in consideration of the match, and of her having years to spare, she has made him a present of ten, and calls him three-and-thirty."

Lady Carlisle was eccentric, but there is nothing to show that she was not on good terms with her brother. The legend probably is connected with Lord Byron's wife Miss Elizabeth Shaw, the daughter of Charles Shaw of Besthorpe Hall in Norfolk, who was the heiress of 40,000*l.*, seems to have been of a "flirtatious" disposition. She had been engaged to Lord Coke, the eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, but the match was broken off, says Walpole, "upon some coquetry with Mr. [James Stewart] Mackenzie at the Ridotto." Her ill-fortune led her, a couple of years afterwards, to marry Lord Byron, and her relations with him were of the unhappiest description. All sorts of wild rumours began to float about the country. One story was that in a fit of rage he shot his coachman, and flung the dead body into the carriage in which his wife was seated. Another was that he threw his wife into one of the Newstead ponds with the purpose of drowning her. At best he was a man of ungovernable temper, as the whole history of his duel with Mr. Chaworth clearly proves, and he rendered Lady Byron's life a torment

through his ill-usage, until death relieved her of her sufferings. She died just ten years before her husband, and Elliott's legend doubtless refers either to her or to the old Lord's mistress, who was known as "Lady Betty."

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

I enclose the first four verses of the poem. They will give your readers a general idea of what it is like, and also show how the phrase "Speak to me, Lord Byron!" comes in:—

A strange man own'd yon Abbey once,
Men call'd him "Devil Byron;"
Yet he a sister had, who lov'd
Well that Man of Iron.

And well he lov'd that sister—Love
Is strong in rugged bosoms;
Ev'n as the barren-seeming bough
Oft hoards richest blossoms.

Yet from his heart, when she espous'd
A peasant, he dismiss'd her;
And thenceforth "Devil Byron" spoke
Never to his sister!

Therefore, whene'er he drove abroad,
She chas'd the Man of iron;
Rode by his wheels, and riding cried.
"Speak to me, Lord Byron!"

J. H. MURRAY.

100, Lothian Road, Edinburgh.

I presume that Ebenezer Elliott's ballad entitled 'Devil Byron' alludes to the fifth Baron (1722-98), who was convicted of the manslaughter of his kinsman, Mr. Chaworth, before the House of Lords, 16 April, 1765, and was thereafter known as "the Wicked Lord."

Otherwise the ballad might allude to some confused memory of the poet and his sister, Mrs. Leigh. The fifth Lord is said to have ill-treated his wife.

A. R. BAYLEY.

GLADSTONE ON THE OFFICE OF CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (11 S. ix. 488).—Admiral Lord John Hay of Fulmer Place, Slough, has favoured me with a reply to the query at this reference, embodying something he was told by a reliable person at the time Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister. A gentleman calling at Cambridge House one forenoon was discussing some political question. Lord Palmerston said, "If you wish to be quite sure about this, look in that drawer and take out the papers, and you can then satisfy yourself." The gentleman pulled out a drawer, and Lord Palmerston said, "That is not the right one; that contains all Gladstone's resignations."

Lord John Hay concludes from this that it is possible Mr. Gladstone acted upon the

advice he is alleged to have given in the American paper I quoted, and always carried his written resignation to Cabinet Councils while Chancellor of the Exchequer in the four Governments under other Prime Ministers.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

"BLOOD-BOLTERED," 'MACBETH,' IV. i. 123 (11 S. ix. 369, 417).—We say "Der Schnee, das Mehl ballt sich" = *bakt*, i.e., forms into lumps, which corresponds exactly to "the snow bolters," so that it does not seem to be rash to conclude that a connexion exists between the two words. The surmise is supported by the passage from Holland which MR. THOMAS BAYNE aptly quotes:

"Now by reason of dust getting among, it [the goat's beard] baltereth and cluttereth into knobs and bals."

Bal+*teren* would have been formed from *bal*, as *clot*+*teren* from *clot*. G. KRUEGER.
Berlin.

"GALLEON" IN ENGLISH VERSE (11 S. x. 28).—The 'N.E.D.' s.v., gives the answer to L. M. H.'s query. In Lyndesay, 'Complaynt,' 406, "galleons," spelt "gailzeownis," rimes with "loons," spelt "lownis"; and in Dibdin, in 'Naval Chronicle,' xiii. 394, "galleon," spelt "galloon," rimes with "tune." This seems to be one of an increasing number of instances in which a word adopted by some one who has never heard it pronounced is given a pronunciation more in consonance with the spelling than the real one is. "Galleon" is, I suppose, originally a nautical term. To my knowledge, sailors pronounced it "galloon" as late as the fifties of the last century. Tennyson, Masfield, and, I may add, Kipling, have, however, I fear, settled the pronunciation for future centuries.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Probably the earliest appearance of this word in English verse is in Thomas Deloney's 'A Joyful New Ballad' on the Armada fight, entered at Stationers' Hall, 10 Aug., 1588, in which it occurs three times. As I only know the verses in Arber's 'An English Garner' (vii. 39), I cannot say how T. D. spells the word; the pronunciation he intends it to have must be gathered from the verses themselves:—

Another mighty Galleon
Did seem to yield at last.
The chiefest Captain
Of this Galleon so high.
Who was the General
Of all the Galleons great.

These are the three passages in which it occurs.

Sir Francis Vere in his 'Commentaries' has the form "gallions": see 'N.E.D.' s.v., where also there is this quotation from Dibdin in 'Naval Chron.' xiii. :—

We took a Galloon,
And the Crew touch'd the Agent for cash to some
tune.

C. C. B.

When I first went to school, about 1860, I used a spelling-book which gave the pronunciation, and in that book "galleon" was said to be pronounced "galloon." There seems to be a tendency, when foreign words ending in *on* are converted into English ones, to make the termination *oon*; for instance, *gadmoon*, *maroon* (the colour), *saloon*, *Walloon*, and others.

DIEGO.

THE ACTION OF VINEGAR ON ROCKS (11 S. x. 11).—Any rock of calcareous structure, whether of chalk or marble or calcareous spar, would, of course, be subject to the action of vinegar or any other acid. In the case of vinegar the carbonic acid would be displaced by the acetic acid, and an acetate of calcium formed instead of a carbonate. If enough vinegar could be employed, the whole rock might, in fact, be dissolved. In rocks which are partially siliceous the solution would, of course, be incomplete. This would, no doubt, be the first effect, solution of the accessible part of the calcium carbonate. But the idea of blasting need not be excluded. It is also quite conceivable that if a large quantity of acid were introduced into a calcareous rock embedded in others that are non-calcareous, the sudden liberation and expansion of carbonic acid would cause the disruption of the latter. The principle is precisely the same as when gunpowder or dynamite is used for blasting. All these methods depend for their effect on the sudden liberation of gas.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

GENERAL FRANCIS COLUMBINE (11 S. ix. 408, 478, 499).—I possess what I have been informed is a rare mezzotint portrait of General Francis Columbine and his wife, engraved by J. Faber, jun., after Joseph Highmore. The general is seen on the right of the picture, nearly whole length, holding a truncheon in his right hand, his three-cornered hat tucked under his left arm. His wife is seated on the left, wearing a handsome silk gown, a cap, and a pearl necklace.

She holds a chaplet of laurel leaves. Behind her is a parrot, and in the further distance a ship. The print measures 16 in. by 12½ in., and the original picture seems to have been painted in 1741. I should be glad if any correspondent could tell me the whereabouts of the latter.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

REV. JAMES THOMAS (11 S. x. 50).—A clergyman of these names was Vicar of Bolton-in-the-Sands, curate of Lancaster, and curate of Wyersdale in 1817, as appears in Rivington's 'Clerical Guide' for that year, the first publication of the kind. He is probably the person inquired for.

W. D. MACRAY.

THE FIRST BARMAID (11 S. ix. 148, 197, 238).—According to the Historical MSS. Commission in its report (11th) on the MSS. of the Borough of Lynn, there is in the Assembly (or Congregation) Book of this borough, which extended from 31 Henry VI. to 11 Henry VII., the following rule, dated 30 Oct., 5 Edward IV. :—

"This day it is ordeyned by all the Congregation abovesaide that no man within the Towne of Lenne dwelling fro hens furthward shall kepe nor favour nor mayteyne eny common Tapster with in his house as servaunt or tenaunt, whiche is knowen for a misgoverned woman, upon payne of Xls. als often as any persone is so founden defectif."

If the meaning of the word "tapster" is the same as that of the present day, then it would appear that barmaids were known at a much earlier period than has yet been indicated.

H. W. K.

ALEXANDER INNES, D.D. (11 S. x. 29).—There is an interesting reference to this "past master in the arts of imposture" at p. 219 of the late W. P. Courtney's 'Secrets of our National Literature' (Constable), 1908. EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

ORLEBAR (11 S. x. 12).—This seems to be a place-name derived from the village of Orlingbury, co. Northants, but it must not be assumed that all the persons who took the name of "de Orlingbury" or "of Orlingbury" were originally related. A history of the village and manor will be found in Bridges's 'Northamptonshire.'

There is a pedigree of Orlebar of Hinwick, Beds, in Harvey's 'Hundred of Willey,' p. 392, which, however, does not go back beyond the seventeenth century. See also authorities cited in Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide.'

B. WHITEHEAD.

Temple.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRINT: DUKE OF WELLINGTON (11 S. x. 48).—In each of the nine volumes of 'Political Sketches, &c., by H. B.,' published by Thos. M'Lean, in the Carlton Club library, is a printed catalogue of the sketches with the names (a few omitted) pasted on a fly-leaf. The entry concerning the sketch in question is:—

350, 351. The Chancellor of the University of Oxford attended by Doctors of Civil Law.

1. — 2. Sir Henry Fane.—3. — 4. Lord Londonderry.—5. Sir Henry Hardinge.—6. Lord Hill.—7. Lord Fitzroy Somerset.—8. Hon. Mr. Bagot.—9. Duke of Wellington.

It will be seen that No. 1 (he with the lancer helmet) and No. 3 are not named.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset, raised to the peerage as Lord Raglan, died in the Crimea in 1855. Two numbers are given to the sketch because it occupies two pages. The underlining or italicizing of "Civil" I take to be a little jest in allusion to the fact that these Doctors of Civil Law are all soldiers. In this respect it is worth noting that sketch No. 313 (21 April, 1834) gives the Duke of Wellington in the gown of Chancellor of the University of Oxford. (He was chosen 29 January and installed 10 June, 1834.) In his right hand is a mace, in his left an academical square cap; his military boots (? spurred) appear under the gown, and behind him is a cannon. The title of the sketch is 'A Great Doctor of Cannon Law,' in capitals; but "Cannon" is in italic capitals, and the first N is crossed out. This also is a mild jest.

The following appears in 'An Illustrative Key to the Political Sketches of H. B., from No. 1 to No. 600,' London, published by Thomas M'Lean, 1841, p. 227:—

"CCCL & CCCLI.

"The Chancellor of the University of Oxford, attended by doctors of civil law ["civil" not underlined.] This is a faithful sketch of the procession at Oxford, on the installation of his Grace the Duke of Wellington into the office of Chancellor of that University. The Duke is attended by the Hon. Mr. Bagot, as his train-bearer, and followed by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Hill, Sir Henry Hardinge, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Sir Henry Fane."

The omissions are not noticed. H. B., of course, means John Doyle.

It was at the inauguration of the Duke as Chancellor in the Theatre of the University in 1834 that there was a scene of wild enthusiasm when a certain passage in the Newdigate Prize Poem by Joseph Arnould, of Wadham College, was delivered by the author. The subject of this poem was 'The Hospice of St. Bernard.' A description of

the scene by the late Sir John Mowbray is given in the late Sir William Frazer's 'Words on Wellington,' 1889, pp. 76, 175:—

"The Poet, standing in the rostrum, turned slightly to the left, in the direction of the Chancellor; and gave these lines with marked emphasis:

When on that field, where last the Eagle soared,
War's mightier Master wielded Britain's sword:
And the dark soul a World could scarce subdue
Bent to thy Genius, Chief of Waterloo!

bowing at the same time to the Duke.....

"The Undergraduates in the galleries rose to their feet, and for five minutes continued cheering; joined of course by the Masters on the floor of the Theatre: the ladies who were present waving their handkerchiefs. Then there was a pause: and the Poet endeavoured to go on.....During the whole of this scene the Duke sat like a Statue; apparently unmoved: after a time motioning to the Poet to continue."

Frazer quotes the lines from 'Oxford Prize Poems,' 1839. In my copy of the poems "down to the present time," 1836, the words "Chief" and "Waterloo" are in large capitals, while "Eagle," &c., do not begin with capitals.

I think that it is customary for an officer to wear a D.C.L. gown over his uniform when he receives the degree. I well remember seeing Lord Kitchener in his uniform with the gown over it when he was made a Doctor of Civil Law.

I believe that single H. B. sketches are of very small commercial value.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DEVICE ON ENCAUSTIC TILES (11 S. ix. 509; x. 33).—A long paper, illustrated with twenty-four plates, on 'The Uses and Teachings of Ancient Encaustic Tiles,' was contributed to the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society* in 1891 by the late Dr. Frank Renaud. It was afterwards reprinted for private circulation in folio.

C. W. SUTTON.

JUDITH COWPER: MRS. MADAN (11 S. x. 27).—Being nearly related to the Madan family, I found the late W. P. COURTNEY's article on this lady as full of interest as Mr. GRIFFITH appears to have found it, and after reading it, I took an early opportunity of consulting the MS. 28,101 at the British Museum, of which I had never previously heard. It is a good-sized volume, entirely in the handwriting of Mrs. Madan's third brother, Mr. Ashley Cowper, and among other things it contains no fewer than twenty-seven poems, some of considerable length, all of which are stated by the writer to have been composed by his sister. Among them are 'Abelard to Eloisa,' 'The Progress of

Poetry,' and the verses to Pope referred to at the above reference, all of them dated 1720, when the authoress was only 18. The first-mentioned contains 178 lines; the latter is clearly identical with MR. GRIFFITH'S MS. copy, containing exactly 90 lines, and it is said by Mr. Ashley Cowper to have been written by her in her copy of Pope's works.

I have never seen a copy of William Pattison's poems. He was only 23 when he died, and Pope said that Curll killed him by starving him; but it is stated in the 'D.N.B.' that he too wrote a letter from 'Abelard to Eloisa': indeed, Pope's 'Eloisa to Abelard' must have appeared like a challenge to every minor poet of that period to essay a reply from Abelard.

Shortly after Mrs. Madan's death in 1781 somebody discovered her 'Progress of Poetry,' and published it as a new poem. The following extracts from *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1783), vol. liii. part i. p. 152, refer to this, and also contain some useful notes as to the publication of some of her other poems:—

"'The Progress of Poetry,'
"by Mrs. Madan. 4to.

"The Editor of this 'master-piece' (as he justly styles it) of this late ingenious lady cries 'εὐρηκα' with much less reason than the sage of Samos, by pretending 'to introduce to the public notice' a poem of which the public were in possession probably before he was born; it having been inserted in a collection called 'The Flower Piece' as long ago as the year 1731, and since that date in the 'Poetical Calendar,' 1763, and other more recent publications. Instead, therefore, of dwelling longer on this not new (however excellent) performance, we will add a short account of the admired writer and some verses *de sa façon*, much less known.

"Miss Judith Cowper was born in 1702. She was eldest daughter of Spencer Cowper, Esq. (one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of King George I.) and niece to the Lord Chancellor of that name.....Miss Cowper distinguished herself in the literary world at the age of 18 by writing some Verses to the Memory of Mr. Hughes, in 1720, and others to Mr. Pope, which are prefixed to their Poems (Eng. Poets, vols. xxii. and xxxii.) and were justly admired. Her 'Epistle from Abelard to Eloisa' is also well known, having been frequently published. And her 'Progress of Poetry' (as has been said) first appeared in 1731.....Several smaller pieces, by Mrs. Madan, have been handed about in manuscript," &c.

The portrait of Mrs. Madan to which MR. GRIFFITH refers is in coloured crayons, measuring thirty inches by eighteen. It was the work of Charles Jervas ('D.N.B.'), an intimate friend of Pope, whose portrait by him, as well as those of Queen Caroline, Martha Blount, and Dean Swift, are now in the National Portrait Gallery. It has always

been in the possession of some member of the family, and is now the property of the Rev. Nigel Madan of Bleasby Hall, near Nottingham, and Hon. Canon of Southwell Cathedral.
ALAN STEWART.

SIGNS OF CADENCY (11 S. x. 50).—Mr. John E. Cussans, in his 'Handbook of Heraldry' (1882), p. 151, says:—

"It was not until the fourteenth century that cadency, as the word is now understood, became general, for although.....Edward I., before he was King, assumed a Label to mark his position towards his father, then living, we find in the Roll of Caerlaverock (A.D. 1300) the two systems, one of changing charges, the other of adopting marks of cadency, in vogue at one and the same time (Cott. MS. Calig., A. xviii., Brit. Mus.). Thus Englished by Thomas Wright:—

And the two brothers Basset likewise
Of whom the eldest bore thus:
Ermine, a red chief indented
Charged with three gold mullets,
The other with three shells.

And Maurice de Berkeley
Who was a partaker in this expedition
Had a banner red as blood
Crusilly with a white chevron
On which there was a blue label
Because his father was (fathers were?) living."

A. R. BAYLEY.

ALEXANDER SMITH'S 'DREAMTHORP' (11 S. ix. 450, 493; x. 33, 58).—5. This passage can be traced in Carlyle's 'Cromwell,' Part V., after Letter CXXXII. When Cromwell was received in London, 31 May, 1650, on returning from his campaign in Ireland, with "one wild tumult of salutation," he

"said, or is reported to have said, when some sycophantic person observed, 'What a crowd come out to see your Lordship's triumph!' 'Yes, but if it were to see me hanged, how many more would there be!'"

Carlyle gives as authorities—newspapers (in Kimber, p. 148); Whitlocke, p. 441.

DARTLAND.

"FELIX SUMMERLY" (11 S. x. 47).—I have

"Felix Summerly's Pleasure Excursions..... Eastern Counties, South Eastern, Brighton and South Coast, South Western, and London and North Western Railways." London, published at the 'Railway Chronicle' Offices.....1847."

R. B.—R.

TRANSLATION OF THE LIFE OF M. DE RENTY (11 S. x. 49).—The translator of this, whose initials are E. S., is not improbably Sir Edward Sherburne, himself a Catholic. He was not knighted until 1682.

Oxford.

L. I. GUINEY.

Notes on Books.

Memories of my Youth. By George Haven Putnam. (Putnam's Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

MAJOR PUTNAM has done well in supplementing the delightful memoir of his father, a noble record of a noble life (reviewed by us on the 14th of December, 1912), by giving in this volume memories of his own youth from 1844 to 1865. These memories are based in part upon home letters and in part upon his memory of conversations with his father. He has now completed the seventh decade of his life, having been born at the paternal cottage in St. John's Wood in 1844.

His father was one of the first of the American publishers to invade England, and his American agency in Waterloo Place became a centre for American residents and for the not very large groups of Englishmen who were interested in American affairs. Major Putnam gives a pleasant description of the group of publishers of those days. It "included John Murray the second (Byron's Murray), and his son John the third (I have had the pleasure of continued personal association with John the fourth, and with his son, John the fifth, who ably continue the dynasty of this historic house); Richard Bentley, stalwart Tory and 'publisher to Her Majesty'; Francis Rivington, 'publisher for the Church'; Thomas Longman; Edward Moxon, the first publisher of Tennyson, and also publisher for Thomas Hood and Charles Lamb (Moxon, whom my father described as having a most attractive personality, married Emma Isola, the adopted daughter of Charles Lamb); Henry George Bohn, creator of the first 'libraries,' or uniformly printed series of books accepted as classics; George Smith, then a youngster amongst the bookmen, head of the firm of Smith & Elder, the publishers of *Cornhill*, from whose office Thackeray sallied forth for his famous journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Nicholas Trübner, a scholarly young German, who became known as the leading publisher of Oriental literature; and Daniel Macmillan, founder (with his younger brother Alexander) of a publishing firm which within a comparatively brief term of years has become one of the most important in Europe."

In June, 1847, in consequence of changes connected with the business arrangements in America, G. P. Putnam returned to New York, and founded the present firm of Putnam. He resided with his wife and family in the village of Stapleton, Staten Island, and among the guests during the earlier years there Major Putnam recalls Miss Bremer, the Swedish authoress; Susan Warner, the author of 'The Wide, Wide World'; and Wendell Phillips.

The author's second glimpse of England was in 1851, when he was seven years old, and his father took him to the opening of the Exhibition, where he heard Prince Albert deliver the address; he remembers "the sunshine breaking through the crystal glass and the treetops, and falling upon the uplifted heads of the dense crowd and upon the figure of the man speaking."

Among other early recollections was his seeing, in the following year, his father with "a tall, good-looking man in the dress of a naval officer.

'Haven,' said he, 'you want to remember this gentleman. He tells us that he has discovered a new people of whom, in the course of the next half-century, we shall hear a good deal.' The tall officer was Commodore Perry, who had been received by the Tycoon of Japan, and who had secured for the commerce of the United States privileges that had thus far been accorded to the representatives of no other nation. It proved, of course, impossible to refuse to Great Britain, France, and Germany facilities that had been conceded to the United States.... My father published Perry's account of his visit, which was in its way an epoch-marking book." A year or two later young Putnam "picked up" in his father's office Layard's 'Nineveh and Babylon,' the American edition of which was issued by his firm. Among the callers at the office was Cyrus Field, "whose imagination and persistence brought into existence the first Atlantic cable."

In 1857 a terrible financial crisis occurred in the States, when bank after bank suspended payment, and at the age of forty-three the elder Putnam had to begin his business life over again and to lay the foundations of a new business while supporting a large family. The old home was the property of Mrs. Putnam, it having been settled on her when there was no question of the solvency of the firm. She, however, insisted upon its being handed over to the creditors, "with the entire approval of her husband, although Mr. Mason, the assignee, told her that the house was hers by law and in equity."

In 1860 young Putnam was sent to Europe for his education. He studied first in Paris, and afterwards in Germany, and he gives many reminiscences of his life as a student. In 1861, while at Göttingen, he read in *The Times* of the disaster at Bull Run. This was looked upon by many as indicating the collapse of the United States as a nation, and his "German friends were not a little surprised that months after the battle the North was still proceeding with its preparations, and that the Northern leaders were in fact taking the ground that they had only 'just begun to fight.'" In December came to him the news of the boarding of the Trent, and in July of the following year (1862) his traps were packed and he was off to New York. As he passed the office of the *Herald* he saw on the poster, "A battle is now going on." By August he was with the army in the field, and for three years took part in the war. He gives a graphic account of his adventures. He thus lost the opportunity for a college training, which was to him a great deprivation, as he took a keen interest in literature and science. During the war he had to bear for two years exposure to the heat and the damp of the swamps of Louisiana—swamps in which nearly one-third of the 19th Army Corps lie buried. He had barely recovered from the series of swamp fevers before he was captured and had to endure five months of prison life. Notwithstanding all he had undergone, he found himself, on landing in New York, in fairly good condition, and he now remembers with satisfaction his being able in October, 1865, to register his name for his first legal vote. We agree with him that "he had fairly earned his citizenship."

We have much enjoyed these memories of Major Putnam's youth, and look forward to the account he promises of the years since 1865.

THE July *Edinburgh Review* is certainly not to be ranked with the less successful of the 448 numbers to which it forms the next accession. Dr. Horace Micheli's study of the working of the Referendum in Switzerland should command careful attention. It has an obvious bearing on present political controversy; but, more than that, it opens up consideration of a possible line of development which may carry the modern State on past the present plan of representative government. It may also rightly cause us to reflect on the effects produced by giving a sound education to the people as a whole; it seems clear that our own popular education being less sound than that of Switzerland forms one reason for anticipating that the Referendum would not at the present moment work so well with us as it does with the Swiss. Mr. Horace Bleackley—a name familiar to all readers of 'N. & Q.'—contributes a lively and well-considered article on Casanova, which, one is tempted to think, might suffice in the way of information about that worthy for all except professed students of the eighteenth century. The appearance of Mr. J. A. R. Marriott's able discussion of English diplomacy from 1853 to 1871 may prove to be well-timed beyond the expectations of its author. Mr. P. Amaury Talbot's paper on 'West African Religions' carries the weight belonging to first-hand observation—extended, sympathetic, and of scientific quality. It should not be missed by those interested in this study. Miss March Philipps in 'The Pirates of Algiers' has one of the most fascinating subjects in the history of the Mediterranean, and she does it justice. The pirates' reign is apt to seem matter of the remote past, but not only is the tablet at Sidi-Feneh, commemorating the French conquest of Algiers, dated 1830, but the writer tells us that her own grandfather used to relate the story of how he, as a young officer, helped the young wife of the English Consul at Tunis to escape from the pirates, by whom, if captured, she would have been sold into slavery. Signor Luigi Villari writes of the Roman Campagna in a way that will make the more romantic of its lovers sigh. Modern improvements are creeping over its immemorial loveliness, which will hardly be annihilated, but will certainly be changed. Mr. F. A. Wright's article on 'Greek Music' is delightful reading, and instructive too. But it is surely quaint to put Sophocles and Mendelssohn side by side; in fact, both musicians and classical scholars will find several points to quarrel over in the comparison Mr. Wright institutes between five selected Greek poets and five modern musicians. Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency is wholesomely admonitory in his paper on 'English Universities and National Life': he makes good suggestions too, but there are many obstacles to the carrying out of these which he does not tackle. Mr. Walter de la Mare contributes several pages of bright, sometimes far-fetched, comment on eight items of current literature. Of a French writer on the "English soul" he says: "As Drake shepherded the Armada, she shepherds th' English soul." Such brilliancy as this is just as cryptic as darkness.

THE new number of *The Quarterly Review* sets out with Dr. C. H. Turner's 'Study of Christian Origins in France and England'—a weighty piece of work concerned, naturally, to a great

extent, with the work of Duchesne. Mr. Rolleston's paper on 'Modern Forces in German Literature' contains an indictment of English men of letters and English publishers for carelessness in not providing thoroughgoing introductions to the study of the poets and novelists of this country and generation. We are ourselves of opinion that much may be said for letting this alone; however that may be, it is not a matter let alone in Germany, and from German judgments and interpretations, as well as from the original works themselves, Mr. Rolleston draws a highly interesting, though not entirely hopeful picture of the interplay of forces in German literature at the present moment. Mr. H. Stuart Jones's article on 'The Mysteries of Mithras' is one of the most interesting of this number—in particular, in the pages dealing with the part played by Stoic philosophy as a guide for thought no less than for conduct. Prof. George Forbes gives us a delightful biography of the late Sir David Gill. Mr. H. Dodwell treats the rather well-worn subject of the East India Company from the point of view made possible by the publication of new material, offering the present account as a continuation of the summary of the history of the Company before the Battle of Plassey given in the number of this Review for October last. Mr. Robert Steele's paper on 'Roger Bacon' ought to find many interested readers, especially in view of the fact that not many tolerably adequate accounts of him have till quite recently been available. Not least worthy of consideration among these articles is 'The Logic of Thought and the Logic of Science,' a study of the modern position of this department of philosophy by Mr. H. S. Shelton.

GRIFFIN RECORDS.—Mr. H. Griffin (care of Stokes & Cox, 75, Chancery Lane) writes that he has 100 MS. volumes relating to Griffin and Griffith families in which are also references to 500 other names in England and Wales. He would be glad to exchange notes with other genealogists.

Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

VERA desires to thank correspondent for reply re 'Rose Gwyn.'

DR. KRUEGER.—Probably an incorrect version of "crimine ab uno Disce omnes" (Virg., 'Æn.,' ii. 65).

H. N. E. ("Twas whispered in heaven").—For this riddle see 6 S. ix. 260; 7 S. ii. 253, 390; iii. 33, 73, 158; 9 S. vi. 85, 177.

DR. MAGRATH ("Troy weight for bread").—The latest reference for this in 'N. & Q.' is at 9 S. vii. 90—an article by COL. NICHOLSON. It has also been discussed at 8 S. x. 255, 278, 305, 338, 383, and at 4 S. ix. 447, 514.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 241.

NOTES:—A Source of Massinger's 'Parliament of Love,' 101.—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal,' 102.—Statutes and Memorials in the British Isles, 103.—Hugh Peters: Post-Restoration Satires, 105.—Printers' Phrases—Reference to 'Chevy Chase'—Murderer reprieved by Marriage—"Huckleberry"—Monthly Catalogue, 1714-17, 106.—Servian Terms: "Narodna Obrana" and "Samouprava," 107.

QUERIES:—'Jackdaw of Rheims'—Thirteenth-Century Dyers' Ordinance—Sir William Temple on Huniades—Bombay as a Surname—Patagonian Theatre, Exeter Change, 107.—Clapping and Hissing—Byroniana—Jesuit's Hiding-Place—G. Quinton—Old Etonians—Sir Richard Eyles—Story of 'Bull and Poker'—Oldboy: Artemisia—Ear Burning—Power Family, 108.—Crimean War Banquet: Memorial Tablecloth—Medallion Legends—"Bell and Horns," Brompton—Dr. Allen, 1079, 109.—Fenwick—Wool-Gathering Stick—Biographical Information Wanted—Thomas Leggett—Joseph Carne, 110.

REPLIES:—Wall-Papers, 110.—Heart-Burial, 111.—Lesceline de Verdon, 112.—"Condamine"—52, Newgate Street: a Sculptured Stone—"The Broad Arrow"—Greek Newspaper published in London, 114.—Library Wanted—Wreck of the Jane, Duchess of Gordon—Penmon Priory—Titmarsh—Westminster School—Usher—Ralph Carr—Robert Clayton, 115.—Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer—Voyage of the Providence—Dedication of Rosland's 'Cyrano'—Liberalism, 116.—Johnson's Copies of Burton's 'Anatomy'—Wills at St. Paul's—Authors Wanted: 'Hands All Round'—"Annandale Beef-stand"—Moses Franks—"The Manchester Marine," 117.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Survey of London: St. Giles-in-the-Fields'—'Book-Auction Records'—'Book-Prices Current'—'Yorkshire Archaeological Journal'—Reviews and Magazines.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Notes.

A SOURCE OF MASSINGER'S
'PARLIAMENT OF LOVE.'

THE plot of 'The Parliament of Love,' as of many of Massinger's plays, is constructed of materials derived from various sources.

Dr. Koeppl has pointed out that for its central idea, the institution of a court or Parliament of Love for hearing the complaints and redressing the grievances of lovers, the dramatist was indebted to the 'Aresta Amorum' of Martial d'Auvergne; and another conspicuous feature, common to this play and Webster and Rowley's 'A Cure for a Cuckold'—the story of the lover commanded by his mistress to kill his dearest friend—was doubtless borrowed from Mars-ton's 'Dutch Courtesan.'

But a further unmistakable source of the plot has been overlooked. The character of Clarindore, the "wild courtier" of Massinger's play, is clearly modelled upon that of Tharsalio, the "impetuous wooer" of Chapman's comedy 'The Widow's Tears.'

The conduct of the courtship scenes in these two plays is almost exactly the same,

Massinger not only reproducing incidents, but also echoing words and phrases from his predecessor's play. How closely the scenes connected with Clarindore's wooing of Bellisant in 'The Parliament of Love' were founded upon Tharsalio's wooing of the Countess Eudora in 'The Widow's Tears' may be seen in the following comparison of the two plays.

The Widow's Tears.—Tharsalio announces to Lysander and Cynthia, and their son Hylus, his intention of marrying the Countess Eudora, whom he had previously served as a page. In spite of the Countess's vow of perpetual widowhood, he is, he says, "assured of his speed"; he will show them "with what facility he will win her." Lysander, incredulous, mockingly observes that this is "a good pleasant dream." Tharsalio leaves them, calling upon Confidence to

Command her servant deities, Love and Fortune,
To second my attempts for this great Lady.

The Parliament of Love.—Clarindore, Montrose, Perigot, and Novall discuss the "noble lady" Bellisant. The three latter agree that she is so proud and unapproachable that it is useless to attempt to gain her favour. Clarindore taunts them with their "fainting spirits"; he is confident that he can win her for his mistress. Perigot asks him if he is "talking in his sleep." Clarindore then wagers that within a month he will make Bellisant yield to him, and leaves his companions, exclaiming:—

Love, blind archer, aid me!

The Widow's Tears.—Tharsalio forces himself into the Countess's presence, notwithstanding that she is engaged in conversation with three great noblemen who have come to pay their addresses, and boldly woos her. She angrily bids him begone, or she will have him "tost in blankets," and, on his refusing to obey, bids her ushers "quit the house of him, by th' head and shoulders." If he dares to come again, they are charged to shut the doors upon him. He leaves, raging at his reception:—

Hell and the Furies take this vile encounter!

The Parliament of Love.—Clarindore gains access to the presence of Bellisant in spite of the fact that her woman (the supposed Callista, but in reality Beaupré, Clarindore's wife) has been "charged not to admit a visitant." Immediately Bellisant approaches he makes violent love to her, and endeavours to force a kiss from her. She repels his advances with contempt, and bids her servants "... thrust him headlong out of doors, and see He never more pass my threshold.

He leaves, bitterly reviling himself for his failure :—

...all hell's fires light on the proverb
That says "Faint heart."

The Widow's Tears.—Tharsalio endeavours to conceal his ill-success from Lysander, but finds that he has already got wind of it. "What, blanketed?" exclaims Lysander. "O the Gods! spurn'd out by grooms like a base Bisogno? thrust out by th' head and shoulders?" Both he and Cynthia his wife bait Tharsalio unmercifully, Cynthia sarcastically congratulating him upon the easy conquest he has made. "The whelp and all!" exclaims the mortified Tharsalio, as Hylus, too, adds a gibe at his expense.

He next goes to the pandress Arsace for assistance in his designs. She and her servant Tomasin have also heard the news, and they likewise jeer at him. Arsace asks the servant in his presence whether they had not already heard of the success of his suit :—

Arsace. Did not one of the Countess's serving-men tell us that this Gentleman was sped?

Tom. That he did, and how her honour grac'd and entertained him in a very familiar manner.

Arsace. And brought him downstairs herself.

Tom. Ay, forsooth, and commanded her men to bear him out of doors.

Arsace. Nay more, that he had already possessed her sheets.

Tom. No indeed, Mistress, 'twas her blankets. Tharsalio angrily kicks Tomasin out of the room.

The Parliament of Love.—On Clarindore's return from his interview with Bellisant, his friends Novall and Perigot, hearing of his reception, resolve to make merry at his expense. On his entrance, melancholy and taciturn, Perigot mockingly suggests that his silence must be due to pride at his success, and Novall greets him with :—

We gratulate
Though we pay for 't, your happy entrance to
The certain favours, nay the sure possession
Of madam Bellisant.

Upon which Clarindore exclaims, aside :—

The young whelp too!

Amongst other sarcastic pleasantries Novall observes :—

I have heard that Bellisant was so taken with
Your manly courage, that she straight prepared
you

A sumptuous banquet.

"Yet," interposes Perigot,

his enemies

Report it was a blanket.

"She show'd him her chamber too," says Novall; and Perigot adds that, whilst she was doing so,

Against her will, her most unmannerly grooms,
For so 'tis rumour'd, took him by the shoulders
And thrust him out of doors.

Clarindore, in a transport of rage, pulls the nose of one, kicks the other, and makes his exit.

The Widow's Tears.—Tharsalio gives Arsace a jewel to present to the Countess, and Arsace, thus provided, gains admittance to her, and, as a means of arousing her interest in Tharsalio, tells her that he is a dangerous profligate and of his reputation amongst courtesans. By bribing the ushers, who have been "charg'd to bar his entrance," Tharsalio again manages to obtain an interview with the Countess. This time her anger at his boldness gradually gives place to admiration. She yields to his suit, and consents to marry him.

The Parliament of Love.—Clarindore's first interview with Bellisant is contrived by giving Beaupré a purse as an inducement to admit him. He instructs her always to praise him to her mistress, and to tell her how many women are mad for his love and of his notorious reputation for profligacy. In spite of his first repulse, he seeks and obtains a further interview with Bellisant.

On this occasion his passionate protestations of his affection, and of his deep repentance for his previous outrageous behaviour, coupled with a threat to kill himself if she refuses, induce her to surrender herself to him, or rather to pretend to surrender, for Massinger here introduces a fresh development of his plot in the shape of a repetition of the ruse by means of which Shakespeare's Helena reclaims her husband in 'All's Well that Ends Well.' H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

SIR JOHN GILBERT, J. F. SMITH, AND
'THE LONDON JOURNAL.'

(See 11 S. vii. 221, 276, 375; viii. 121, 142.)

I THOUGHT I had finished with Smith, but quite lately I have been lent a little volume of the greatest interest to those who can recollect the times—literary, artistic, and Bohemian—it concerns itself with, namely, about fifty years after 1837. In this I find the following :—

"'Cassell's History of England' had just commenced publication in weekly numbers. J. F. Smith, a very popular writer of fiction, had been contributing to *The London Journal* the 'Lives of the Queens of England,' and probably for that reason he was engaged to write the 'History.' This was by no means a happy arrangement. Smith was not sufficiently industrious to make any subject a study; his eagerness

to describe dramatic situations was likely to carry him away from dry historical fact into the realms of fancy; and—a matter of more importance from a printer's point of view—his delivery of 'copy' was uncertain. After a brief period, therefore, the work was placed in more competent hands, William Howitt having undertaken at a short notice to continue it."

The title of the book in which I found this is "A Few Personal Recollections by an Old Printer. London. Printed for Private Circulation. 1896."

The author tells me that he knew Smith, and that he dyed his hair black. It certainly looks very black in his portrait. (See viii. 143, col. 2.) That he was somewhat deaf may account for his apparent want of sociability (see vii. 223); and that he was never overburdened with cash seems to give the keynote of his object in emigrating to the United States.

Having been through *The London Journal* again, I observed two facts which had previously escaped me. I notice that to 'Stanfield Hall' (11 May, 1850) Smith puts "author of 'The Jesuit,' 'Robin Goodfellow,' &c.," and to the first chapter of 'The Will and the Way,' "author of 'The Jesuit,' 'The Prelate,' &c." I have not been able to find any novel with the title 'Robin Goodfellow.' It may have been a play, but I find none with that title during Smith's time in any of the lists, nor has your able contributor and all-round expert on the subject of actors and the stage, MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, any note of a play with that name in the years in question.* With the anonymous novel simply entitled 'The Prelate' I have been more fortunate, as I think I have clearly identified it. In the Index to 'The London Catalogue 1816-51,' at p. 126, I find 'The Prelate, a Tale of the Church.' On referring to the 'Catalogue' itself, I find "The Prelate, a Tale of the Church. By the Rev. S. Smith. 2 vols. 12. 1s. Boone," publisher. 'The London Catalogue' gives no dates.

On looking at 'The English Catalogue, 1835-62, I cannot find the book at all, but the 'Index of Subjects, 1837-56,' p. 214,

* Since this note was in type MR. DOUGLAS has directed my attention to the following from an old newspaper:—

"In 1830, while attached to the company of Smith, of the Norwich circuit, Miss Noel married Mr. Henry Marston, the bride being given away by the 'heavy man' of the troupe, who was the manager's son Mr. J. F. Smith, subsequently author of 'Stanfield Hall.'"

I am glad to be able to add this, as it is something in Smith's favour.

has "The Prelate. By the Rev. C. S. Smith, &c. 1840." There was clearly something wrong about the book, as it is not under C. S. Smith. The date enabled me to look for reviews. *The Literary Gazette*, I found, had no index! *The Athenæum*, however, has an index, and by that I find a review on 11 July, 1840, p. 554, which says:—

"It is impossible to speak of this fiction without adverting to the unworthy trick by which, in advertising it, an attempt was made to foist it on the public as a tale by the author of 'Peter Plymley's Letters.' 'The Prelate' needed no such quackery."

What I consider a further confirmation is that I find that most of the characters in 'The Prelate' have names the same as those used by Smith in *The London Journal*. This makes two novels identified, so that if another is found, Vizetelly's remark (11 S. vii. 221) may be justifiable. I have now come to the conclusion that the less we know of Smith's private life the better.

I wish to ask your readers to erase the name of Stiff (viii. 122, par. 3), and substitute the name of the second proprietor of *The London Journal*—W. S. Johnson.

RALPH THOMAS.

(To be continued.)

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 381; iii. 22, 222, 421; iv. 181, 361; v. 62, 143, 481; vi. 4, 284, 343; vii. 64, 144, 175, 263, 343, 442; viii. 4, 82, 183, 285, 382, 444; ix. 65, 164, 384, 464.)

RELIGIOUS LEADERS: PREACHERS, THEOLOGICALS, &c. (continued).

WILLIAM CAREY.

Kettering, Northants.—On 22 July, 1909, a bronze plate, fixed to a stone setting, was unveiled in front of the house in which the Baptist Missionary Society was inaugurated in 1792. The house is now owned by Mr. J. T. Stockburn J.P., who readily gave his consent. The plate was designed by Mr. R. J. Williams of Kettering, and was unveiled by the Rev. J. B. Myers, Home Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. It bears the following inscription:

In this house on October 2nd, 1792, a meeting was held to form a society for propagating the Gospel among the heathen, and 13l. 2s. 6d. was contributed for that purpose. Andrew Fuller was elected Secretary, and Reynold Hogg, Treasurer. William Carey, to whose sermon at

Nottingham, in May of the same year, the movement was due, embarked for India on June 13th, 1793. This meeting marks the founding of the Baptist Missionary Society, and the inauguration of modern Foreign Missions.

On the lower part of the stonework is carved Carey's famous motto: "Expect great things from God: attempt great things for God."

In the Carey Memorial Church, opened in October, 1912, is a stained-glass window containing a medallion portrait of Carey and the following inscription:—

William Carey, D.D.
Born Paulerspury 1761. Died Serampore, Bengal, 1834.

Founder of Modern Missions.
A Northamptonshire Shoemaker, Baptist Pastor, First Missionary of the Baptist Missionary Society, Professor of Oriental Languages, Government Translator, and Author of many Versions of the Scriptures in Indian languages.

Moulton, Northants.—On the wall of the Baptist Chapel, at the back of the pulpit, is a marble tablet inscribed as follows:—

This Tablet
is erected to the memory of
Wm. Carey, D.D.,
who was
the honoured founder of
this place of worship,
and who for four years was
the devoted pastor of this church.
He afterwards
became the Evangelist of India,
Professor of Sanscrit
in the College of Fort William,
and the Father of
Modern Missions.

He died at Serampore, June 9th, 1834,
aged 72 years.

Leicester.—On the wall beside the pulpit of Belvoir Street Baptist Chapel a tablet is thus inscribed:—

In memory of
the Rev. William Carey, D.D.,
who entered on his work
as Pastor of this Church A.D. MDCCCLXXXIX.
and left his native country
as a Missionary to India A.D. MDCCXCIII.
where he rose to the highest eminence
as an Oriental Scholar.
Devoted to the ministry of the Gospel among the
heathen
he was chiefly engaged
in the translation of the Sacred Scriptures
into the various dialects of the East;
and became Professor
of the Sanscrit, Bengali, and Mahratta languages.
He was distinguished by elevated piety
indomitable perseverance and disinterested bene-
volence,
and having built for himself,
by his vast attainments and great labours,
a bright and imperishable monument,
died at Serampore 19 June MDCCCXXXIV.
aged LXXII years.
"Attempt great things, expect great things."

Paulerspury, Northants.—In 1885 a brass plate was fixed inside the church porch. It is very near the head of the grave of Carey's father, and is thus inscribed:—

To the Glory of God
and in
Memory of Dr. Wm. Carey,
Missionary and Orientalist,
who was born at Paulerspury, Aug. 17th, 1761,
and died at Serampore, India,
June 9th, 1834.
The remains of his father Edmund Carey
lie near this spot.

The headstone on Edmund Carey's grave was renovated at the same time and the inscription recut. The whole work was executed at the cost of Mr. E. S. Robinson of Bristol.

Hackleton, Northants.—The Baptist Chapel was rebuilt in 1887 as a memorial to Dr. Carey. A tablet on the front of the building is thus inscribed:—

This Chapel was built to the glory of God in memory of Dr. Carey, the Father of Modern Missions to the heathen, and one of the Founders and the first Missionary of the Baptist Missionary Society. He toiled as a shoemaker, was converted to God, and preached his first sermon in this Village.

A Baptist Church existed at Hackleton so far back as 1781, and its 133rd anniversary was celebrated in May last.

Calcutta, India.—In 1842, eight years after the death of Carey, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India decided by resolution to place

"a marble bust to his memory in the Society's new apartments at the Metcalfe Hall, there to remain a lasting testimony to the pure and disinterested zeal and labours of so illustrious a character."

The bust was duly sculptured by Lough, and shows forth to this day "the veneration in which the name of the illustrious founder of the Society is held."

Serampore, India.—Dr. Carey's remains were interred in the Baptist Mission burial-ground. His grave is marked by a plain slab of stone, bearing merely his name and the dates of his birth and death. At the head of the grave is a large square memorial surmounted by a dome supported by four pillars. This monument commemorates Carey's three successive wives, and also contains the following laconic inscription to his own memory, placed there in accordance with the instructions given in his will:—

William Carey.
Born August 17, 1761,
Died June 9, 1834.

"A wretched, poor, and helpless worm,
On Thy kind arms I fall."

CANON HAIG BROWN.

Godalming.—In front of the chapel of the Charterhouse School is placed a statue of Canon Haig Brown. It was set up by the subscriptions of past and present Carthusians during the Canon's lifetime. The beloved head master is represented seated and in his academic gown, and holding in his right hand a small model of the school chapel. The pedestal contains the following inscription:

William Haig Brown
Head master 1864-1897.
Sapientia ædificabitur
Domus
et prudentia roborabitur.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

HUGH PETERS: POST-RESTORATION SATIRES AND PORTRAITS.

(See 11 S. vi. 221, 263, 301, 463; vii. 4, 33, 45, 84, 123, 163; viii. 430, 461.)

THE post-Restoration satires about Peters have been the subject of much hostile comment, a great deal of which is justified; but the hitherto received inference, that they were uniformly the work of Peters's enemies, is erroneous. With the exception of satirical ballads, they were all the work of Peters's quondam supporters, and were published partly in order to prove a loyalty that was more than doubtful; and, in one case at least, to divert the attention of those sent to search for the fraudulent 'Speeches and Prayers' and other seditious tracts which the same publishers were secretly dispersing to another class of customer.

The most important of these satirical books is the 'Tales and Jests of Mr. Hugh Peters,' a copy of the first edition of which is in the Dyce and Forster Library at South Kensington Museum. The title-page of this edition runs:—

"The Tales and Jests of Mr. Hugh Peters. Collected into one volume. Published by one that hath formerly been conversant with the author in his life time, and dedicated to Mr. John Goodwin and Phillip Nye. Together with his sentence and the manner of his execution. London. Printed for S. D., and are to be sold by most of the booksellers in London. 1660."

The dedication is also initialled "S. D." The book contains 59 tales, and consists of 32 pp. Many of the tales have been taken haphazard from Royalist Mercuries and satires, and all are most inaccurately told.

The rest consist of mere gossip, but I do not think there is one in the book that can be traced to any ancient jest-book. In later editions of this book ('Mr. Peters, his Figaryes,' &c.) 'Scoggin's Jests' and other outside sources were freely drawn upon in order to increase the number of tales, with the result that the book became even more worthless.

"S. D." was the Simon Dover of 'Speeches and Prayers' fame, and it is tolerably clear that the book was published by him in order to divert attention from himself as the printer of that fraud.

In like manner George Horton, the publisher of the various Anabaptist "Scouts," which attacked Cromwell, issued on 2 Sept., 1660, 'The Speech and Confession of Hugh Peters,' &c., and many similar tracts of the same class. This contained the first biography of Peters, and was merely abusive fiction from end to end.

There are at South Kensington two portraits of Peters which I believe to be unique. The first is prefixed to—but no part of—the Dyce and Forster copy of the 'Speeches and Prayers,' and is a half-length engraving of Peters, clad on one side in full armour, in reference to his share in the Irish massacres, and on the other in a gown, as a preacher. He carries a standard with "L. L. L." on it (Lords, Lawyers, and Levites—the three classes he would have had destroyed). The following inscription is underneath:—

"Magister Hugo Peters, Clericus, Olivero Cromwellio a consiliis tam Ecclesiasticis quam civilibus intimis, religionis et Ecclesie Anglicane persecutor, Caroli I. Regis Proditor, Anabaptistarum, Quackerorum, Independentium, Chiliarum, eorumdemq. dogmatum patronus. Vir Insignis Malitiæ et Atheus."

The probable date is 1660. It may be Dutch. There is another engraving in the same volume depicting Peters presenting some Dutch petitioners to Thurloe.

The same volume also contains (among all other and better-known satirical portraits) a small half-length engraving of Peters, with the printer's name "Peter Cole" at the foot, and the legend "Æt. 57." This, therefore, seems to have been published in 1656, and may have been prefixed to the "recantation" Peters was said to be about to publish with regard to the scandalous events of that year. It is the original of the engraving of Peters prefixed to the 'Dying Father's Legacy' in 1660, on which the legend runs: "Ætatis suæ 61." I believe this copy (which is accompanied

by the later prints) has not before been noticed.

The Cambridge portrait of Peters was reproduced recently by Dr. John Willcock in his 'Sir Henry Vane the Younger.'

J. B. WILLIAMS.

PRINTERS' PHRASES: "SET," "DISTRIBUTE," "CORRECT."—The 'N.E.D.' gives 1683 as the earliest instance of the word *distribute* with reference to distribution of type. See Cyril Tourneur's 'Funerall Poeme' on Sir Fra. Vere, 1609, c. iv. :—

That, when the *thunder* of a hottie *Alarme*
Hath cald him *sodainly* from *sleepe* to *arme*,
Vpon the *instant* of his *waking*, hee
Did with such *life*, and *quicke dexteritie*,
His troupes *direct*, the seruice *execute*,
As practis'd Printers *Sett* and *Distribute*
Their Letters: And more *perfectly effected*,
For what he did was not to be *corrected*.

I have ventured to amend the faulty punctuation; otherwise, the copy follows the original.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

REFERENCE TO 'CHEVY CHASE.'—The following late testimony to the popularity of the ballad of 'Chevy Chase' has, perhaps, not yet been noticed. In

"A Scourge for Paper-Persecutors, or Papers Complaint, compil'd in ruthfull Rimes, Against the Paper-spyers of these Times. by [ohn]. D[avies]. With A Continued Inquisition against Paper-Persecutors. By A. H. Printed at London for H. H. and G. G. and are to be sold at the Flower Deluce in Popes-head Alley, 1624," quarto (Bodl. Malone 296),

occur these lines at verse 67 of the 'Continued Inquisition':—

As in North-Villages, where every line
Of *Plumpton Parke* is held a worke *divine*.
If o're the Chymney they some Ballads have
Of Chevy-Chase, or of some branded slave
Hang'd at Tyborne, they their Mattins make it,
And Vespers too, and for the Bible take it.

The 'Continued Inquisition' is ascribed by Wood ('Fasti,' ed. Bliss, i. 245) to Abraham Hartwell.

H. SELLERS.

MURDERER REPRIEVED BY MARRIAGE. (See 11 S. v. 18, 136.)—A couple of years ago there was a discussion in 'N. & Q.' on this subject. Perhaps this cutting from a Western paper, *The Edmonton Journal*, may be of interest. It relates to a Saskatchewan murder case. Whether the law in the Austrian province of Galicia is as alleged I cannot say, but here is a twentieth-century illustration of the belief:—

"PRINCE ALBERT, June 24.—A double execution will take place here on Thursday, July 16, if the sentence of death passed upon Anton

Drewnick and John Peter Hanson some time ago is carried out. So far no intimation has been received here of a commutation of sentence in either case.

"Drewnick, who is 20 years of age, also was sentenced to die for the murder of a compatriot on the railway at Peterson last winter. A pathetic incident connected with his incarceration occurred when the condemned man's sister, who resides in another part of the province, came to see him at the jail here and requested that he be given his freedom, as she had found him a wife. It seems that it is the custom in their native Galicia that if a man under sentence of death can obtain a wife he can also obtain his freedom. Drewnick's sister apparently complied with the letter of the law as it obtains in her own home land, and brought the news here that she had been successful in securing a woman who had consented to become the wife of her brother. Naturally, she was shocked upon arrival to learn that the custom of her native country did not extend to the Dominion.

"No petition has yet been circulated for Drewnick's reprieve, although an application for clemency has been forwarded to the minister of justice, according to C. E. Gregory, K.C., who defended the condemned man at his trial at Humboldt. So far no reply has been received in the city."

PERCY A. McELWAIN.

Edmonton, Alberta.

"HUCKLEBERRY."—The 'N.E.D.' ascribes this word to the United States. It seems, nevertheless, to be of English origin, as shown by the following passage from Chamberlayne's 'Present State of Great Britain':

"Here is great Plenty of excellent Fruit. Fields, Woods, and Hedges are stored with Apples, Pears,.....Blackberries, Huckleberries, Dewberries, Elderberries, Services, and the like."

My copy is the 22nd ed., 1708, but doubtless the passage is in earlier editions. The fruit intended is that of *Vaccinium myrtillus*, the bilberry or whortleberry. If, as is conjectured, "huckleberry" is a corruption of "whortleberry," it seems that we cannot ascribe the corruption to America.

J. S.

Westminster.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE, 1714-17.—Prof. Arber in his reprint of the Term Catalogues from 1668 to 1711 has called attention to their importance as an index to the life and thought of the period. This importance is fully shared by the Monthly Catalogue which Bernard Lintott began to publish in May, 1714. The only copies known to Messrs. Growell and Eames when they published their 'Three Centuries of English Book-Trade Bibliography' in 1903 were the first eight parts represented in the British Museum. The periodical, however, continued to appear for at least three years more. The London Library possesses the

first three years—to April, 1717. The Reform Club Library has a copy containing the numbers for May, June, September, and October, 1717, but wanting those for January, February, July, and August, 1717. This copy has a title-page which runs:—

"A | catalogue | of all | books, | sermons, | and | pamphlets, | publish'd in May 1714, | and in every month to this time. | To be continued monthly. | Price 3d. each month. || London: | Printed for Bernard Lintott, | between the Temple-Gates in Fleetstreet."

There is no date. With vol. ii., Nos. 6 and 7 (Oct.–Nov., 1715), two numbers began to appear together, the price being 6d., with the exception of the number for September–October, 1716, when it was 4d. It would be interesting to learn whether other copies of the later numbers are in existence.

E. G. T.

SERVIAN TERMS: "NARODNA OBRANA" AND "SAMOUPRAVA."—It may be desirable at the present moment to record and interpret the sense and signification of two Servian terms now frequently met with in our daily newspapers, viz.: (1) "Narodna Obrana," i.e. National Defence; (2) "Samouprava," i.e. Autonomy, or Home Rule. (Observe: "Obrana," not "Okрана," as now and then misprinted.) H. KREBS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'THE JACKDAW OF RHEIMS.'—'The Jackdaw of Rheims' is still sufficiently popular to make its pedigree of some general interest. In a letter dated 29 April, 1837, Mr. Barham says:—

"I have no time to do more for this number [of *Bentley's Miscellany*] than scratch off a doggerel version of an old Catholic legend that I picked up out of a High Dutch author."

That the original of his poem is of a very respectable age there is no doubt, as the story, wanting in no material detail—"fluere ab alis sponte remiges plumæ" and "itur in nidum Interque paleas sordidatus elucet Tandem repertus Annulus"—is to be found in 'Pia Hilaria R. P. Angelini Gazæi e Societate Jesu a Trebatii,' of which I have a copy of the second edition, issued by the Plantin Press in 1629. The title of this Latin metrical version (pp. 72–5) is 'Coruus ob furtum occultum anathemate percussus contabescit; solutus deinde reuiuiscit. Ex

lib. de Viris illust. Ord. Cistert.' I should be very glad if any of your readers could furnish the references to a still earlier version of this well-known Ingoldsby legend, which seems to be associated with the annals of the Cistercian Order. D. A. CRUSE, Librarian.

Leeds Library, Commercial Street, Leeds.

[W. E. A. A(xon) referred to Angelinus Gazeus at 5 S. i. 516. Other parallels are mentioned at 4 S. i. 577; ii. 21.]

THIRTEENTH-CENTURY DYERS' ORDINANCE.—The 'Liber Custumarum' (Rolls Series, i. 121 *et seq.*) contains some ordinances agreed upon by the civic authorities and the representatives of the cloth-working gilds in London in 1298. Among them is one forbidding, under pain of a fine, "qe nul teynturer qe teynt burnetz blus, et autres manere de colours, ne teygne blecche ne taune." It appears from this ordinance that "burnet" had become the name of a particular kind of cloth, not necessarily of a brown colour. "Blecche" may be either a corruption of "black," or may be "bleach," i.e., white (see 'O.E.D.' s.v. 'Bleche'). 'O.E.D.' s.v. 'Burnet,' quotes "blak bornet," c. 1325. Can any reader suggest what was the gravamen of the abuse which this ordinance was passed to prevent?

G. R. Y. R.

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE ON HUNIADÉS.—According to Miss Hannah Brand, Sir William stated somewhere that Huniades "was one of the three worthies who deserved a crown without wearing one" ('Huniades; or, The Siege of Belgrade,' Norwich, 1798). Could some kind reader supply the exact reference in Sir William's writings?

L. L. K.

BOMBAY AS A SURNAME.—I have been told that there are, or were, families named Bombay. For any instances I should be greatly obliged.

J. A. ALBRECHT.

THE PATAGONIAN THEATRE, EXETER CHANGE, STRAND.—Will some reader kindly inform me how long this additional attraction to Exeter Change existed? It was only a winter house, and I have records of it during 1777 and 1778. There were box and pit seats, at three and two shillings respectively; and the entertainment, although largely musical, included in season a pantomime. Presumably, it was situated in the large supper room of the Change. Were any play-bills issued? I cannot trace any in the Lysons Collectanea at the B.M.

ALEX. ABRAHAMS.

CLAPPING AND HISSING.—Was there ever a time when hissing and clapping the hands were both equally signs of disapprobation? If so, what was the date? The Romans, I believe, made clapping a *plaudite*; but Job, in his parable to his three friends and counsellors, says of the rich and wicked man: "Men shall clap their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place."

It is quite evident that here both actions signify the same emotion. A writer of the sixteenth century, whose thoughts were possibly coloured by this Biblical quotation, also wrote:—

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace,
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chase.

It would be interesting to learn when the significance of these two actions diverged.

CHAS. KING.

BYRONIANA.—Who wrote 'Gordon, a Tale: a Poetical Review of Don Juan,' London, printed (by J. G. Barnard, 57, Skinner Street) for T. & J. Allman, Prince's Street, Hanover Square, 1821, 8vo, pp. 79?
J. M. BULLOCH.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

STORY OF A JESUIT'S HIDING-PLACE.—Among the Jesuits that were hunted down in the early seventeenth century, is any one known to have hidden in a lady's bedroom, which the officers modestly would not search?
BON A. F. BOURGEOIS.

G. QUINTON, 1801-3.—Was he a water-colour artist? or did he execute aquatints? I have some very curious pictures of Bury St. Edmunds signed by him.

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berkshire.

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following: (1) Chute, Thomas Wiggett, admitted 3 May, 1763, left 1769. (2) Clarke, George, admitted 28 June, 1755, left 1758. (3) Clive, William, admitted 1 Sept., 1760, left 1761. (4) Clough, Edward, of Llanowell, Denbigh, admitted 1751, left 1756. (5) Collier, Charles, admitted 18 Jan., 1762, left 1772. (6) Colthurst, William, admitted 18 April, 1763, left 1770. (7) Constant, Wilhelm, admitted 5 June, 1760, left 1764. (8) Conyers, Henry John, of Copt Hall, Essex, admitted 1784, left 1797. (9) Cook, George, admitted 28 Feb., 1757, left 1763. (10) Cook, William, of Eton, admitted 1753, left 1765. (11) Cooke, Thomas, admitted 15 Jan., 1761, left 1765. (12) Cooper, George, admitted 24 July, 1754, left 1756.

R. A. A.-L.

SIR RICHARD (?) EYLES, BART.—At a meeting of the Corporation of Harvard College held 6 April, 1741, it was voted:—

"That the Pres^t be desir'd to give the Thanks of the Corporation to Henry Newman of London Esq', for the Information he gives us by Dr Colman, of some Prospect there is, of our obtaining a part of the Library of Sir Richard Eyles Bart. which he is about to bestow upon Dissenters, & pray him to continue his good Offices to the College, & particularly in that Affair."

Henry Newman, who graduated from Harvard in 1687, had settled in London; while the Rev. Benjamin Colman, who graduated from Harvard in 1692, was a Boston clergyman. But who was "Sir Richard Eyles, Bart."? According to G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage,' v. 22, Francis Eyles was created a baronet 1 Dec., 1714, died in 1716, and was succeeded by his son Sir John Eyles, who died in 1745. Presumably, therefore, "Sir Richard Eyles" was a mistake for Sir John Eyles. Can any one give me information in regard to Sir John Eyles's library?

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

1. **THE STORY OF 'BULL AND POKER.'**—In an unpublished letter to Horace Walpole, dated 10 August, 1757, Gray writes: "If you see Garrick, do not fail to make him tell you the story of 'Bull and Poker.'" Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me whether this story has anywhere been recorded?

2. **OLDBOY: ARTEMISIA.**—In what plays are these characters?

PAGET TOYNBEE.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks.

FOLK-LORE: EAR BURNING.—It is a common superstition in the West of England that if two people are talking about a third person the ears of the latter will burn: "The right ear for rag, the left ear for brag." But I have just heard an interesting addition to this superstition. It is to the effect that if the owner of the ear which is burning pinches that organ, the person who is the cause of the burning will at once bite his (or her) tongue. Is this addition peculiar to Devonshire?
W. G. WILLIS WATSON.
Exeter.

POWER FAMILY.—Can any reader inform me where a pedigree of the Power family of Clonmult, co. Cork, can be seen? also what connexion (if any) there is between them and the Waterford or Clashmore Powers? Where may I find details as to the murder of John Power, of Benvoy, Waterford, on 7 May, 1809?

J. J. PIPER.

Cintra Park, Upper Norwood, S.E.

CRIMEAN WAR BANQUET: A MEMORIAL TABLECLOTH.—I have in my possession a large damask tablecloth which was used at the banquet given in the City to celebrate the close of the Crimean War.

It has woven thereon the portraits of the generals, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and Florence Nightingale, the flags and trophies, and the names of the battles of the war. It was made by Messrs. W. Dewar, Son & Sons, Dunfermline and London. Some particulars of the banquet were published at the time, but I am unable to trace them in the press; neither can I trace the manufacturers, who might be able to give me some information. Could any of your readers help me in this direction?

H. GOLDHILL.

28, Gore Road, Victoria Park.

MEDALLIC LEGENDS. (See *ante*, pp. 28, 48, 68, 89.)—

108. Regit imperiis et fulmine.
109. Regum mensis arisque decorum.
110. Reddit et auget.
111. Redit idem.
112. Respondent intima quanto.
113. Servat terretque vicissim.
114. Servat mens cauta futurum.
115. Sua cuique ministrat.
116. Servat vigilantia regna.
117. Sub sole sub umbra virens.
118. Semper metit qui non evellit.
119. Sua circuit orbe fama.
120. Stat mutuis viribus.
121. Societatis bene unitæ.
122. Soles paritura serenos.
123. Secura duabus [ancoris].
124. Securius bellum pace dubia.
125. Spes super est sola spes ultimum solamen.
126. Sub hoc clypeo.
127. Sors omnis bene credita forti est.
128. Surgetque faventibus undis.
129. Subditis clemens.
130. Spes altera vitæ.
131. Solatur conscientia et finis.
132. Themis cum pace resurgit.
133. Tot sedes unica firmat.
134. Terret dum torret.
135. Territat et læsus.
136. Te toto orbe sequemur.
137. Tempore et loco.
138. Tantum calcaribus opus.
139. Unicus est specie.
140. Ut prosit et ornet.
141. Vincet dum protegit aras.
142. Vigili custode fugantur.
143. Victoriæ præmium libertas.
144. Vis imperio secunda benigno.

SLEUTH-HOUND.

THE OLD "BELL AND HORNS," BROMPTON, familiar to Dickens, is now closed, and scheduled for demolition. Any particulars of its history will be welcome.

J. ARDAGH.

DR. ALLEN, OB. 1579.—One Dr. Allen, a priest, landed at Bilbao with James Fitzmaurice Fitzgibbon in August, 1578, having sailed with him from Brittany, and went with him to Madrid.

On 2 Feb., 1579, Dr. Nicholas Sander wrote to the Cardinal of Como, Tolomeo Galli, the Papal Secretary of State:—

"There is no need for me to commend further Dr. Alan. He can safely be entrusted with the very highest duties, and I should like him to be joined as colleague to any Legate, who may be appointed.....This would give satisfaction to the English, who are more likely to resort to an Englishman."

See Bellesheim, '*Geschichte der Katholischen Kirche*,' &c., ii. 708. It is, however, by no means certain that Sander is referring to this Dr. Allen, and not to his friend the famous Dr. William Allen, afterwards Cardinal.

Dr. Allen sailed with Fitzmaurice, Sander, and others from Ferrol, 20 June, 1579, and landed with them in Dingle Harbour (or possibly in Ferriter's Cove), co. Kerry, 18 July. He was slain in the skirmish of Monasteranenagh, 3 Oct., 1579.

John Hooker *alias* Vowell in '*The Chronicles of Ireland*,' forming part of his 1587 edition of '*Holinshed's Chronicles*,' at p. 159 says:—

"This doctor Allen was an Irishman borne..... and devoted himselfe a professed Jesuit to the Romish anti-christ, and an open traitor unto his lawful prince";

and at p. 154:—

"James Fitzmoris during his being in Rome, he fell acquainted with doctor Sanders, an English Jesuit, and doctor Allen, an Irish Jesuit."

Hooker is certainly wrong in saying that Sander was a Jesuit, and that Sander and Fitzmaurice were ever in Rome together. Perhaps he is also wrong in saying that Dr. Allen was an Irishman and a Jesuit. Camden, Thomas Leland, W. E. Flaherty, and others have followed Hooker in calling Dr. Allen an Irish Jesuit, but Froude says he was an English Jesuit, and Mr. Bagwell also thinks he was English. Was he a Jesuit? Was he English or Irish? He was certainly not the Irish student in Paris named Thomas Alan, whose name occurs in a list printed by Bellesheim (*op. cit.*, ii. 718), because this list was sent from Paris by Monsignor Anselmo Dandini to Cardinal Galli on 12 Sept., 1579, at which date Dr. Allen had been absent from France more than a year, and was already in Ireland.

What was Dr. Allen's Christian name? Mackenzie Walcott, in his '*William of Wykeham and his Colleges*,' speaking of Sander,

says, at p. 400 (but without citing any authority), that he died in Ireland "while serving with Robert Allen." It would seem most probable that Sander died in April, 1581, thus surviving Dr. Allen a year and a half. So Mackenzie Walcott's statement is clearly erroneous; but perhaps he had authority for calling Dr. Allen Robert. One Robert Allen took the degree of B.A. at Oxford, 15 June, 144; and one Robert Alyn matriculated at Cambridge from St. John's College in 1556.

One Roger Allen took the degree of M.A. at Oxford, 13 July, 1554; and a priest of this name is said in the 'Concertatio Ecclesiae' to have died in Chile before 1588.

If Dr. Allen was an Englishman, I am inclined to think it probable that his Christian name was Ralph, and that he is to be identified with the Ralph Allen who took the degree of M.A. from Brasenose College, Oxford, 14 Feb., 1564/5, and arrived at the English College at Douay in 1572, as a priest of this name is said in the 'Concertatio' to have died in exile before 1588, and Dr. Allen is always treated as though he were junior to Sander. Where was Ralph Allen ordained? Whence did Dr. Allen obtain his degree?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

FENWICK.—I have read somewhere that the Sir John Fenwick, Bart., who was beheaded 28 Jan., 1697, and buried the same day at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, left an illegitimate son, who, on the death of Mary Fenwick, the widow of Sir John, was taken by Sir William Blackett and put to sea. If any reader can corroborate the statement and inform me where the same is recorded, I shall be grateful.

R. C. BOSTOCK.

A WOOL-GATHERING STICK.—I have lately been shown a curiously carved wool-gathering stick, with an iron hook at the end, from Sixhills, Lincolnshire. A friend of mine tells me also that he once heard wool-gathering sticks casually mentioned in the railway station at Doncaster. I should be glad of further information about them.

M. P.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I am anxious to obtain information about the following Old Westminsters: (1) Henry Chester, admitted 1751, aged 12. (2) William Bromley Chester, M.P. for Gloucestershire, who died 12 Dec., 1780. (3) Jacob Chevet, admitted 1716, aged 11. (4) John Child, admitted 1721, aged 8. (5) Richard Child, admitted 1720, aged 8. (6) Thomas

Child, admitted 1717, aged 11. (7) Abraham Chitty, at school 1689. (8) Richard Church, admitted 1777. (9) Bartholomew Churchill, born March 29, 1809, admitted 1817. (10) Charles Churchill, admitted 1730, aged 9. (11) John Churchill, admitted 1745, aged 10. (12) Robert Churchill, admitted 1720, aged 10.

G. F. R. B.

THOMAS LEGETT of Beccles, in the county of Suffolk, clockmaker, worked about the middle or the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Information concerning him or his work will be gratefully received by

H. D. ELLIS.

7, Roland Gardens, S.W.

JOSEPH CARNE, F.R.S.—Where may I find a portrait of this Cornish worthy, one of the founders of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, a society that this year has celebrated its centenary?

J. H. R.

Replies.

WALL-PAPERS.

(11 S. x. 29, 75.)

THE earliest history of paper-hangings occurs in Beckmann's 'History of Inventions and Discoveries,' dated 1797.

In the year 1692 the first patent for paper-hangings was obtained by William Bayly (see 11 S. i. 268, 350). The date of this patent seems to fix the exact time when the manufacture of paper-hangings began in England. With the production of suitable paper, the demand for such a cheap form of decoration, no doubt, rapidly increased, for in 1712, in the reign of Queen Anne, the manufacture attracted the attention of the Government, and a duty was imposed.

In 1753 Edward Deighton obtained a patent for

"an entire new method of manufacturing Paper for Hanging and Ornamenting of Rooms, and other purposes, and.....the same will be of great use and benefit to the public."

In 1754 a manufacturer of paper-hangings at Battersea, named Jackson, published a work on the invention of printing in chiaroscuro. From Jackson's account it is evident that paper-hangings were then in general use, though they were doubtless rather expensive, and to be found principally in the houses of the wealthy, and places of public resort. At this period English paper-hangings are said to have been much superior to those of the French, with regard to both

execution and beauty of design. In an old work entitled 'The Handmaid of the Arts,' printed for J. Nourse in 1764, there is a very minute description of the manufacture of paper-hangings, from which it is evident that the trade must have flourished for a long period. In 1793 Francis F. Eckhardt took out a patent styled an

"invention and method of preparing and printing paper in different patterns, and to silver it over with fine silver leaves, so as to resemble damask lace, and various silk stuffs, to be used for hangings and other furniture of rooms."

Gold is mentioned in another patent taken out by Eckhardt in the following year. The so-called gold used for paper-hangings was the invention of John Hantsch of Nuremberg, who died in 1670, and is a preparation of tin. Other metals treated in a similar manner produce various metallic colours. Eckhardt's establishment must have been a large concern, for artists of considerable talent—Boileau, Fouglet, Joinot, and Jones—were retained for finishing the designs by hand, while more than fifty young girls completed the less important parts.

The earliest specimens of paper-hangings that have attracted attention are those hung on some of the picture galleries at Hampton Court Palace. The paper-hangings in King William III.'s bedroom and other rooms, are all composed of long single pieces, not of small sheets fastened together. As paper of that length could not be made before the beginning of the nineteenth century, and was not in use much before 1830, they cannot be very old. It was in 1799 that a French operative, Louis Robert, made the first attempt to produce paper in an endless length. The invention was purchased by Leger Didot, and a relation of his in England, John Gamble, obtained patents for it in 1801 and 1803. In 1805 Joseph Bramah obtained a patent "for making paper in endless sheets." This great improvement was the result of the continuous efforts of Messrs. Fourdrinier of London in perfecting the paper-making machine, before which all paper was made by hand. On the repeal of the duty in 1836 paper-hangings came into general use.

A paper was read in 1839 on 'The History and Manufacture of Paper-Hangings,' by John Gregory Crace, before the Royal Institute of British Architects. It was published in *The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal* for 1839; but the original MS., preserved in the library of the Institute, contains some unpublished information. The author did not succeed in tracing the

history of paper-hangings to its beginning in England; but he was more fortunate with regard to the early use of such kinds of decoration in France. The trade in that country appears to have existed so early as the middle of the sixteenth century, though associated with the manufacture of other kinds of paper, such as marble paper used by bookbinders; the makers were called *Dominiotiers*. These details J. G. Crace quotes from the '*Dictionnaire de Commerce*' by Savary, printed in Paris, 1723, v. '*Domino-terie*.'

It may be observed here that as plain paper was made in France before its invention in England, it is probable that paper-hangings may also have been adopted earlier.

The '*Manuel du fabricant de Papiers Peints*,' by L. Séb. Le Normand, published in Paris, 1830, says:—

"The art of manufacturing paper-hangings came from China, where from time immemorial this industrious people painted on fine paper designs imitating painted cloth. The first specimens of this kind were imported into England; we soon received them in France, and our artists endeavoured to imitate them."

Paper-hangings imported from China are said to have been frequently used in the reign of Queen Anne, but there is little reason to suppose that these Chinese paper-hangings originated the idea of the manufacture in England, though they may have given some additional impetus to a more extensive use of such hangings.

TOM JONES.

The walls of the drawing-room at Rose Castle, the residence of the Bishop of Carlisle, are covered with an early wall-paper—said to be 150 years old—of, if I remember rightly, a rich design of scrolls and birds. One at least of the rooms in Lumley Castle, co. Durham, used to be covered with an old wall-paper of simple pattern. R. B.—R.

HEART-BURIAL (11 S. viii. 289, 336, 352, 391, 432, 493; ix. 38, 92, 234, 275, 375, 398, 473; x. 35, 77).—

Upon the Tombe of the Heart of Henry the third, late King of France, slaine by a Jacobin Fryer, 1589.

Whether thy choyce or chance, thee hither brings;
Stay Passenger, and waille the hap of Kings.
This little stone a great King's heart doth hold,
That rul'd the fickle French, and Polacks bold,
Whom with a mighty warlike host attended
With trayterous knife, a cowed monster ended.
So frayle are even the highest earthly things,
Goe passenger and wayle the fate of Kings.

Camden's '*Remaines concerning Britaine*,' 1637, p. 400.

WM. NORMAN.

LESCÉLINE DE VERDON (11 S. viii. 371; ix. 130, 255, 330, 391; x. 54).—MR. GODDARD H. ORPEN has again made me his debtor by kindly giving, in his communication at the last of the above references, some further interesting details in reply to the inquiries I ventured to address to him at 11 S. ix. 391.

1. With reference to Hugh, Earl of Ulster, having been Justiciar of Ireland in 1189–90, I have never yet discovered the authority for the statement. Certainly Gilbert in his 'Viceroy of Ireland' (pp. 55, 59, 65) speaks of him as Viceroy of Ireland in those years, and again in 1203 and 1205, and "Viceroy" may be deemed synonymous with Justiciar of Ireland; but the writer of the article on Hugh in 'D.N.B.' xxxi. 377, asserts that Gilbert was mistaken, because the records show that John de Courci and Meiler Fitz-Henry held office uninterruptedly. In the absence, therefore, of any other reliable authority, MR. GODDARD H. ORPEN's rejection of the statement would appear to be fully justified.

As regards the Gilbert de Laci who was Governor of Winchester Castle being identical with the Gilbert de Laci, presumably a half-brother to Walter and Hugh (for that the said Gilbert was not the issue of Hugh the elder by his first wife, Rohesia or Rose de Momonia, is clearly shown in the pedigree as submitted to the House of Lords in 1835, on the claim to the Irish barony of Slane, where Walter and Hugh are the only issue assigned of this marriage [Banks, 'Baronies in Fee,' i. 221; cf. also Banks, 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage,' i. 104; and Burke, 'Extinct Peerage,' 1840 ed., p. 300]), I much regret that I am not in a position to offer any evidence, but I hope MR. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY may reply to MR. GODDARD H. ORPEN's inquiry.

2 and 3. The latest possible date for the marriage of Hugh de Laci and Lesceline de Verdon is assigned by MR. ORPEN (11 S. ix. 330) as 1199, and therefore one wondered for the moment, in reading par. 2, *ante*, p. 55, why the date of Maud's birth was put so late as "c. 1210 or later." But on reaching par. 3 we find MR. ORPEN stating that "there is no reason to doubt that all Hugh's legitimate offspring, including Maud, were by Lesceline." According to MR. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY (11 S. viii. 172), four children, exclusive of Maud, are assigned to Hugh as his legitimate issue, viz.: Walter and Roger, who, according to Sweetman (i. 1372), were *alive in 1226*; Rose (may she have been the

daughter of Hugh who married Alan of Galloway ['D.N.B.,' xxxi. 379], and therefore the missing mother of Helen, Alan's eldest daughter, who became, before 1234, first wife of Roger de Quincy, 2nd Earl of Winchester? [Doyle, 'Official Baronage of England,' iii. 695]; and a daughter, unnamed, who married, according to 'The Four Masters,' iii. 349, Miles Mac Costelloe. Under these circumstances it is quite feasible that Maud was the youngest child, and born c. 1210. Unless, however, one can assign a son killed in 1238 ('The Four Masters,' iii. 239 n.) and a daughter called Roysya (Carew MSS., v. 412)—possibly, however, identical with Rose—as Hugh's legitimate issue, I am doubtful whether c. 1210 may not be taken as the latest probable date for Maud's birth.

The statement ('Cal. Docs., Irel.,' ii. 1523) that Maud was alive on 15 Jan., 1279, would be, had such been needed, further evidence that she was not the wife of Walter de Burgh; whilst that quoted by MR. ORPEN, that Maud "was clearly dead in 1302—perhaps for many years" ('Justiciary Rolls,' i. 434), is particularly interesting, because I had hitherto accepted the actual year of her death as 1303 (11 S. viii. 371). As MR. ORPEN justly observes, had any of Hugh's issue been by Emeline, there would doubtless have been claims made by such issue to the Ridelesford lands, whereas of any such claims one has heard nothing.

4. I am very grateful to your correspondent for his reasons for the assignment of 1217–23 as the probable years between which Emeline and Ela de Ridelesford were born, which suggested dates I venture to consider may be accepted as approximately correct, judging by the evidence he has now put forward. As regards the date of the death of their father, Walter de Ridelesford, Archdall's edition of Lodge's 'Peerage of Ireland,' i. 120, states that he died 1243. With reference to the name of his wife, may we not assume that Annora is synonymous with Alianor, and that she was Alianor de Vitre, as recorded in Gilbert's 'Viceroy of Ireland,' p. 105?

At 11 S. ix. 130 MR. ORPEN gave his reasons for thinking that there were two Walters de Ridelesford. I have been making some investigations, the result of which I append in tabular form. It will be seen from this table that Amabilis Fitz-Henry was clearly wife of Walter (1) de Ridelesford, and therefore, doubtless, the mother of Walter (2) who married Alianor de Vitre, first cousin to Ela, Countess of Salisbury,

thus bearing out the theory advanced by your correspondent.

In Gilbert's 'Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin,' there are, at pp. 170, 369, two grants of Walter de Ridelesford witnessed by "Amabili, filia Henrici," and at the latter page there is a foot-note which begins "For grant from Walter and Amabilis de Ridelesford of rent," &c. This confirms the marriage. At p. 150 of the same work there is also a grant to which "Meilero Filio Henrici" and "Waltero de Ridelesford"

subscribed their names as witnesses, which, to my mind, strengthens the hypothesis that Meiler and Amabilis were brother and sister. Unfortunately, in this Register dates are conspicuous by their absence. But from the table below it will be seen that Meiler was quite young in 1157, and that Walter de Ridelesford was born not later than c. 1150; and as the former died in 1220, it was doubtless Amabilis's husband who was the co-witness to the grant with Meiler, her brother.

André L. de Vitré, Seigneur de Vitré [Planché, 'The Conqueror and his Companions,' ii. 300, + 1135, fifth in direct descent from Juhael, Comte de Rennes [Bowles and Nichols, 'Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey,' 1835 ed., p. 264].

Agnes, d. of Robert, Comte de Montaigne (half-brother to the Conqueror) [Bowles and Nichols, *ib.*], by Matilde de Montgomery, d. of Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel [Doyle, 'Official Baronage of England,' i. 433].

Robert de Vitré, inferred born after the Conquest [Planché, *ib.* 301].

Emme de la Guerche [Bowles and Nichols, *ib.*].

King Henry I. (+ 1135) by the Princess Nesta (fl. 1106), d. of Rhys ap Tewdwr, King of South Wales (+ 1090) ['D.N.B.,' xlviii. 88], and wife (= c. 1095) [*ib.* xl. 223] of Gerald of Windsor, Constable of Pembroke Castle [Itinerarium Cambrie, pp. 89-91], who was probably dead by 1136 ['D.N.B.,' xix. 135; xl. 229].

Robert de Vitré, called the younger [Planché, *ib.* + 1174 [Bowles and Nichols, *ib.*].

Emme de Dinan, d. of Alan de Dinan [Planché, *ib.*] or of Olivier, Vicomte de Dinan, by Agnorle, sister to Eudo, Comte de Penthievre, second husband of Duchess Bertha [Bowles and Nichols, *ib.*].

Henry, b. after 1114 [*ib.* xix. 211] Slain 1157 [*ib.* xix. 164, 211] = a Welsh lady, name unknown [*ib.* xix. 211]. [Betham, 'Genealogical Tables,' 1795 ed., Table DCIV.]

Allanor de Vitré, = 3. William Fitz-Patrick, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, b. after 1148, + 1196 [Doyle, *ib.*, 232, 233]. = 3. c. 1186 [Doyle, 'Official Baronage,' iii. 233] = 3. shortly after 1190 [W. D. Pink, Leigh, Lancs., + betw. 1232 and Aug., 1233 [Pink].

André II. de Vitré, + 1221 [Bowles and Nichols, *ib.*]. Matilda de Mayenne, d. of Geoffroi de Mayenne [Bowles and Nichols, *ib.*], alias Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou and Nantes (+ 1157), brother to King Henry II. [Betham, 'Genealogical Tables,' 1795 ed., Table CCLXI.], by Constance, sister to the Duchess Bertha [Bowles and Nichols, *ib.*]. (a)

Meiler Fitz-Henry, quite young in 1157, + 1220 [*ib.*, xix. 164]. (b) = 1182 a niece of Hugh de Laci (+ 1186), Lord of Meath [*ib.*, xix. 164]. (c)

Amabilis (filia Henrici) Fitz-Henry (b) ['N. & Q.,' 11 S. viii. 371], b. ante 1157, = Walter de Ridelesford, b. not later than c. 1150 [*ib.* 11 S. ix. 132].

a. Countess of Salisbury, b. 1187 [Doyle, *ib.*, iii. 233]. b. 1188 [Witham, 'Hist. of Lacock Abbey,' 1806 ed.], under 6 at father's death [Pink] = 1198, + 1261 [Doyle, *ib.*].

William "Lungespee," nat. son of King Henry II. (by Rosamond de Clifford, the "Fair Rosamond"), b. before 1176; cr. Earl of Salisbury, 1193 [Doyle, *ib.*, iii. 234], + 1226 [Doyle, *ib.*, 235].

Allanor de Vitré = Gilbert's 'Viceroy of Ireland,' p. 105, b. ante 1221; or Annora ['N. & Q.,' 11 S. x. 55].

Walter de Ridelesford, Baron of Bray, co. Wicklow, + 1243. [Archdall's ed. of Lodge's 'Peerage of Ireland,' i. 1.0].

Stephen de Longespee, probably b. c. 1214, as second son, the elder son William having been born c. 1212 [v. Doyle, *ib.*, iii. 236], Justiciar of Ireland in 1250. Slain 1280. Second husband [Banks, 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage,' iv. 311].

Emeline de Ridelesford, liv. 1276 ['N. & Q.,' 11 S. viii. 371], eldest d., and widow of Hugh de Laci, Earl of Ulster (+ 1243-8), = secondly c. 1243 ['N. & Q.,' *ib.*]. [Pat. Rot. 50 Henry III. m. 10].

[v. 'N. & Q.,' 11 S. viii. 371.]

(a) They were the daughters of Conan le Gros (+ 1140) [v. Betham, Table CCLXI.].

(b) "Their father Henry was a natural son of King Henry I. by the Princess Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales" [Gilbert's 'Register of St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin,' p. 369], ['N. & Q.,' 11 S. viii. 371].

(c) I should be interested to learn the name of this lady, and who her parents were. Betham, Table DCIV., calls Meiler's wife Hugh de Laci's daughter.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

8, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon.

"CONDAMINE" (11 S. ix. 511; x. 32, 57, 74).—Charles Marie de la Condamine had no heirs. He married a niece and had no issue. The name appears in the gazetteer from the circumstance that General Darling was in command in Queensland, and had two aides-de-camp on his staff. One morning the general gave orders that the two aides-de-camp should go out, each in a different direction, exploring. Their names were Capt. de la Condamine and Capt. Dumaresque. The general was also to go on his own account.

When they met in the evening each had discovered a river to which each gave his name, and the singular thing was that the two rivers discovered by the aides-de-camp were tributaries of the Darling.

C. J. DURAND.

The Villa, Guernsey.

The family mentioned may have had their seat at Uzès (Gard), where a street was called by their name (now Rue Jacques d'Uzès). Valuable information might be gathered from Madame la Baronne de Charnizay, à Uzès, who has collected many notes concerning Protestant exiles, and who will readily supply every document in her possession.

BON A. F. BOURGEOIS.

52, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.: A SCULPTURED STONE (11 S. x. 50).—Mr. Deputy W. Hayward Pitman, Chairman of the Bridge House Estate Committee, informs me that the description given of the stone which was affixed to this house, and disappeared when it was pulled down in 1868, exactly corresponds to the arms of the Fruiterers' Company. One wonders if the house in question was formerly the property of the Company. Deputy Pitman adds that it was the custom to mark the property of the Royal Hospitals, Bridge House Estates, &c., with metal panels bearing the owners' arms.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

"THE BROAD ARROW": THE KING'S MARK (11 S. ix. 481; x. 17, 52).—Whatever other meanings the mark we call the "broad arrow" has or may have, I venture to suggest that as "the King's mark" it is a conventional sign for the gallows, and is the mark referred to in a marginal note by Robert Ward on p. 108 of his 'Animadversions of Warre' (1639). Against a list of various Ordnance stores this note is printed in the margin, viz.:—

"These Toolles ought to be marked with the Gallowes; he that steales them dyes without mercy."

It is evident that the broad arrow is meant by "the Gallowes," these having been formerly constructed in the form of a tripod.

In the heraldic "broad arrow" and "pheon" the centre branch shows the socket for the shaft of the arrow, and the inner edges of the barbs of the "pheon" are serrated. In this connexion (viz., the gallows) it may be interesting to note that the kind of crane we call a "derrick" is said to have derived its name from the celebrated executioner in the time of Elizabeth and James I. He served in the Cadiz Expedition under the Earl of Essex, and was one of twenty-four culprits condemned to death for misconduct by Essex, but he was pardoned on condition of hanging his twenty-three comrades. Only about four years later he executed the Earl himself. There is a curious old ballad on the subject (No. LXIX. in the 'Shirburn Ballads,' Clarendon Press, 1907). Derrick is said to have invented the machine which bears his name as a convenient form of gallows for use in his trade or profession (?).

C. S. HARRIS.

GREEK NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN LONDON (11 S. x. 49).—*The British Star* (O BPETANIKOS ASTHP) commenced publication on 9 July, 1860, and ran for two years. Its object was the dissemination of English ideas in Turkey and Greece, but the Turkish Government considered the paper seditious, and requested the British Government not to allow it to be circulated by the English Post Office in Constantinople. Accordingly, in May, 1862, the proprietor was informed that in future copies would be returned. He requested to be allowed to send the literary and scientific part of the paper, which was separate from the four pages devoted to political views. The request was refused, and the paper ceased publication with the number for 26 June. On 24 July, 1862, a supplement was issued giving the correspondence relating to the suppression of the paper. Papers were moved for in the House of Commons on 20 June, and a heated debate followed, in which John Bright took part. *The Times* devoted a leading article to the subject next day. The proprietor was Stephanos Xenos, a Greek broker who became naturalized in 1858. He wrote various works in Greek and English, for which see Allibone's 'Critical Dictionary.' The paper was printed by Joseph Clayton, 17, Bouverie Street, Whitefriars, and published by Charles Bradbury at the office,

14, York Street, Covent Garden. The price to foreign subscribers was 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum. The copy in the possession of the Reform Club is in four half-yearly volumes in the publisher's half-binding. E. G. T.

[L. L. K. thanked for reply.]

LIBRARY WANTED (11 S. x. 68).—The London Library, St. James's Square, has:—
'Selected Essays and Addresses.' By P. Ed. S. Paget. 8vo. 1902.
'The Alcohol Question.' By Sir J. Paget and Others. Sm. 8vo. 1879.
'Memoirs and Letters of Sir J. Paget.' Ed. Stephen Paget. 1901.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

THE WRECK OF THE JANE, DUCHESS OF GORDON (11 S. vii. 447, 496; viii. 53, 114; ix. 496).—I am obliged to Mr. E. H. FAIRBROTHER for his information. Can he say what other vessels besides the Jane, Duchess of Gordon, and the Lady Jane Dundas were lost in this storm? The William Pitt left Colombo in their company. According to Mr. J. J. Cotton ('List of Madras Inscriptions,' pp. 42-3), the storm "destroyed nearly a whole squadron off the Cape." The extract quoted from *The Caledonian Mercury* of 25 June, 1810, refers to the "loss of the ships Lady Jane Dundas, Bengal, Calcut'a, and Duchess of Gordon." Does this necessarily mean that they were all lost in the same storm? Another Bengal—"Hon. E.I. Company's ship"—probably the successor of this one, was burnt in Galle Harbour on 19 Jan., 1815. There is a description of the catastrophe in the 'Journal' of Lady Nugent, which was privately printed in London in 1839. Lady Nugent, who was at Galle on her way home from Calcutta, where her husband, Sir George Nugent, had been Commander-in-Chief, was a witness of it. The Bengal seems to have been an unlucky name.

PENRY LEWIS.

PENMON PRIORY (11 S. ix. 490).—This old priory on the east of the island of Anglesey has been dealt with in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iv. (1849), pp. 44, 128, and 198.

Pennant in his 'Tours in Wales,' vol. iii. p. 37, edition 1810, has some account of it; and so has Richard Llwyd in his 'Beaumaris Bay,' p. 24, edition 1832; he also gives the following important references regarding it: "Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' ii. 338; Tanner, 699."

Perhaps the most trustworthy account of it is that given by Miss Angharad Llwyd in her admirable 'History of the Island of Mona' 1833), pp. 317-27. Of course, all the

modern guides to North Wales have notices of it, and they are generally trustworthy as far as they go. T. LLECHID JONES.

Ysppyty Vicarage, Bettws-y-Coed.

TITMARSH (11 S. ix. 487; x. 16).—I observe that this word has not a place in the 'H.E.D.' That makes in favour of the theory that there is no bird which is so called. As surnames we have Tidmarsh, Titchmarsh, and the like, but their origin is local, places in Berkshire and Northamptonshire respectively being thus designated. The only human Titmarsh I can think of was W. M. Thackeray, though the author of 'Chez John Bull' writes of a Mr. Titmarsh.

ST. SWITHIN.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL USHER (11 S. ix. 469).—Pierson Lloyd was the son of Thomas Lloyd of Westminster. He was probably admitted to the School before 1715, and in 1717 was an unsuccessful candidate for election into College. In 1718 he was elected into College, and in 1722 obtained his election to Trin. Coll., Camb.

RALPH CARR (11 S. vii. 70, 133, 193; ix. 488; x. 33, 75).—My query at vii. 70 was about the Ralph Carr who was one of the Stewards of the Westminster School Anniversary Dinner in 1795. The query at ix. 488 was about a Ralph Carr who was admitted to the School 6 Nov., 1781. The two queries are not necessarily about the same Ralph Carr, for there is another admission to the School of a Ralph Carr on 5 June, 1776. Perhaps Mr. WELFORD can identify these two, or possibly three, Ralph Carrs.

To save valuable space in 'N. & Q.' may I assure Mr. BAYLEY that the 'Alumni Oxonienses' has always been consulted before troubling your correspondents with these school queries?

ROBERT CLAYTON (11 S. ix. 430, 475).—If Robert Clayton's age is correctly given as 28 in his epitaph at St. Martin's, he could hardly have been Sir Robert Clayton's son, who was "christened Robert and died very young." According to the monument in Bletchingley Church, Sir Robert's wife died 25 Dec., 1705, after "a happy partnership of forty-six years." She must, therefore, have been married in 1659. The Robert Clayton who was buried in St. Martin's in 1672 must have been born in 1644! Moreover, the Robert Clayton, the subject of my inquiry, was admitted on the foundation of Westminster School in 1664.

G. F. R. B.

GLADSTONE ON THE OFFICE OF CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (11 S. ix. 488; x. 95).—In *The Observer* of 19 July is a letter from Mr. H. V. Beckley which refers to a story told by Lord John Hay, in *The Observer* of 12 July, "of the drawer in Lord Palmerston's study packed with Gladstone's resignations." The writer then quotes Mr. Arthur Dasset (reference not given) as writing that

"Palmerston once told Delane that he had set the library chimney on fire at Broadlands in the process of burning Gladstone's resignations."

The above corroborates to some extent the idea expressed in the saying attributed to Gladstone by *The Christian Science Monitor* of Boston, Mass.

It may be that such a saying has been rightly or wrongly attributed to more than one such eager and per. mptory statesman.

Here is a parallel taken from 'John Bull, Junior,' by Max O'Rell, London, no date, p. 26:—

"21th May, 1873. For many months past, M. Thiers has carried the Government [*sic*] with his resignation already signed in his frockcoat pocket.

" 'Gentlemen,' he has been wont to say in the Houses of Parliament, 'such is my policy. If you do not approve it, you know that I do not cling to power; my resignation is here in my pocket, and I am quite ready to lay it on the table if you refuse me a vote of confidence.'

"I always thought that he would use this weapon once too often.

"A letter, just received from Paris, brings me the news of his overthrow and the proclamation of Marshal MacMahon as President of the Republic."

At Max O'Rell's date above Gladstone was Prime Minister, and soon afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer for the third time.

It may be that Thiers was a plagiary of Gladstone. Very possibly neither of them ever said anything of the sort, whatever they did.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE VOYAGE OF THE PROVIDENCE (11 S. ix. 489; x. 17).—MR. A. COLLINGWOOD LEE has misread my query. I asked for particulars of Bligh's *second* voyage in search of breadfruit plants, and not the *first*, which resulted in the "mutiny of the Bounty." I have now a further question to ask.

Among those set adrift in the launch with Bligh appears "Robert Tinkler, a boy." Sir Cyprian Bridge conjectures that he may have been entered on the Bounty's books as one fit to take the place of midshipman, should a vacancy occur. Peter Heywood on his trial ('Minutes of Court Martial') regrets Tinkler's absence, because

he might have given evidence in his favour. In turning over James's 'Naval History' I have just lighted on the name of Robert Tinkler, who was first lieutenant of the Isis at Copenhagen in 1801. Can this be identical with the boy of 1789; and, if so, what further service had he? Perhaps SIR J. K. LAUGHTON can throw light on the matter. E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

THE DEDICATION OF ROSTAND'S 'CYRANO' (11 S. ix. 318, 498).—Voulez-vous permettre à un Français de vous donner son opinion au sujet de la traduction de la dédicace de 'Cyrano'? "L'âme de Cyrano a passé en toi, Coquelin," ne signifie pas, comme l'indique le traducteur cité par vous, que l'âme de Cyrano est entrée dans l'âme de Coquelin et s'est en quelque sorte substituée à elle, mais que Coquelin a tellement bien étudié et compris l'âme de Cyrano qu'elle a passé en lui et lui a permis de donner l'illusion complète du personnage.

Il est incontestable que le tempérament personnel de Coquelin lui a rendu plus facile l'admirable création du type de Cyrano, mais, d'une façon générale, c'est l'art du comédien de si bien représenter son personnage que le spectateur doit se croire en présence de l'original. "C'est en quoi vous faites mieux voir que vous êtes une excellente comédienne de bien représenter un personnage si contraire à votre humeur," a dit Molière. Et ceci est décisif en montrant bien que l'âme du personnage n'a pu entrer dans l'âme de cette comédienne qui était d'une humeur contraire, mais elle a pu passer en elle et diriger tous ses gestes pendant la représentation.

No faisons donc pas dire à Rostand plus qu'il n'a dit; il a donné la note juste qu'il ne faut pas exagérer. C'était un des grands principes de Coquelin que l'artiste devait, pour produire tout son effet et porter à son maximum l'émotion du public, ne pas être ému lui-même.

HENRI MOREY.

Boulogne-sur-Mer.

LIBERALISM: BIBLIOGRAPHY WANTED (11 S. x. 67).—The following book will probably supply the information sought: "Why I am a Liberal: Definitions.... by the Best Minds. London, Cassell, 1886," cr. 8vo. A list of other matter on the subject could be obtained from the Librarian of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

WILLIAM JAGGARD.

Rose Bank, Stratford-on-Avon.

DR. JOHNSON'S COPIES OF BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY' (11 S. vi. 390; vii. 314).—These two communications dealt with a copy of the sixth edition of the 'Anatomy' alleged to have belonged once to Samuel Johnson, though this appears to be very doubtful. At the earlier reference I quoted a statement in the Huth Catalogue that

"in a bookseller's catalogue many years ago was a copy of a later edition which had also belonged to him,"

and said that I should be very glad to learn the present whereabouts of this book.

The desired information is contained, it seems, in the following passage from Mr. Austin Dobson's essay on Johnson's Library, recently reprinted with other select essays of his in 'Eighteenth Century Studies' (Dent's "Wayfarers' Library"):—

"Among the remaining folios on the same page is Burton's 'Anatomic.' . . . This, which was bound up with Sir Matthew Hale's 'Primitive Origination of Mankind,' 1677, is the issue of 1676 [the 8th ed.]; and the volume now forms part of the material for that gigantic enterprise at present in progress at Oxford under the guiding hand of Sir J. A. H. Murray. An inscription which it bears affirms it to have been bought at Johnson's sale by one William Collins. It was afterwards presented to the Philological Society in 1863 by a subsequent owner, and so passed into the Sunnyside arsenal of authorities."

Mr. Dobson adds in a foot-note that he is

"indebted for these particulars to the courtesy of Sir J. A. H. Murray himself."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Reydon, Southwold, Suffolk.

WILLS AT ST. PAUL'S (11 S. x. 12).—The records of the Peculiar Court of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, previously deposited partly in the office of the Deputy Registrar, Dean's Yard, Doctors' Commons, and partly in the Chapter House, were, by an Act of Parliament, 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77, transferred to the Court of Probate, with the records of other courts exercising testamentary jurisdiction prior to 1858.

The jurisdiction of the Peculiar Court extended over twenty-two parishes within the diocese of London, viz., five in the City of London, eight in Middlesex, five in Essex, and four in Herts.

The records, wills, administrations, and inventories belonging to it are deposited at the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House. The official (MS.) Calendar contains a large number of entries of grants of probates of wills and letters of administration from 1535 to 1837. DANIEL HIPWELL.

AUTHOR WANTED: 'HANDS ALL ROUND' (11 S. x. 10).—This poem appeared in *The Examiner* in 1852, over the signature of Merlin. The next time it appeared was in *The Times* in 1880, over the signature of A. Tennyson.

There were considerable differences in the two versions. Lord Tennyson never acknowledged the first version, which, I think, was very much better than the second.

THOS. WHITE.

Junior Reform Club, Liverpool.

(11 S. x. 69.)

1. "Nulli [not "nullo"] penetrabilis astro" is from Statius, *Thebaid.* x. 85.

GOMEZ.

[Several correspondents have kindly furnished the reference to No. 2.—*Hor.*, *Odes*, I. iii. 38.]

"THE ANNANDALE BEEF-STAND" (11 S. x. 69).—Four or five miles from Moffat the Edinburgh road passes through the hill farm of Eristane along the brink of a precipice forming one side of a deep corrie known as the Dail's Beef-tub or Annandale's Beef-stand. It is described by Sir Walter Scott in 'Redgauntlet': "It looks as if four hills were laying their heads together to shut out daylight from the dark, hollow space between them." Sir Walter tells how in 1745 a Jacobite prisoner on his way to be tried at Carlisle escaped from his escort by wrapping himself in his plaid and rolling down to the bottom of the tub. He names the prisoner Maxwell of Summertrees, a mythical person; the real individual was called MacEwen or MacMillan, whom Sir Walter remembered seeing in his boyhood.

The Beef-tub or Beef-stand got its name from the Marquess of Annandale using it as a pen for cattle and sheep, which could only be driven in or out on the south-east side.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

MOSES FRANKS (11 S. x. 49).—I suggest that Moses Frank, Attorney and Advocate-General for the Bahama Islands, was the same as Moses Franks, second son of David Franks of Philadelphia, admitted to membership of the Middle Temple on 28 Jan., 1774.

C. E. A. BEDWELL.

Middle Temple Library.

'THE MANCHESTER MARINE' (11 S. x. 49).—This was probably a piece by Thomas Dibdin, whose stage name at that time (1793) was Thomas Merchant. He was prompter and actor at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, and was married in that town on 23 May, 1793. In 1791 he produced 'The Mad

Guardian; or, Sunshine after Rain,' at Manchester, and during his several visits it is probable he wrote other pieces for the house. I find no record, however, in his 'Reminiscences' (or elsewhere) of 'The Manchester Marine.' Perhaps some local reader may be able to trace it in a playbill. I doubt if it is now in existence, although 'The Mad Guardian' survives in print.

E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

64, Huskisson Street, Liverpool.

Notes on Books.

Survey of London.—Vol. V. *St. Giles-in-the-Fields.* Part II. (London County Council, 11. 1s.)

THE present volume—the fifth in the *Survey of London*—completes the record of the parish of *St. Giles-in-the-Fields*, the first part of which was reviewed at 11 S. v. 439.

As in the case of the other volumes issued, the important part of the work, from the point of view of the *Survey*, is to be found in the photographs and drawings, to which the letterpress is strictly subservient. At the same time considerable attention has been devoted to history, and "an attempt has been made to retrace the history of each plot of land to the time before the erection of buildings, that is, practically to the reign of Elizabeth."

The earliest mention of the parish boundary occurs in a decree of 1222 terminating the dispute between the Abbey of Westminster and the See of London respecting the ecclesiastical franchise of the conventual church of *St. Peter*.

The first considerable alteration in the limits of the parish took place in 1731, when the parish of *St. George, Bloomsbury*, was formed out of the old parish, and made to include all that part which lay to the north of High Holborn and east of Dyot Street and of a line drawn northwards from the termination of the latter in Great Russell Street. This northward line was afterwards slightly modified, and a plan is given showing the boundaries of the two parishes in 1815. These remained unchanged until 1899, when, under the London Government Act, the size of the parish was further curtailed.

The space between the parish boundary and Great Turnstile was occupied by houses at least as early as the reign of Henry VIII., and probably long before. "Great Turnstile is mentioned as early as 1522 under the name of Turngot-lane; it was also known, as shown by grants by Henry VIII., as Turnpiklane; but no houses had been built along the sides of Great Turnstile in 1545, and none probably were erected there until many years later. The earliest records of such houses on the eastern and western sides of the lane are dated respectively 1632 and 1630: probably these dates are not far removed from the actual time of building." Where now is the entrance to Little Turnstile there existed in 1590 an open ditch or sewer. The account of a house and a picturesque garden occupied in 1640 by a Mr. Braithwait fills us with envy. There

was an arbour formed of eight pine trees, besides "the 'sessamore' tree under the parlour window, 13 cherry trees against the brick wall on the east of the garden, 14 more round the grass plot, rows of gooseberry bushes, rose trees, and 'curran trees'; another arbour 'set round with sweet brier'; more cherry trees, pears, quince, plum, and apple trees; a box plot planted with French and English flowers; six rosemary trees; one 'apricock' tree, and a mulberry tree."

In a petition to the Earl of Salisbury ("undated, but evidently belonging to the period 1605-1613") the "inhabitanes of the dwellings of the newe gate neere Dreury Lane" state that "they have petitioned the Queen (obviously Anne of Denmark, the Consort of James I.) to 'gyve a name unto that place,' and have been referred to him. They therefore request him to give it a name on her behalf." The result was the name Queen Street. Great Queen Street, in distinction to Little Queen Street, does not seem to have been in common use until 1670.

As we turn over the pages we are constantly reminded of vanishing London. The County Council have added to their collection many old tablets of dates on houses that have been destroyed, and numerous relics of historic and antiquarian interest. Thus from one of the houses in Great Queen Street a beautiful mahogany staircase has been taken and preserved: it is now lent to the London Museum.

Endell Street is named after the Rev. James Endell Tyler, who was Rector of *St. Giles's* in 1840, when the street was planned. To the right from Holborn was a population in the direst poverty, many of the houses being used for lodgers at 3d. a night, the kitchens, known as the thieves' kitchens, being for general use. The present church of the parish is the third erected on the site. It contains a tablet to Marvell, near to the place where he was buried, erected by his grand-nephew Robert Nettleton in 1704; and at the west end of the north aisle is the stone monument (originally in the churchyard) of George Chapman the poet, said to have been designed and given by Inigo Jones. Among other memorials is an oval tablet to the memory of the Rev. Richard Southgate, Rector of Warsop, Sub-Librarian of the British Museum, and Curate of *St. Giles's*, who died on 21 Jan., 1795.

Reader

If thou canst = excell him:

It will be well,

If thou canst equal him.

It is a relief to leave this poverty-stricken neighbourhood of the Dials, and to find oneself in Great Russell Street and Bedford Square. Many of the fine houses are noted for their staircases, carved white marble chimneypieces, and mahogany doors with finely carved panels and metal fittings silver-plated.

The volume contains in addition to a map 107 plates beautifully executed, the full size of the page: these include seven of Freemasons' Hall, Queen Anne's Bath, Endell Street, several of the Church of *St. Giles*, a number of ornamental portions of Bedford Square houses, and heraldic illustrations. We again express our thanks to all concerned in this *Survey* and to the general editors, Sir Laurence Gomme and Mr. Philip Norman.

Book-Auction Records. Edited by Frank Karslake. Vol. XI. Part 2. (Karslake & Co., 2l. 2s. yearly.)

THE largest amount we have noticed in this part is that realized for the collected works of Shakespeare, including the First Folio, the Second and Third Impressions, and the Fourth Edition, together 4 vols., in oak case with lock and key, for which Mr. Quaritch gave 1,200l. In this copy of the First Folio "Troilus and Cressida" is correctly paged throughout 1-29, and apparently no other copy is recorded with this peculiarity. In all other known copies the Prologue and first page of text are unnumbered, after which pp. 79-80, then 25 pp. on 13 ll. without numbers, the last leaf being blank as in this copy. This important detail is mentioned by Sir Sidney Lee in his Supplementary Census, where he records this copy.

Works of the Kelmscott Press included Chaucer, for which Mr. Bain paid 72l. Baxter prints continue to fetch good prices: the portrait of Peel after Lawrence, 3l. 10s.; Prince Frederick of Prussia with the Princess Royal, 6l. 10s.; 'The Opening of Parliament' and 'Coronation of Victoria,' in original frames, a pair, 16l.

The part opens with a picture of Isaac Watts's statue at Southampton, and an article on 'Southampton, as the Realm of Books,' by Maude Harrison. Mr. Karslake among his 'Cologues' states that 'The Old English Squire,' by John Careless, 1838, and 'The Angler's Souvenir,' 1835, were written by W. A. Chatto, the father of the late Andrew Chatto of Chatto & Windus, whose son is at the present time a member of that firm. To the last-mentioned work the author attached the punning pseudonym of "Piscatorius Fisher."

Book-Prices Current. Vol. XXVIII. Parts III. and IV. (Elliot Stock, 1l. 5s. 6d. yearly.)

THE most important sale recorded in Part III. is that of the library of the late Major Lambert, which took place in New York on 25-27 February, when the amount realized was 28,523l. This included his collection of Thackerayana. On 2-6 February Messrs. Sotheby sold the second portion of the library of the late Mr. George Dunn, which brought 8,268l. They also sold between 25 February and 5 March the fifth and final portion of the late Charles Butler's library, which brought 6,012l.

In Part IV. the sales include portions of the libraries of Mr. C. E. S. Chambers, Mr. John Eliot Hodgkin, and Mr. Hunter Arundel. The arrangement will in future be alphabetical.

PART LXXXIX. of *The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, which forms the first part of Vol. XXIII., is particularly valuable in that it contains Mr. S. J. Chadwick's history of the origin and progress of the Society from 1863 to its jubilee year, 1913. This is illustrated with numerous photographs, and gives an account of the Jubilee dinner of the Society, held at York on 23 Oct. of last year, as well as a reproduction of the highly ingenious menu card designed by Mrs. E. K. Clark for the occasion, in which Father Time, with a vast and flowing forelock, presents an aspect more fierce and truculent than, we hope, he does in the actual lives of the company there assembled. This history is followed by a full and delightful paper on the Abbey of Villars in Brabant, from

the pen of our esteemed correspondent Canon Fowler, which certainly ought to send those who know the English Cistercian abbeys on the first opportunity to Brabant, to make out for themselves the detail set forth so clearly and authoritatively in these pages.

THE August *Cornhill Magazine* brings to an end Sir Henry Lucy's entertaining and often illuminating 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness.' The last two chapters describe for us a group of peers in a manner which certainly appeals for kindly indulgence towards infirmities rather than for admiration of capacity. Mr. F. C. Conybeare's sketch of General Picquart, which we should have wished longer, is the most noteworthy of the shorter articles; and next to it we would put Canon Vaughan's paper on Fuchs, written round a copy of the famous 'De Historia Stirpium' which he unearthed in the Winchester Cathedral Library. Sir James Yoxall writes pleasantly on 'Sundry Inns Abroad,' and Mr. Stephen Paget, in the second instalment of 'The New Parents' Assistant,' makes a number of quaint and ingenious remarks which all ring like an introduction to something that is not there.

THERE is much to interest readers of *The Fortnightly Review* in the August number of that periodical. Count Ilya Tolstoy's reminiscences of his father—which till now, we confess, we have found somewhat jejune—offer matter of real interest, especially in the pages describing the relations between Tolstoy and Turgénief. Mr. Arthur Baumann's appreciation of 'Walter Bagehot' is perhaps the best paper we have seen on the subject, confining itself as it does to what is of permanent interest. 'The Popular Reprint in England,' by Mr. James Milne, brings together a number of interesting details, and sets in a good, clear light some of the greater significance of an important literary development. Mr. Henry Irving has here given to the public an eloquent and obviously earnest address by the late Laurence Irving on 'The Drama as a Factor in Social Progress,' delivered last March before the University of Toronto. From the literary standpoint, the most important paper in the number is Mr. Edmund Gosse's account of Swinburne's unpublished writings. These include a good deal of characteristic, if in part fragmentary, work—among the rest, a vivid juvenile skit, 'M. Prudhomme at the International Exhibition.' Mr. H. S. Shelton has a noteworthy paper discussing the claim of sociology to be regarded as a science. Mr. Maurice Woods's study of Mr. Chamberlain—the point of view being first granted—is a highly satisfactory performance, being worked out from the right distance, and in itself skilfully managed.

The Nineteenth Century for August has the merit—it is not the only one—of variety. The articles on burning questions are not only political; they include a vigorous discussion of the query 'What is Wrong with the Telephone?' by Mr. C. S. Goldman: a castigation of us all—wholly justified, we think, and well administered—for having suffered the virtue of obedience to vanish, from the energetic and highly virtuous pen of Mr. W. S. Lilly; and a kind of threnody (chiefly appreciative retrospection and analysis) over departing 'American Humour,' by Prof. Stephen Leacock. Mr. Harry Roberts replies to Dr.

Brend on the matter of 'A National Medical Service,' and Miss Eva Gore-Booth has a characteristically sound and thoughtful paper on 'Women's Wages.' Other interesting papers are Lord Eversley's study—rather damning to the Royal Family—of 'Marie Antoinette and Barnave'; Mr. Alexander Carlyle's reprint, with explanatory notes, of twelve new letters of Mrs. Carlyle's—they are good and characteristic; Sir Frederick Wedmore's account of the Louvre as now enlarged; and a pleasing study by Rowland Grey of Étienne Dumont, written round his English correspondence.

PERHAPS the most interesting feature in the August number of *The Burlington Magazine* is the illustrated article by Sir Claude Phillips concerning a fragment of a large altarpiece on panel in oils, which he recently acquired. He attributes the authorship to Melozzo da Forl. The panel has suffered considerably from the ravages of time, but the two angels remain in the detached lunette which once capped the lost altarpiece; they are swinging their censers, and holding in their unoccupied hands the crown of the saint. The fragment is of serene beauty. One feels less drawn towards the early Guardi, 'Piazza S. Marco,' illustrated and described by Mr. G. A. Simonson. The characteristic qualities of the picture are doubtless not such as are easily transcribed in monochrome. Chinese art is represented in two articles—one on the incised lacquer of various periods, by Mr. A. A. Brewer, the other on Chinese jade, by Mr. I. B. Maxwell; both are well illustrated. The 'Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections' are concerned with the various portraits of Isabella d'Este; and there is an article on some very interesting remains of a wooden ambone from Southern Italy, which can now be seen to more advantage at the Victoria and Albert Museum than formerly. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a fifteenth-century Venetian miniature from the collection of M. Léonce Rosenberg.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—AUGUST.

MR. F. MARCHAM's Catalogue No. 33 is a clearance list of Books and MSS., which includes some 70 family histories, pedigrees, and memoirs, and over 60 items connected with London and Middlesex. Of the latter the most interesting is the original trust deed of the Princess's Theatre, dated 6 May, 1837, on 24 skins of parchment, signed by James Prescott of the one part, and Thomas Miller, Henry Broadwood, and Curtis Reed of the other, 6l. 6s. Other good MSS. are an Elizabethan MS. transcript on 49 folios of the 'Liber Rubens' of the Exchequer, 4l. 4s.; a collection of about 120 original letters addressed to William Hone, arranged in three quarto volumes (1811-40, 1876), 4l. 15s.; and the indenture, dated 27 March, 1626, between the Hertfordshire Commissioners and the King for the lay subsidy, with the return for the hundreds of Hertford and Braughing—a noteworthy item, seeing that no return is preserved among the subsidies at the Public Record Office—5l. 5s. Mr. Marcham has also a complete set of 'The Annual Register,' in 148 vols., from its beginning in 1758 to the volume for 1904, 31l. 10s.; and a copy of Weever's 'Ancient Funerall Monyments,' 1631,

4l. 10s.; as well as a copy of the first complete edition of Domesday Book, brought out in 1783, vols. i. and ii., 40s. Under 'Americana' the most important entry describes a collection of about 170 letters addressed to T. Spring Rice when Chancellor of the Exchequer, in response to a circular letter to "Persons in Receipt of Pensions" published in *The Globe* 11 Dec., 1837, offered for 21l.

MR. EDWARD PARSONS's Catalogue No. 33 comprises over 600 items: Old Engravings, Original Drawings, Coloured Views, and other like pieces. We found the Original Drawings particularly interesting, noticing, to give one or two examples, a fine Fragonard (Garden Scene of a Château, crayon, heightened in sepia and wash, 150l.); a Venetian scene by Guardi, 100 guineas; a Rembrandt (Hagar and Ishmael), 100l.; a design for a ceiling, and a red crayon drawing from Raphael, by Alfred Stevens, 30 guineas and 25l. respectively; and an Albrecht Dürer (Stf Veronica), 25l. An interesting little collection of modern etchings and lithographs includes a signed proof of D. Y. Cameron's 'John Knox's House,' 38l., and one of the same artist's 'The Workshop,' 35 guineas. Among the coloured aquatints the first place is given to a picture of an early flying machine (1843) passing over Primrose Hill, with a wondering crowd beneath it, and St. Paul's dome showing dimly in the distance: the machine has an outline roughly like a monoplane—20l. The price asked for a set of eight coloured hunting-scenes—'The Quorn Hunt'—by H. Alken and F. C. Lewis, is 195l. There are 130 coloured views of Switzerland—11 of them Aberli's—and 80 or so examples of Piranesi's work. Of the English views described here the most interesting are four aquatints by Stadler, after Turner: 'Ashburnham,' 'Battle Abbey,' 'Beaumont,' and 'Rosehill,' engraved about 1817, privately printed in colour, and finished by Turner's own hand, 65 guineas.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

H. N. E.—The enigma is Miss Catherine Fanshawe's. We rather assume that correspondents like to know where to find all there is in our columns about any subject in which they are interested.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 242.

NOTES:—Fulham Parish Registers, 121—Holcroft Bibliography, 122—Emendations in 'All's Well that Ends Well' and 'Cymbeline,' 125—Chattels of Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, 126—'Poems on Several Occasions'—'Ruby'—Early Instances of Words for the 'N.E.D.,' 127—John Heywood the Dramatist a Freeman of London—"Chatterbox," 128.

QUERIES:—Machiavelli: Testina Editions—Eleanor Needham, 128—Andrew Lang, Pindar, and Mr. G. O. Smith—Sir Philip Howard—Rev. H. Salvin—Acrostics—Saints' Day Customs—Sumptuary Laws—'Poems written for a Child'—'The Pamela Magazine'—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Capt. Richard Hill and the Siege of Derry, 129—Duke of Ormonde's Followers—Retford: Derlee: Officials of Edward III.—Sir Beauchamp St. John—"Lebie horse"—"Act of Parliament Clock"—James Wm. Gilbert—Holcroft of Vale Royal—Biographical Information Wanted, 130—Lord Erskine's Speeches—"Lady"—Wm. Carr, Mayor of Liverpool—Samuel Derham—Portrait of Wellington by Salter, 131.

REPLIES:—Sir Gregory Norton, 131—Wellington, 132—Chandos, 134—Seventh Child of a Seventh Child—Napoleon III. at Chislehurst—Holcroft Bibliography: Gordon Riots—Old Etonians, 135—Adulation of Queen Elizabeth—Last King of Naples—West Indian Families—Palm the Bookseller, 136—Stevens—Baines: Laleham—"Galleon" in Verse—Wall-Papers, 137—Marquis de Spineto—The Cusani—Voltaire in London—Stones of London, 138—"Aut Diabolus aut Nihil"—Folk-Lore Queries, 139.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society"—'Dwelly's Parish Records'—"The English Borough in the Twelfth Century"—'Transactions of the Birmingham Archaeological Society'—Report of the Birmingham Free Libraries—Francis David—"The Religious Philosophy of Plotinus."

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

FULHAM PARISH REGISTERS.

THE following extracts from the parish registers of Fulham, co. Middlesex, recently made, are perhaps worthy of preservation. The registers consist of two parts—i.e., "Fulham side" and "Hammersmith side."

FULHAM SIDE.

Baptisms.

Nicholas, son of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Baronet, and Judith, his lady, baptized 8 Oct., 1676.

Mary, daughter of Sir John Williams, Knight, and Mary, his lady, baptized 17 May, 1679.

Judith, daughter of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Baronet, and Judith, his lady, baptized 4 June, 1679.

Anne, daughter of the Right Reverend Edmund, Lord Bishop of London, and Margaret Gibson, his wife, baptized 9 Dec., 1727.

Marriages.

More Mollineux and Cassandra Cornwallis, by licence, 6 March, 1721.

M^r Charles Tryon and the hon^{ble} Mary Shirley, by licence, in the Bishop's Chapel, 3 July, 1722.

Bowater Vernon and Jane Cornwallis, by licence, in the Bishop's Chapel, 11 Dec., 1722.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, Baronet, and M^{rs} Elizabeth Mordaunt, by licence, 14 March, 1723.

Robert Tyrwhit and Elizabeth Gibson, in the Chapel at the Palace, by licence, 15 Aug., 1728.

Burials.

Humphrey Henchman, Lord Bishop of London, departed this life at his house in Aldersgate street, London, the seventh day of October, and lyes buried in the South Aisle of Fulham Church, under a black marble stone, buried 13 Oct., 1675.

Edward Sheffield, armiger, buried 13 March, 1675/6.

The Lady Elizabeth Herbert, buried 27 Feb., 1677/8.

Elizabeth, Viscountess Mordaunt, buried 1 May, 1679.

Sir Francis Compton, K^t, buried 28 Dec., 1716.

Lady Elizabeth Childe, buried 27 Feb., 1719/20.

Sir William Withers, K^t, buried 7 Jan., 1720/1.

Sir Robert Childe, buried 11 Oct., 1721.

Dr. John Robinson, Lord Bishop of London, buried 19 April, 1723.

Henry Mordaunt, Esq., buried 6 May, 1724.

The Lady Mohun, buried 21 May, 1725.

Dorothy, daughter of Col. John Mohun, buried 21 Feb., 1726/7.

HAMMERSMITH SIDE.

Baptisms.

William, son of Sir John Cope and Ann, his lady, baptized 3 March, 1684/5.

Christopher, son of Sir Robert Legard and Mirabella, his lady, baptized 28 May, 1685.

John, son of John and Jane Leccy, valued 50*li*. per annum, baptized 27 June, 1698.

Flora, daughter of Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, and Catherine, baptized 31 Jan., 1700/1.

Elizabeth, the daughter of John and Jane Leacy, 50*li*. per Annum, baptized 20 Jan., 1703/4.

Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Talmaish, baptized 12 Jan., 1706/7.

Marriages.

Sir George Worburton, K^t, and Diana Allington, married 18 June, 1699.

Francis Berkeley of the Inner Temple, gentleman, and Elizabeth Jenkins, married by licence, 28 Sept., 1704.

John Hook, Esq., and Elizabeth, Viscountess Bulkeley, by licence, 12 Dec., 1729.

Burials.

Humphrey Henchman, Lord Bishop of London buried 13 Oct., 1675.

Alban, son of Sir John Cope, buried 11 Aug., 1684.

Meadows, daughter of Sir Phills lady (sic), buried 31 March, 1687.

The Lady Elizabeth Box, wife of Sir Ralph, buried 2 Feb., 1693/4.

Sir Samuel Morland, K^t and Baronet, buried 6 Jan., 1695/6.

Benjamin Driden,* Gentleman, from Durham Yard, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, his widow executrix, buried 30 Jan., 1698/9.

* Benjamin "Driden" was probably the son of Sir John Dryden, second Bart., and first cousin to the poet. Sir John had a son Benjamin, born in 1649, who is said to have married "an old woman" and died s.p. Margaret "Driden," buried at Fulham in 1711, is probably the widow.

Florah, daughter of Edward Hyde, Lord Viscount Cornbury, buried 6 Feb., 1700/1.

Adam Wright, gardiner to the Princess Ann, buried 18 April, 1701.

James Cadona, servant of the Venetian Ambassador, buried 10 July, 1702.

Mary King, widow, 600^{li} value, from Mincen lane, London, buried 25 Nov., 1703.

Lewes Hencort, a French Marquis, buried 8 Dec., 1703.

Philip Nevell, gentleman, buried 30 June, 1705.

Sir Edward Nevell, buried 11 Aug., 1705.

Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Tolnaish, Gent., buried 25 Sept., 1705.

Thomas, the son of Henry Box, Esq., buried 12 Feb., 1705/6.

Anne, the wife of the Right Reverend William Loyd, buried 19 June, 1708.

Margaret Driden, buried 10 Sept., 1711.

The Lady Frances Nevill, buried 18 Oct., 1714.

Sir Timothy Lennox, Kt., buried 30 Sept., 1718.

The wife of John Downs, carried away,* buried 5 April, 1719.

Dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Chisenhall, buried 25 April, 1720.

Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Tichbourn, buried 5 July, 1726.

PERCY D. MUNDY.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43, 83.)

1784. "The Wit's Magazine; or Library of Momus. Being a Compleat Repository of Mirth, Humour, and Entertainment. Mirth! With thee I mean to live. Milton. Vol. I. London: Printed for Harrison and Co. No. 18, Paternoster-Row. MDCCCLXXXIV." Octavo.

The first four numbers were edited by Thomas Holcroft, January-April (cf. Pref. to 'Tales in Verse,' 1806).

Several verses with the title of 'Epitaph' (Feb., March, and April, 1: 76, 116, 156), Epigram IV. (April, 1: 156), 'The Abode of the Graces' (January, 1: 35), 'The Decline of Wit' (February, 1: 71), and 'The Beggar's Hats' (April, 1: 151) were written by Thomas Holcroft. In the March number of the magazine for the same year (1: 116) we find verses "To Mr. Holcroft, on reading 'The Decline of Wit.' By Mrs. S. E. Spencer," as follows:—

You picture the Decline of Wit
In flowing numbers, easy lays;
And while you sing so wondrous sweet,
Its consequence again you raise.
Wit was neglected, (happy bard!)
Because a rarity it grew;
But now once more it claims regard,
Since it appears so bright in you.

'Politeness' (March, 1784, 1: 111-12), written by Mr. John Martin, a butcher at

* This form frequently occurs. It probably refers to a parishioner buried outside the parish.

Mitcham, in Surrey, was entirely rewritten by Holcroft, "except two lines." Holcroft says: "Mr. Martin...sent me a letter of thanks, acknowledging that he no longer knew the poem as his own" (Preface to 'Tales in Verse').

In the first number, January, 1784 (1: 21), is a translation from Lope de Vega, 'The Father Outwitted,' accompanied by the note: "We have not always been literal; and those who shall compare the translation," &c. The same translation was reprinted in *The Theatrical Recorder* for July, 1805 (2: 27-36), a work of which Holcroft was avowedly "author," with the note:—

"The foregoing Interlude was translated, in 1784, not from the Spanish, as far as the translator recollects, but from a French version."

The case is fairly obvious. I note that the texts are identical, save for the song of the second musician, which had been changed in 1805 to read with the polite, or poetic, "thou" and "thy," instead of "you" and "your" as in 1784. I also note that here the translation is signed "E."

It was, of course, natural that as editor, particularly in those times, Holcroft should have written much and rewritten more himself. But, beyond what I have above, there is little direct evidence for identification.

I find in the February number (1: 52) the following note:—

"~~The~~ The Editor advises this Correspondent to learn by rote the following Epigram, which was suggested by the vision he himself mentions to have had.

He who to get too much aspires,
May get much more than he desires:
May get in prison; and, no doubt,
May get, when sheriffs take him out,
A cart, a parson, and a psalter,
An exhortation and a halter. E."

The fact that this is signed "E.," signifying "Editor," and that the initial was used elsewhere (1: 61) with that meaning, and that Holcroft was the editor of the magazine January-April, leads me to place the above in this Bibliography. But then the question arises if "E." all through the four numbers of *The Wit's Magazine* refers to Holcroft. I should say that it does, because Holcroft signs it to 'The Father Outwitted' (1: 17-21, see above), and because I find no references to correspondents or contributors by that initial; though I see no reason why, save to give a semblance of many contributors, Holcroft should sign some of his work with E., some with his name, and leave some

unsigned. Therefore I attribute to him, in addition to the above, the following, signed "E." :—

Epigram I. (January, 1: 38).
Epigrams II. and III. (February, 1: 76).
The Story-Teller I. (January, 1: 9-16).
The Story-Teller II. (February, 1: 43-6).
The Story-Teller III. (March, 1: 83-9).
The Story-Teller IV. (April, 1: 123-7).
The Parricide Punished (March, 1: 92-4).
The Town-Talker I. (February, 1: 62-4).
The Town-Talker II. (March, 1: 95-97).
The Town-Talker III. (April, 1: 137-40).
Curious Electioneering Letter (March, 1: 108-109).

Epigram III. (March, 1: 116).
Account of a Remarkable Trial by Combat. Translated from the French (April, 1: 132-3).
From Froissard [*sic*].

Epigrams II. and III. (April, 1: 156).
Epitaphs I., III., and IV. (April, 1: 156).

In the May number (1: 163-8) appeared the 'Conclusion of the Story-Teller,' signed "H—" instead of "E."; but that person was not Holcroft. *Vide infra*.

The submitted 'Enigma V. by Mr. T. H.' in the May number (1: 198) may be his, for he had severed his connexion and could enter the competitions. To him I also give 'Answer to all the Enigmas. By Mr. T. H.' in the June number (1: 240).

We read in the fifth number (May) :—

"This Work will in future be conducted by the chief Editor of the *British Magazine and Review*, lately completed in three volumes; who has taken the liberty to finish 'The Story-Teller,' and discontinue the Town-Talker."

From this I judge that the "H—" signed to the 'Conclusion of the Story-Teller' was not Holcroft, but the editor; but that the "E." signed to the first four parts was Holcroft, since we know (*cf.* Preface to 'Tales in Verse') that Holcroft was the editor January-April. Furthermore, 'The Night-Walker,' beginning in the June number, is avowedly by the new editor, and is signed "H—."

I find that the signature "E." is used several times after the April number. We know that Holcroft was in Paris from September to December, 1784, and that his part in the magazine must have been very slight at that time. The use of the "E." fits in very well with this absence :—

1784. June : The Orators (1: 235).
Home News (1: 235).
Epigram V. (1: 235).
Epitaph V., On a Moses (1: 236).
August : Epigrams IV. and V. (1: 316).
September : Epigram IV. (1: 356).

[Here comes the gap, when Holcroft was in France.]

1785. January : The Art of Story Telling (2: 7-10).
The Confessor (2: 30).
Advice to Tradesmen (2: 30).
Morning (2: 30).
Noon (2: 30).
Extempore. On Brevity (2: 30).
February : The Dull Joker (2: 69).
Progress of a Great Estate (2: 69).
April : Essay on Matrimonial Quarrels (2: 121-2).

It is, of course, possible that "E." may stand for "Eudisia" or "Eugenio," who contributed at one time or another; but this seems improbable in view of the ascription of 'The Story-Teller' to the preceding editor by his successor. We know, then, that the "E." signed to 'The Story-Teller' stands for Holcroft. Awaiting further contradiction, I shall assume that the other occurrences of the "E." also stand for Holcroft, as listed above. We have the additional evidence that much of the work signed "E." comes from the French (*e.g.*, 'The Parricide Punished' in March, 'Account of a Remarkable Trial by Combat' and Epitaphs III. and IV. in April, 1784), and this at a period when Holcroft was doing translation. His April-October, 1783, Parisian trip had sent him home rich in material.

I find (April, 1784, 1: 129) an unsigned article in the form of a letter beginning :—

"I have the happiness of a friend in Paris, who is so good as to transmit to me every thing that is curious which comes out in that great city, whether in regard to news, or the belles lettres. He has lately done me the favour to send me a most elaborate treatise...."

and so I tentatively offer this article on 'Nothing' (1: 129-32) as another of Holcroft's writings, for he had a friend in Paris (De Bonneville), and the article either came from him or Holcroft brought it in himself.

There are articles and verses in almost every number bearing the signature "H—," and the assumption would be that "H—" was Holcroft. But the direct evidence in connexion with the 'Conclusion of the Story-Teller' above-mentioned militates against this on grounds of consistency, and I note the new editor's swan-song at the end of the last number issued :—

EPITAPH.

On the Editor of the Wit's Magazine.
Reader! here lies thy quondam, merry Friend,
Chop-fall'n, alas! and quite at his *Wit's End*.
H—.

The fact that this, at the end, is signed "H—," at a time when Holcroft certainly was not editor, confirms my rejection of

this "H—" material from my Holcroft list. Finally, I may say that the style and content of the work signed "H—" do not indicate Holcroft as the author. Then *The British Magazine and Review*, which the succeeding editor conducted before he took over *The Wit's Magazine*, has many occurrences of this signature "H—," one of them a biographical sketch of Frederick the Great, written in a tone of praise which Holcroft would never have adopted.

1784. "Memoirs of the Life of Voltaire. written by Himself. Translated from the French. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Robinson, 1784."

I have copied the above, except the date, from *The Town and Country Magazine* for June, 1784 (16: 323). In the September number of the same periodical (16: 492) another notice appeared, probably merely a piece of advertising by the Robinsons. In the July and August numbers (16: 372-5, 411-12) are anecdotes of Voltaire, apparently selected from this work—I have not had an opportunity of examining the book and magazine articles together, so cannot say with certainty as to this. There were reviews in *The English Review* for June, 1784 (3: 463), *The European Magazine* for July, 1784 (6: 50), and *The Monthly Review* for September, 1784 (71: 229). There were no fewer than four French editions within the year (Quérard, 10: 365); and the title of one published at Berlin reads simply (Bibliothèque Nationale):—

"Mémoires pour servir à la vie de Voltaire, écrits par lui-même. [Vignette.] A Berlin. M.DCC.LXXXIV." Octavo, 2 [title]+3-80 pp.

The B.M.C. (8: 240) lists two London editions in French as 1784 (630. g. 20. [1] and 831. d. 22); *The Monthly Review* (70: 574n.), in mentioning the original French, speaks of an importation and a translation issued by the Robinsons; and *The English Review* (3: 463) lists the Robinson importation with this translation.

Later, these 'Memoirs' of Voltaire were added by the Robinsons to Condorcet's 'Life of Voltaire,' both in the French and in the English editions. They were often reprinted in this connexion. I have seen a book:—

"The Life of Voltaire by the Marquis de Condorcet, to which are added the Memoirs of Voltaire, written by himself. Translated from the French. In two volumes. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Pater-noster-Row. 1790."

Vol. i. contains a translation from Condorcet, and vol. ii. contains "a selection of justificatory pieces" and the 'Memoirs.'

The evidence for Holcroft as translator is not very strong. He mentions the translation and the French original in a letter to Mr. Freeman at Bath ('Memoirs,' p. 267):—

"Had I any means of conveyance, I would send you a book just published (by me) in French and English, very curious—'Memoires de Voltaire, écrits par lui-même.' If you will be kind enough in your next to inform me who in London sends you parcels oftenest, I can take occasion now and then to send you such trifles as I have any concern in."

By this it seems to me that Holcroft's authorship is fairly obvious. Even if we admit that Hazlitt, the editor of the 'Memoirs,' inserted the parenthetical "by me," it seems the words "such trifles as I have any concern in" would indicate the modesty of an author, characterizing as "trifles" works of his own. If the "concern" was merely an interest, and not an active part, why regard them as trifles? This is the phraseology of an author not wishing to appear unmodest, and not the tone of an enthusiast recommending the works of another.

There is in the British Museum (630. g. 20): "Memoires de M. de Voltaire, écrits par lui-même. A Londres: Chez Robinson, N° 25, Pater-noster-Row. M.DCC.LXXXIV." Duodecimo, 2 [title]+ii+1-208 pp.

Bound in the same volume with it there is a translation:—

"Memoirs of the Life of Voltaire. Written by Himself. Translated from the French. London: Printed for G. Robinson, N° 25, Pater-noster-Row. M.DCC.LXXXIV." Duodecimo, p.l.+2 [title]+ii+1-225 pp.

It is probably this to which Holcroft refers in his letter to Mr. Freeman, "A book just published (by me) in French and English, very curious—'Memoires de Voltaire, écrits par lui-même.'" It is a minor detail, but worth noticing, that Holcroft's omission of the accent in "Mémoires" in the letter corresponds to the omission on the title-page.

There was a second edition of the London edition in French:—

"Memoires de M. de Voltaire, écrits par lui-même. A Londres: Chez Robinson, N° 25, Pater-noster-Row. M.DCC.LXXXIV." Duodecimo, 2 [title]+ii+1-208 pp.

The pagination and letterpress are the same as in the first edition, except that in the second edition two corrections have been made—and indications of the errors have been omitted—in accordance with the following on p. ii of the first edition:—

"ERRATA.

"Très-nécessaire à remarquer, page 204, ligne 2, au lieu de Novembre 1769, mettez Décembre 1759.—Ligne 5, pour Décembre, mettez Novembre."

Holcroft had a friend in Paris, De Bonneville, who was keeping him informed of literary phenomena. So the following seems to fit with perfection into the Holcroft translation hypothesis :—

In the French edition, pp. i-ii :—

"Extrait d'une Lettre de Paris du 2 Mai, 1784, pour servir de Préface à cette Edition des Mémoires de Voltaire.

"...Cen'est pas-là tout ce qu'il y a ici de nouveau On parle beaucoup des Mémoires de M. de Voltaire, écrits par lui-même. On a déjà saisi deux ou trois Editions. Il y a sept Libraires d'arrêtés. Le Roi de Prusse est irrité. Ce Voltaire est si ingrat ! On dit que le Roi de Prusse travaille à répondre à ces Mémoires. Personne ne doute de leur authenticité ; ses amis l'avouent. Le Ministre de... son ami, assure qu'il les avoit jetés au feu ; mais que son infidèle Secrétaire en avoit probablement gardé copie. On accuse aussi M. de Beaumarchais d'imprudence : mais on a beau faire ; les Mémoires sont réellement [sic] de Voltaire, & ils se vendront tôt ou tard. Ce Voltaire a l'air d'un malin Génie qui n'est venu sur la terre que pour aigrir nous maux & s'en réjouir."

In the English edition, pp. i-ii :—

"Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 2, 1784, Which may serve as a PREFACE to this Edition of the MEMOIRS of VOLTAIRE.

"—This is not all the present news of Paris. They speak very much of the Memoirs of Voltaire, written by himself, two or three editions of which have already been seized. Voltaire is called ungrateful. The King of Prussia is highly irritated, and is said to be very busily employed in writing an answer to these Memoirs. The friends of Voltaire allow them to be authentic, and nobody doubts it. The Ambassador of *****, his most intimate friend, has assured me he threw them in the fire ; but his deceitful Secretary, had, in all probability, reserved a copy. M. de Beaumarchais likewise is accused of imprudence. But accusations are fruitless. The Memoirs are really written by Voltaire, and must, soon or late, become public. This Voltaire is a sort of malignant spirit, who came upon earth only to embitter the cup of life, and afterwards laugh at our wry faces."

The whole tone of the 'Memoirs of Voltaire,' abusive of Frederick II., would naturally have drawn Holcroft. Hazlitt tells us in the 'Memoirs' (p. 116) that Holcroft, though translator of Frederick's 'Posthumous Works,' had no admiration for the Prussian king—that in very fact he made elaborate preparations, and collected a large number of books as source-material, for an historical study of bad government, which should centre about Frederick. I would mention the attacks on Frederick in the Life of Baron Trenck. Perhaps we say enough about the "tone" of the 'Memoirs of Voltaire' if we quote from a notice of the book, *Town and Country Magazine*, June, 1784 (16: 323) :—

"The picture he draws of kings and courts, greatly lowers the ideas which those who contemplate them at a distance, usually conceive of such persons and such places. The King of Prussia appears here what he has always appeared to the lovers of justice, a dangerous and despicable tyrant ; despicable, because he philosophized, and understood the sacred rights of those he trampled on."

The omission of the title from the list of Holcroft's works that appeared in *The European Magazine* for December, 1792 (22: 403), is of small importance when we remember that many other translations were also omitted from this list. The 'Biographia Dramatica' (1: 1, 354) and Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica' (1, 1: 504, t) are unnecessarily misleading when they list the book as 'The Private Life of Voltaire.' The 'Biographie Universelle' (20: 478) has the same mistake, saying, "Il a traduit la 'Vie privée de Voltaire.'" Such slipshod recording of titles soon becomes a nuisance, especially when the book deals with Voltaire, concerning whom so much has been written. Madame de Graffigny's 'Vie Privée de Voltaire,' Paris, 1820, is the only work of the title which the three books above mentioned give, and to try to connect it with a translation of 1784 would require something of the miraculous. It is easier to explain it in the correct way.

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(To be continued.)

EMENDATIONS IN 'ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL' AND 'CYMBELINE.'

- (a) I see that men make rope's in such a scarre.
'All's Well that Ends Well,' IV. ii. 38.

- (b) Had ever scarre for.—'Cymbeline,' V. v. 305.

A crop of hopeless "emendations" of this vexed passage in 'All's Well' may be found in the 'Cambridge Shakespeare.' Out of these, two can be selected which, in combination, form a very passable reading, viz., *may cope's* for "make ropes," the conjecture of W. W. Williams (in *The Parthenon* for 6 Sept., 1862, p. 595, as quoted by Dyce), and *in such a case* for "in such a scarre," the conjecture of Mitford, which is adopted by Dyce in his text. It is remarkable that both words are found in the same line in Marlowe's 'Edward II.,' l. 1751 (ed. Tucker Brooke, 1910) :—

Our kindest friends in Belgia have we left,
To cope with friends at home : a heauie case
When force to force is knit.

If Shakespeare wrote *cope's* (i.e., cope us, encounter us), it is possible he did so from

a reminiscence of Marlowe's line. The phrase "in such a case" is quite common in Shakespeare. See, for example, 'Romeo and Juliet,' II. iv. 54; 'Julius Cæsar,' IV. iii. 6; 'Othello,' III. iv. 143 (cases); 'Antony and Cleopatra,' II. ii. 98; 'Coriolanus,' V. iv. 34.

But I am inclined to think that we must look into this play itself for the true solution of the crux. In III. v. 74 we find:—

Hel. May be the amorous count solicits her
In the unlawful purpose.

Wil. He does indeed;
And *broke*s with all that can in such a *suit*
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid;

and having regard to this passage, it is, perhaps, not too daring to suggest that Shakespeare wrote in IV. ii. 38,

I see that men *may broke's* (i.e., broke us), using the verb with a transitive instead of a neuter force—no uncommon usage with him—or rather, perhaps, treating "us" as an ethic dative. One merit of this reading is that it accounts for the *r* of *rope's*, which the reading "*cope's*" does not do; unless, indeed, we are to assume that the *r* is a misprint for *c*, a corruption not uncommon in the Folio, owing to the similarity of the letters in the type used. See, for example, the 'Errors,' I. i. 117,

Had not their barke been very slow of sail,
where "barke" is misprinted *backe*. It also accounts for the *k* in "make."

As for the latter part of the line, the word "*suit*" in III. v. 74 is of itself enough to convince us that for "*scarre*" we should read not "case," but *cause*; and powerful support is lent to this view by the *ductus literarum*, the *rr* representing a misprint of *u*, and the *c* being merely transposed or out of place—a metathesis of letters which not only is exceedingly common in the Folio, but occurs in almost every newspaper of the present day.

It is a very remarkable fact—the more remarkable that it seems never to have been noticed—that the identical corruption of *cause* into "*scarre*" occurs in 'Cymbeline,' V. v. 305, where Belarius, speaking of Guiderius, says to Cymbeline:—

This man... hath
More of thee merited than a band of *Clotens*
Had ever *scarre* for.

Substituting *cause* for "*scarre*," we have a simple and elegant correction which throws a flood of light on an otherwise obscure and wrongly interpreted passage. Of course, "*scarre*" ("*scar*" in modern texts) is defended. Was there ever a rankly gross

corruption in the Folio which has not been defended by some critic?

The correction, then, of the passage in 'All's Well' will run,

I see that men *may broke's* in such a *cause*
That we 'll forget ourselves—

a reading which fulfils every requirement both of sense and context. *Cope's* gives excellent sense, but it does not readily account for the aggressive *r* in "*rope's*," or for the *k* in "*make*"; and it is not so striking or effective in meaning as *broke's*.

Another argument in favour of *broke's* is that which has been called the "argument from repeated expressions." It is not uncommon for Shakespeare—at least, in the later stages of his career—to use a striking word or phrase twice in a single play, and not afterwards. Examples may be found in 'Much Ado,' IV. ii. 89, "everything handsome about him," and V. iv. 105, "nothing handsome about him"; 'Julius Cæsar,' I. ii. 317, "Cæsar doth bear me hard," and II. i. 215, "Ligarius doth bear Cæsar hard"; and elsewhere. It is not, therefore, straining probability to assume that this usage may be found in the above-mentioned passages in 'All's Well.'

HENRY CUNNINGHAM.

CERTAIN CHATTELS OF ROGER MORTIMER OF WIGMORE.—In the Chancellor's Roll, No. 127 of 8 Edward III. (R.O.), we find an interesting list of certain goods of Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, the paramour of Queen Isabella of evil fame. It comes in the account of Thomas de Ely and others, late Sheriffs of Middlesex.

By brief of the King in October, 4 Edward III., &c.

Among Roger's goods and chattels they account

"de magno chargouro, pondere xix. lb., pretii xxiv. lb.: j ciphro argenti cum pede et cooperulo deaurato pro vino de Vernache aimellato in fundo, et cooperulo sculpto de armis dicti Rogeri, pondere xxxv. s. 5. d., pretii lx. s.: j ciphro cum cooperulo et tripode argenti unum interius deauratum aurato et aymellato de diversis armis de Mortimer et Geneville, pondere iv. lb. 2. s., pretii vi. lb.: j gotdetto argenti pro vino aimellato de diversis armis, viz. armis dicti Rogeri: j aquario de eadem setta: iiij godetti quorum unum interius deauratum pro vino de Verenach, et ceteri in fondo aimellati de armis dicti Rogeri: j salario plano cum cooperulo argenti pondere vi. lb. 6. d., pretii ix. lb. vi. s. viii. d.: j lieva [or lien] de cerico argenti pretii vi. s. viii. d.—Que fuerunt dicti Rogeri et manibus Johis de Hynxeton aurifabri London' tempore arrestationis predicti Rogeri."

"[And all the aforesaid vases remained in possession of the said John by brief of the king dated 21st Dec., 4 Edward III., the said John to keep all the said vases until the king should send and ask for them, for which also the said John should answer.]"

I imagine this extract from the original roll will be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' One longs to have the handling of such lovely things.

C. SWYNNERTON.

'POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.'—Any one issuing a new volume of poetry with this title renders himself liable to the charge of plagiarism. I have been idle enough to make a list of volumes with this title that have been issued in the past. I give them here in chronological order, with the author's name where known, and date of issue:—

- Charles Cotton, 1689, 8vo.
- Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Wycherley, &c., 1701, 8vo.
- Anonymous, 1701, 8vo.
- Matthew Prior, 1709.
- Lady Chudleigh, 1713, cr. 8vo.
- John Smith, 1713, 8vo.
- Anonymous, 1713, 8vo.
- Thos. Parnell, 1722, 8vo.
- Walter Harte, 1727, 8vo.
- John Phillips, 1728, 12mo.
- J. Mitchell, 1729, 8vo, 2 vols.
- Mary Masters, 1733, 8vo.
- Saml. Wesley, 1736.
- Stephen Duck, 1736.
- Nicholas James, 1742, 4to, Truro.
- Rev. Thos. Warton, 1748, 8vo.
- Wm. Hamilton, 1748, 12mo, Bangour.
- Edwd. Cobden, 1748, 8vo.
- Nicholas Rowe, 1751, 12mo.
- Anonymous, 1752, Oxford.
- Thos. Blacklock, 1754, 8vo, Edinb.
- W. Whitehead, 1754, sm. 8vo, Lond.
- John Pomfret, 1766, 8vo.
- John Gay, 1775, 8vo, 2 vols.
- A Young Gentleman of Chichester, 1776.
- Rev. T. Fitzgerald, 1781, 8vo, Oxford.
- Ann Yearsley, a milkwoman of Bristol, 1785, 4to.
- Rev. Thos. Browne, 1800, 12mo, Hull.
- Anonymous, priv. printed, 1844, cr. 8vo, Lond.
- Pascoe Grenfell Hill [1845], 8vo, Penzance.

Several volumes have this title with additions, notably Ed. Waller's 'Poems, &c., written upon Several Occasions and to Several Persons,' 1645, 12mo; Nahum Tate's 'Poems by Several Hands and on Several Occasions,' 1685; R. Molesworth's 'Marinda, Poems and Translations on Several Occasions,' 8vo, 1716. As variants of this much-used title we find 'Poems on Various Occasions,' by R. Ferguson, 1785 (third edition), 12mo, Edin., and also by the Rev. John Horseman, 1845, Camb. J. H. Newman called his volume of poems 'Verses on Various Occasions.' 'Poems on Various Subjects,' by Jane Cave, 1783, Winchester,

and an anonymous volume, 12mo, with the same title, published in Edinburgh in 1799, complete my collection, garnered chiefly from the pages of second-hand booksellers' catalogues.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE.

"RUBY."—I find a curious and unrecorded use of this word in Cyril Tournear's 'Atheists Tragedie,' 1611, sig. E3. Borachio *log.*:—

"I knook'd out 's braines with this faire Rubie. And had another stone iust of this forme and bignesse ready: that I laid i' the broken skull vpo' the ground for 's pillow; against the which they thought he fell and perish'd."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

EARLY INSTANCES OF WORDS FOR THE 'N.E.D.' (See 11 S. ix. 387).—

Abeigh, at a shy distance, aloof ('O.E.D.,' 1707).—C. 1568, A. Scott, 'Poems' (S.T.S.), xxvii. 34: "Quhen scho growis skeich, I byd on beich." To the account in 'O.E.D.' may be added that the word occurs only in a burlesque context, and only in connexion with *skeigh*, with which exclusively it rimes: see also *quots.* in 'E.D.D.'

Antepend=antependium, a veil for the front of the altar ('O.E.D.,' 1542).—1506, 'Ld. H. Treas. Accts.,' iii. 80: "Item, the xx day of Maij, for ane antepend to the altair of Sanct Anthonis in the Crag, ls. Item, for ane othir to Sanct Nicholas Chapell in Leith, ls."

Apparitor ('O.E.D.,' 1533).—C. 1450, Henryson, 'Tale of Dog,' quoted by 'O.E.D.,' s.v. 'Corbie.'

Ark, the masonry in which the water-wheel of a mill moves ('E.D.D.,' 'O.E.D.,').—1563-4, 'Edinb. Rec. (Town Treas. Accts.,)' i. 463: "for ane daill to mend the walter ark of Drynis heichtt myln"; *ibid.*, 466, "mending of the walter ark."

Barragan, -on, a corded stuff ('O.E.D.,' 1787).—1677, Cunningham, 'Diary,' 89: "11 ells Barragon to be a cloak."

Barras, "A coarse linen fabric originally imported from Holland" ('O.E.D.,' 1640).—1535, 'Ld. H. Treas. Accts.,' vi. 261: "Item, for ij^{xx} elnis barres canwes to be sorpelaithis to cary the Kingis grasis woll fra Selkirk, and to pak the samyn to be send to the sey, price of ilk elne xvij*d.*; sunma xvij*li.* vs."

Brander, v., prob. f. Brander, *sb.*, as if "to arrange cross-bars in the form of a gridiron," or f. F. *brandir*, to fasten two pieces of wood together with a peg ('O.E.D.,' 1869).—Our quotation would suggest the derivation from Brander. 1580, 'Aberd. Reg.,' ii. 35 (Jan. 23): "the geir and gudis vnderwrettin . . . ane standand bed of ayik, the pryce thairf ten libs. . . . ane mait buird of ayik branderit, pryce thairf iii lib. ["*Mait*"] = mat, "the coarse piece of sacking on which the feather-bed is laid" ('E.D.D.,' 'O.E.D.,' 1702).]

Buzz, Sc. *bizz*, to molest by buzzing ('O.E.D.,' 1679).—? 1645, 'MS. Colmonell Kirk-Session' (May 1): "Hew M'Ilvrik entered a bill against Patrick M'Lymont and Androw his son in Lagartrie, complaining that they both had stricken and bizzst his wyfe, being within a month of her tyme."

Bypertit, divided into two parts ('O.E.D.,' 1574).—1455, Holland, 'Howlat,' 357: "ane

Egill... All of sable the self, quha the suth leris.
The beke bypertit breme of that ilk ble."

Cachespell, -pule, the game of tennis ('O.E.D.,' 1568).—1557-8, 'Edinb. Rec. (T. Tr. Accts.),' i. 271: "twa dosoun of cachepull balls."

Cogue, *Cog*, a small drinking-vessel of wood ('O.E.D.,' 1690).—1504-5, 'Ld. H. Treas. Accts.,' iii. 57: "Item, the xx day of March, Cena Domini [the usual alms clothes given to 33 poor men and 16 women], with 'stopes, cogis and platis.'"

Cradden, -on, a craven, coward ('O.E.D.,' 1513).—1505, Dunbar, 'Flying,' 76: "Cukcald cradoun."

Lunt, a slow match ('O.E.D.,' 1550).—1532, 'Ld. H. Treas. Accts.,' vi. 38.

Edinburgh.

R. L. G. RITCHIE.

JOHN HEYWOOD THE DRAMATIST A FREEMAN OF LONDON.—I lately received kind permission to consult the archives preserved at the Guildhall, and in doing so came across the following items, which refer, I have little doubt, to John Heywood, the author of 'The Four P.P.' I am not aware that Heywood's connexion with the City has been noticed before.

Repertory IV., fo. 141: "Jovis 22 die Januarij [1522/3] Isto die lecte sunt *littere domini Regis pro quodam Johanne Heywood vno seruiante domini Regis admittendi in libertatem Civitatis et super hoc concessum est et ei responsum quod sine communi consilio nil inde possunt facere & ad proximum commune consilium mocio fiet."*

There is a similar statement in Repertory VI., fo. 13, under the same date.

Letter-Book N, fo. 222 (1522-3): "John Heywode & Tho. Tyrwhyte for whom the King directed letters to be made freemen been denyed to be made free except on payment of 10*l.* according to the new Act."

Journal XII., fo. 235 b: "xviij^o die Junij anno regis henr. viii^{ci} xv [1523]. John Heywode. Itm. at the contemplacon of the Kynges I're John Heywode is admytted in to the liberties of this citie paying the olde Haunse."

A similar statement in Letter-Book N, fo. 235. G. C. MOORE SMITH.

"CHATTERBOX."—No satisfactory derivation of this word having been suggested as yet, it may be well to note that, before being applied to a noisy person, the word "chatterbox" was applied to a noisy carriage. This appears from the following quotation from 'Wine and Walnuts,' by Ephraim Hardcastle (W. H. Pyne, 1769-1843), second edition, 1824, vol. ii. p. 64 (n.):—

"Chatterbox; a name given to a post-chaise by the wags of the last century. For certain, these vehicles, in my remembrance, were uneasy carriages, being usually 'obsolete, four-wheeled, rattling, crazy concerns."

M.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MACHIAVELLI: TESTINA EDITIONS.—The five (according to Gamba) editions of the 'Opere' of Machiavelli, all dated 1550, are well known. Critics are not agreed as to their authority in regard to the text. Macri Leone, the editor of the last critical edition of the 'Principe,' does not allow them much value. None of the ordinary copies of these editions has either name of printer or place of publication.

In Mr. T. Thorp's catalogue recently published at Guildford a copy was included, with "presso Pietro Alberta in Geneva." Before my order reached the bookseller the copy had been sold over the counter to some unknown purchaser.

I wish for information as to what copies of the Testina (1550) edition are known having name of printer and place of printing, and to which of Gamba's classes they belong. He does not mention any such copy, but Brunet mentions one.

The copy sold at Guildford was probably one of Gamba's No. 3. J. F. ROTTON.
Godalming.

ELEANOR NEEDHAM.—Does any reader remember who purchased a portrait of this lady a few years ago? There was a reference to it in *London Opinion* in 1908, I believe. I shall be grateful for any information concerning both the picture and the lady. Very little is known of this mistress of the Duke of Monmouth, except that she bore him four children, one of whom became Duchess of Bolton, and another was Major-General James Crofts. She afterwards married John South, who died in Dublin, 1711, leaving a daughter, who married Philip Doyne of Wells, Wexford, in 1709. Eleanor died on 31 Dec., 1717, place unknown.

Mrs. Evan Nepean, author of 'On the Left of a Throne,' has favoured me with a very interesting theory, viz., that possibly it was Eleanor Needham who commissioned the painter (unknown) of the recently discovered portrait of the Duke of Monmouth, painted just after his execution, and now in the National Portrait Gallery, having been removed thither from a Kentish farm-house.

G. W. SOUTH.

ANDREW LANG, PINDAR, AND MR. G. O. SMITH.—According to the writer of 'The Poetry of Games' in *The Times Literary Supplement* of 16 July, Pindar

"shirked all the sporting details and invariably behaved, as Mr. Andrew Lang once observed, 'as if one were offered five pounds to celebrate Mr. G. O. Smith, and then wrote an ode on Hephæstus.'"

When and where did Andrew Lang make this observation? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

SIR PHILIP HOWARD.—The Corporation of Carlisle possesses certain portraits which, that the inhabitants may the better see them, have been recently removed to the Art Gallery. One of these is said to be that of Sir Philip Howard, (K.G., M.P. for Carlisle 1661-81. I am not able to consult any books upon knights, and shall, therefore, be glad to know if he was really a Knight of the Garter. It is not impossible, but Chester, in the note on his burial in Westminster Abbey, does not say that he was one.

DIEGO.

REV. H. SALVIN.—I am anxious to obtain information regarding the above, who wrote an interesting account of his stay on the west coast of South America while acting as chaplain of H.M.S. Cambridge. The title of the book is 'Journal written on board H.M.S. Cambridge from Jan., 1824, to May, 1827,' "By the Rev. H. S., Chaplain," and it was privately printed at Newcastle in 1829. If there are any known descendants of the author, I should like to communicate with them. E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.

4, Somers Place, Hyde Park, W.

ACROSTICS.—Between the years 1865 and 1870 five books of 'Double Acrostics in Prose and Verse' were edited by A. E. H., and published by Mr. Thomas Bosworth or by Mr. John Camden Hotten. I have the 'Key' to the Second Series. Can any reader kindly tell me if it is possible to obtain the other 'Keys'? I.

SAINTS' DAY CUSTOMS.—(a) Was it usual in the seventeenth century to bleed horses on St. Stephen's Day? (b) Was St. Patrick's Day a special holiday for servants in England?

SUMPTUARY LAWS.—I should be glad of particulars concerning English sumptuary laws and edicts. In particular, were any enforced during the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, as was the case in France under Louis XIV.?

BON A. F. BOURGEOIS.

1. 'POEMS WRITTEN FOR A CHILD,' BY TWO FRIENDS.—This book was published by Strahan & Co., 1869. Who were the authors?

2. 'THE PAMELA MAGAZINE.'—When was this published, and by whom?

WM. H. PEET.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—On Founder's Day at Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Village Home on 4 July the Archbishop of Armagh said in his speech:—

"Two ladies were watching a potter, and said how tired the working foot on the wheel must be.

Slowly he raised his patient eyes,

With homely wit inspired:

'No, ma'am, it's not the foot that kicks,

It's the one that stands that's tired.'

I wish any one who knows where these lines came from would kindly tell me, and I would gratefully remit the postage."

Perhaps 'N. & Q.' could furnish the information required.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

I should feel deeply obliged if any of your readers would kindly tell me who is the author of some lines called 'At the Sign of the Heart.' They begin:—

But art Thou come, dear Saviour?

Hath Thy love

Thus made Thee stoop and leave

Thy throne above,

Thy lofty heavens, and thus Thyself to dress

In dust to visit mortals?

S. J. CRAWFORD.

College House, Esplanade, Madras.

Who is the author, and who is the subject, of the following lines?—

A dreamer of the common dreams,

A fisher in familiar streams,

He chased the transitory gleams

That all pursue;

And on his lips the eternal themes

Again were new.

The words seem applicable to Burns, and the verses are in the same metre as that of Wordsworth's three poems on Burns.

MATTHEW HUGHES.

CAPT. RICHARD HILL AND THE SIEGE OF DERRY.—In a letter written by my great-grandfather John Hill, dated Barnhill (co. Carlow), 1 Nov., 1821, there occurs the following:—

"This medal, struck in commemoration of the joint crossing of King William the 3rd and his consort Queen Mary, was given me, being eldest son, by my father Edward Hill, Esq., long a resident in the County of Carlow. He got it from his father Richard Hill, who died in Carlow a half-pay Captain of horse by commission under the King the medal records, and at whose coronation

he had the honour of receiving it....In addition to his half pay, Captain Hill had a pension of three hundred a year from King William, a singular instance of Royal bounty, but I have heard my father say it was in consequence of some display of merit at the siege of Derry."

Can any of your readers tell me whether there is a record of those to whom such medals and pensions were granted, and of the causes for their bestowal, in order that I may verify the above?

Richard Hill died 1747 in Carlow, and his will is in the Diocesan Registry of Ferns and Leighlin.

E. E. HILL.

Maycliff, St. Luke's Road North, Torquay.

DUKE OF ORMONDE'S FOLLOWERS.—In the most interesting 'Life of the Duke of Ormonde,' by Lady Burghclere, it is said the Duke's followers went with him to France. Is there any record of who these were, or of those, if any, who died in France? If so, where is it?

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berkshire.

RETFORDE: DERLEE: OFFICIALS OF EDWARD III.—The letters patent of Edward III., 18 Jan., 1340/41, giving licence to Robert de Eglesfeld to found Queen's Hall, Oxford, are countersigned Retforde. Is this a known name of one of that King's officials?

The same King's letters patent, 28 Feb., 1349/50, giving licence to the Provost and Scholars of Queen's Hall, Oxford, to build a chapel, and to John de Stouford to contribute thereto, are countersigned Derlee. Is anything known of this person?

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

SIR BEAUCHAMP ST. JOHN, Knt., M.P. in the Long Parliament, was the sixth son of Oliver, third Baron St. John of Blotshoe, and was M.P. for Bedfordshire in 1621-2, and for Bedford Town in 1626, 1628-9, April-May, 1640, and in the Long Parliament from November, 1640, until secluded in Pride's Purge, December, 1648. Is the precise date known when he died? Collins's 'Peerage' erroneously gives it as 1631, and this date has been copied by all the Peerages, being accepted by the 'Victoria County History of Bedford'—upon the authority of Lodge's 'Peerage'—in the account given of the descent of the manor of Tilbrook, to which estate Sir Beauchamp succeeded in 1625 by the bequest of his father-in-law, William Hawkins. He, however, certainly survived the Restoration, being one of the secluded members whose return to Westminster was enforced by General Monk in Feb.-March, 1660. The

latest reference I have to him is 2 June, 1662, when power was reserved to him as co-executor to prove the will of his nephew, Sir Oliver St. John, first Baronet of Woodford. At that date he would be about 70 years of age, and probably died shortly afterwards at Tilbrook, where he may have been buried.

W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

"IEBIE HORSE."—What can this be? Possibly a variant of "hobby-horse," though I doubt it.

"He hath some smacke of iudgement in vawting, tumbling, and in dauncing with the Iebie horse."—Barnaby Riche, 1606, 'Faultes, Faults,' fo. 8 verso.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

"ACT OF PARLIAMENT CLOCK."—In the Bruce Chapel in SS. Peter and Paul's, Pickering, is suspended a large, ugly clock of mammoth warming-pan shape—the pendulum or weight-box representing the handle—which is said to have been made at some period when a tax was laid on time-keepers. I should like to know something about this fiscal scheme, and to learn what there was peculiar in the make of clocks such as that at Pickering which made them legal.

ST. SWITHIN.

JAMES WM. GILBART.—I am anxious to ascertain the date and place of marriage of the Rev. Francis Gilbert, the father of the famous banker, and also to know the full maiden name of Mrs. Francis Gilbert. I am in possession of Francis Gilbert's Cornish ancestry back to 1677.

J. H. R.

HOLCROFT OF VALE ROYAL.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars of the ancestry of Sir Thomas Holcroft, or Henley, of Vale Royal, Cheshire, or Blackheath?

Was he identical with Thomas Holcroft of Battenby, Surrey, whose daughter Elizabeth married William Ayloffe, King's Serjeant in 1577, who died 1585?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.

—I should be glad to obtain any information concerning the following Old Westminsters:—(1) Frederick Cope, admitted 1723, aged 12. (2) John Coppendale, admitted 1731, aged 11. (3) Richard Corbet, admitted 1748, aged 10. (4) Thomas Corbet, admitted 1716, aged 11. (5) William Cornish, admitted 1719, aged

12. (6) William Corry, admitted 1721, aged 12. (7) Edmund Cosyn, a student at Cambridge, 1543. (8) John Cotes, admitted 1731, aged 15. (9) Edward Cottrell, son of Charles Cottrell of York City, at school 1761, aged 14. G. F. R. B.

LORD ERSKINE'S SPEECHES.—In Phillimore's 'Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England,' vol. ii. p. 1231 (edition 1873), it is stated in a foot-note that "the whole trial" of the Bishop of Bangor at the Shrewsbury Assizes in 1796 "is reported in vol. i. of Lord Erskine's Speeches." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me in what edition of the Speeches this report is to be found? I have consulted some editions, and failed to find it in them. Phillimore in the last edition of his 'Ecclesiastical Law' has, I think, specified 'Miscellaneous Speeches,' but I have failed to find that the Catalogue of the British Museum Library contains such a title. T. LLECHID JONES.

Yspytty Vicarage, Bettws-y-Coed.

"**LADY.**"—When first was the wife of a Knight called "Lady"? E. G.

WILLIAM CARR, MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL 1741.—Can any one inform me who was the father of this William Carr? He died 9 May, 1752, aged 63 years, and married Mary Gildart, the daughter of Richard Gildart, who was Mayor of Liverpool, 1714.

Her brothers were (1) Francis Gildart, Town Clerk of Liverpool, 1742; (2) J. Gildart, merchant of Castle Street, and Mayor of Liverpool, 1786; and (3) Richard Gildart, M.P., 1734, and Mayor of Liverpool, 1736. The Gildart family remained in Liverpool until after 1800, when the Rev. James Gildart, curate of St. Nicholas's, 1808-1813, became Rector of High Wycombe. William Carr's father is supposed to have been a certain Stephen Carr of Cocken Hall (co. Durham), who is said to have settled in Liverpool, 1690. It is this connexion which I wish to establish, and I shall be very grateful for any help that your readers may be able to give me. (Rev.) W. ARNOLD CARR.

Brighton.

SAMUEL DERHAM, M.A., M.D., died of smallpox at Oxford, 26 Aug., 1689, and was the author of 'Hydrologia Philosophica; or, an Account of Ilmington Waters in Warwickshire.' I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents who can tell me what relation (if any) he was to William Derham, admitted in May, 1675, at Trinity College, Oxford, who was subsequently Vicar of

Wargrave, Berks, and Canon of Windsor (1716). In 1730 he received the degree of D.D. by diploma from the University of Oxford, and died 5 April, 1735, at Upminster, Essex, in his 78th year. A. C. C.

PORTRAIT OF WELLINGTON BY WILLIAM SALTER.—Where is the original of that portrait of the Duke, standing with his sword under his left arm and his hat in his right hand, which was published on the back of p. 21 of 'Lest We Forget, a Keepsake of the Nineteenth Century,' by the late Mr. W. T. Stead? POTASSIUM.

Replies.

SIR GREGORY NORTON, THE REGICIDE, AND HIS SON SIR HENRY.

(1 S. ii. 216, 251; 6 S. xii. 187; 7 S. viii. 324, 394; 10 S. vii. 168, 330, 376, 416; 11 S. x. 12, 51, 91.)

TOWARDS the end of 1659, when the Restoration was almost daily expected, Sir Henry Norton (who, as already stated, came into possession of the manor of Richmond in 1657) must have known very well that when Charles II. came to his own, he (Sir Henry) could lay no legal claim to this property, which had belonged to the late unhappy king. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that in January, 1660, either as a result of pressure brought to bear upon him by the Royalists, or feeling that it would be more dignified for him to take the first step, he decided to give up the manor and his home there. How this was effected is shown in the following document, to be seen in the Record Office. One cannot help feeling that it was a bogus case, and that Mathew Mead was a mere "man of straw," probably in the hands of the Parliament, who were by this time practically on the King's side:—

"Between Mathew Mead gent ptf And Henry Norton baronett & Mabella his wife defen^t of the Mannor of Richmond otherwise West Sheene with the appurtenances and of three messuages three gardens three orchardes one hundred and twenty acres of land forty acres of meadow one hundred and sixty acres of wood & comon of pasture with the appurtenances in Richmond & West Sheene Whereupon a plea of covenant was sumoned between them etc That is to say That the aforesaid Henry and Mabella have acknowledged the aforesaid Mannor tenaments & comon of pasture with the appurtenances to be the right of him the said Mathew As those which the said Mathew hath of the gift of the aforesaid Henry & Mabella And those they have retained

& quitt claimed from them the said Henry & Mabella and their heires to the aforesaid Mathew & his heires for ever And moreover the said Henry & Mabella have graunted for them and the heires of the said Henry that they will warrant to the aforesaid Mathew & his heires the aforesaid Mannor tenaments & comon of pasture with the appurtenances against them the said Henry and Mabella & the heires of the said Henry for ever And for this etc the said Mathew hath given to the aforesaid Henry and Mabella foure hundred pounds sterlinge.

"Surrey, from the day of St. Hillary in fifteen dayes In the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty nine."

About two months later, on 4 April, Charles II. signed a declaration known as the Declaration of Breda, in which he offered a general pardon to all except those specially exempted by Parliament, and promised to secure confiscated estates to their new owners in whatever way Parliament should approve. On 25 May of the same year he landed at Dover, amidst enthusiastic crowds.

On 18 May, 1660, upon complaint made by the Commons in Parliament, it was ordered by the Lords in Parliament assembled that certain persons (including Sir Gregory Norton),

"who sate in judgement upon the late King's Majesty when sentence of death was pronounced against him, and the estates both real and personal of all and every of the said persons (whether in their own hands, or in the hands of any in Trust for their, or any of their uses) who are fled, be forthwith seized and secured; and the respective sheriffs and other officers whom this may concern, are to take effectual order accordingly."

This proclamation was ordered to be printed and published.

On 9 June of the same year the House of Commons resolved

"That several persons [a list of whose names appears, which includes Sir Gregory Norton's] be excepted out of the General Act of Pardon and Oblivion for, and in respect only of such pains, penalties, and forfeitures (not extending to life) as shall be thought fit to be inflicted on them by another Act, intended to be hereafter passed for that purpose."

On 23 June Denzil Holles, who soon after was admitted to the Privy Council, and was created a peer by the title of Baron Holles of Ifield, submitted to Parliament, from the Committee for the Dowager-Queen Henrietta Maria's jointure, a schedule of the honours, manors, and lands, parcel of her jointure, which had been purchased by various persons during the Commonwealth, whose estates had become liable to forfeiture. This schedule includes the manor of Richmond, with the house and materials there, purchased by Sir Gregory Norton.

The following report was also submitted to the House by the Committee:—

"That the Queen's Majesty ought to be forthwith restored to the possession of the several Houses, Manors, and Lands aforesaid, mentioned to be Parcels of her Majesty's jointure, and to have been purchased by Persons, whose Estates are liable to forfeiture. That what Monies for Rent, or any other Payments, due out of the aforesaid Lands, now remain in the Hands of the Tenant, or of any other Person, that hath received such Monies to the Purchaser's use, and not paid it over to the Purchaser, shall pay it unto such Person, as shall be appointed to receive it for Her Majesty's use."

The House of Commons

"resolved that the Queen's Majesty be forthwith restored to the Possession of the several Houses, Manors, and Lands, after mentioned, being Parcels of Her Majesty's jointure, and purchased by Persons, whose Estates are liable to Forfeiture; That is to say." (Here follows the schedule.)

It was also resolved:—

"That the Lords' concurrence be desired to these Votes, and that Mr. Holles is to carry them to the Lords."

There was evidently no trouble so far as the House of Lords was concerned, for almost immediately after the resolution was sent in, Queen Henrietta Maria was enrolled as Lady of the Manor of Richmond.

ALBERT A. BARKAS.

Richmond, Surrey.

(To be continued.)

WELLINGTON (11 S. x. 49).—The reason why Arthur Wellesley took his title from Wellington in Somerset has, so far as I know, never been satisfactorily explained, but I would offer the following suggestion.

There is nothing extraordinary in the fact of a man adopting a territorial title from some place with which he has little acquaintance. The peerage is full of the names of families, the representative members of which bear titles which have been selected for reasons of euphony only. In the year 53 George III. an Act of Parliament was passed entitled

"An Act for granting a sum of money for purchasing an estate for the Marquis of Wellington in consideration of the eminent and signal services performed by the said Marquis of Wellington to His Majesty and the public."

It was enacted that a sum not exceeding a hundred thousand pounds should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, and that certain trustees appointed—they were Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons; Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool; Nicholas Vansittart, William Wellesley Pole, and

the Hon. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D.—should lay out the money in lands, manors, and tenements. In obedience to the directions of this Act, the Duke became possessed of the lordship of the manor of Wellington Borough with hereditary rights. The above explains, to some extent, the connexion of the Duke of Wellington with this town since 1813, but it throws no light on the reasons which led him, in 1809, to select Wellington for his title. The Duke visited the town in 1814, and was publicly received.

The family of the Duke of Wellington had close associations with Somerset long before Wellington Manor was purchased for the gallant Duke. The surname of this eminent family was originally Cowley or Colley. The first to be mentioned was Walter Cowley, who was an English gentleman sent to Ireland in the time of Henry VII., in the political service. From that period the family was closely associated with Ireland. One of them married a Wellesley of Dangan, co. Meath, a branch of the Wellesley family of Wellesley, Somerset, a place about one and a half miles from the city of Wells. This family is said to have had connexion with the cider county as early as 1261. The father of the great Duke of Wellington was Garret Wellesley, first Earl of Mornington, and when his son Richard came to the peerage he was created Baron Wellesley of Wellesley, county Somerset. The Iron Duke was knighted before he went to Spain. Subsequently he was created Baron Douro of Wellesley, and there is, perhaps, nothing surprising about the fact that, when the Act was passed giving certain trustees the right to purchase land on his behalf, this particular estate being in the market at the time, the Duke should have chosen it, seeing that it was not far removed from Wellesley, which had been associated with his family from the very earliest days. The Duke of Wellington has thus a closer association with the West of England than is, perhaps, generally known.

It may be interesting to mention that it was on 5 Sept., 1815, that, at a meeting which was held at "The White Hart Inn," Wellington, it was decided to perpetuate the memory of the Duke of Wellington by erecting a monument at the highest point of Blackdown, which formed part of the estate of the Duke. The foundation stone was laid on 26 Oct., 1817, but the structure was, in a large measure, rebuilt on a more worthy scale in 1860.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Exeter.

The subject of the connexion of the Duke of Wellington with the town of Wellington in Somersetshire has been discussed at various times. The most authoritative statement is one which in 1891 the present Duke of Wellington authorized his secretary, Mr. George Coxon, to make to a correspondent, and I believe that it embodies in brief all that can be said with certainty upon the subject. It is as follows:—

"Richard Colley, 1st Baron Mornington,* the Duke's grandfather, succeeded to the Wellesley estates, and assumed the name and arms in 1728. It is not improbable, therefore, that the Duke, when looking about for a title, should go to the county and neighbourhood of the family property."

This memorandum was printed in *The Somerset County Gazette*, 11 July, 1891. Further correspondence appeared also in the same paper both in 1890 and 1891.

The inhabitants of the town of Wellington are very proud of the association of the great Duke with the place. Travellers by the Great Western route to Exeter notice, soon after leaving Taunton, a stone pillar prominently placed upon the Blackdown range, overlooking the town of Wellington. This monument was erected to commemorate the victories of the Duke, and to mark his connexion with the town from which he took his title.

In 53 George III. an Act was passed entitled

"An Act for granting a sum of money for purchasing an estate for the Marquess of Wellington, in consideration of the eminent and signal services performed by the said Marquess of Wellington to His Majesty and the public."

It was enacted that a sum not exceeding 100,000*l.* should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, and that certain trustees should lay out the money on manors, lands, &c. These trustees were Charles Abbott (the Speaker), Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, Nicholas Vansittart, William Wellesley Pole, and the Hon. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D. In obedience to the directions of this Act, the Duke became possessed of the lordship of the manor of Wellington Borough with hereditary rights, as well as other property elsewhere.

In 1815 some few men of influence in the neighbourhood of Wellington expressed a desire to start a subscription for the purpose of putting up a monument on the Blackdown Hills. They met at "The White Hart Hotel," Wellington, then the chief inn in the place, on 5 Sept., 1815, presided over

by Mr. Sanford of Nynnehead. It was resolved that,

"to perpetuate the memory of the military achievements of the Duke of Wellington, a monument be raised on the highest point of Blackdown, near the town of Wellington and upon the estate of the noble Duke."

A committee of influential men in the county was formed, and on 19 Jan., 1816, a meeting was held at "The Thatched House Tavern," St. James's Street, to discuss the same subject. The foundation stone of the first Wellington monument was laid on 20 Oct., 1817. It was not completed for more than a year afterwards, and the structure was, in a large measure, rebuilt on a more worthy scale in 1860.

Many years ago, the late Mr. R. A. Kinglake sent me the following letter from the great Duke to Lord Somerville:—

Paris, February 1st, 1816.

MY DEAR LORD SOMERVILLE,

I received by last post your letter of the 22nd, and I assure you that I am much flattered by the measures which have been adopted with a view to erect a monument for the Battle of Waterloo on the estate at Wellington. I have received Mr. Kinglake's report. I have so little knowledge of my own affairs, and possessing no former report to which I can refer, I can form no opinion of it. My opinion has long been that I have either too much or too little property in the neighbourhood, and I will readily as depends on me follow your advice in increasing it by way of enclosure. I shall be obliged to you if you will give such directions as you may think necessary respecting the same.

Ever, my dear Lord Somerville,

Yours most sincerely,

WELLINGTON.

When the monument had been completed on the Blackdown Hills, a man who was known as Doubledanger organized a pleasure fair to be held annually on the open space surrounding the pillar, and to be called Waterloo Fair. This was continued for a year or so, and was the occasion for much rowdyism.

Next year (1915) the town of Wellington intends to have a pageant to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo and other episodes in the history of the town.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

I take the following information from an unpublished source, and with some reserve, as I cannot find any other reference to "Wellsleigh":—

"Wellington, S. Somerset.—This is the Wellington from which the Duke chose his title, and is so called from its springs or wells, as at Holywell or Rockwell, or from having belonged to the See of

Wells.....Wellington Court replaces the house of Chief Justice Popham (1531–1607), which was destroyed in the Civil War. It gives the titles of Viscount (1809), Earl and Marquis (1812), and Duke of W. (1814) to the Wellesleys, through the Duke: whose family name is derived from a place called Wellsleigh, in the neighbourhood."

WM. H. PEET.

For the victories of Oporto and Talavera Sir Arthur Wellesley was raised to the peerage on 4 Sept., 1809, as Baron Douro of Wellesley and Viscount Wellington of Talavera. The title was chosen by his brother William Wellesley-Pole (afterwards third Earl of Mornington and first Baron Maryborough), apparently to minimize the change of name.

A. R. BAYLEY.

CHANDOS (11 S. x. 49).—Chandos or Chandois is a French place-name, and was borne for three centuries by a family of knightly rank in Herefordshire. (See 'The Gallant Sir John Chandos' in Walford's 'Chapters from Family Chests,' vol. ii. p. 312.) In 1554 John Brydges, Knt., was created Baron Chandos of Sudeley, and in 1719 James Brydges became first Duke of Chandos. In 1789 the third Duke of Chandos died, leaving no male issue, although thrice married. His daughter and heir (Lady Anne Eliza Brydges) married the second Marquis of Buckingham, and this nobleman, in 1822, was created the first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

RICH. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Chandos is the more modern spelling of Candos or Chaundos. Robert de Candos was a companion in arms with the Conqueror (Banks, 'Extinct Peerage,' i. 256, and 'The Battle Abbey Roll,' by the Duchess of Cleveland). The place where the family is earliest found in England is in Herefordshire (Robinson's 'Castles of Herefordshire,' p. 121). Chandos, near Much Marcle (Herefs.), now a farm, was held by John de Chandos in 1285. But the name is, of course, French, and Candos, from where the family came originally, is between Barentin and the Seine. It is in the commune of St. Pierre de Varengeville (Seine Inférieure). The most authoritative account of the Chandos family is Mr. G. W. Watson's contribution to the last edition of the G. E. C. 'Complete Peerage.' The reason why the Duke of Buckingham has "Chandos" added to his title is because Earl Temple took by royal licence, 15 Nov., 1799, the additional surnames of Brydges-Chandos having married the heiress of

those families. On 4 Feb., 1822, he was created Earl Temple of Stowe, co. Buckingham, Marquess of Chandos, and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

Robert de Chandos, a companion of William the Conqueror, is supposed to have been the ancestor of two families—one settled in Herefordshire, and the other in Derbyshire. To the latter branch Sir John Chandos (d. 1370), the famous soldier and friend of the Black Prince, belonged. To the Herefordshire branch belonged another Sir John Chandos. He was grandson of Roger de Chandos, who was summoned to Parliament in 1333 and 1353 as Baron Chandos, and son of Sir Thomas Chandos. He died on 16 Dec., 1428, without issue. Alice, the daughter of his sister Elizabeth Berkeley, married Giles Brugges or Brydges, the ancestor of the Brydges family, successively Lords Chandos and Dukes of Chandos. Richard Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (1776-1839), married in 1796 Anne Eliza Brydges, only daughter and heiress of James, third Duke of Chandos.

A. R. BAYLEY.

SEVENTH CHILD OF A SEVENTH CHILD (11 S. x. 88).—I do not know if in other counties this superstition applies only to the male line, but I do know that in some parts of South Devon the seventh daughter of a seventh son was believed to possess certain gifts of healing. An old lady, now dead, who belonged to a good Devonian family, was always ready to help her neighbours by the inherited powers she believed herself to possess.

It may be worthy of record in the year 1914 that she undoubtedly did cure warts (amongst other maladies), and I am not ashamed to own that I asked her aid for myself some twenty years ago. The "cure" was simple to a degree. She looked, she counted, she wished, and—she changed the subject. When, after a very few days, the warts had vanished, and I tried to thank her, she evaded the subject, only saying that the "power" was her birthright, that she had never yet failed in seventy years, and that she could not talk about it or the other mystic gifts that distinguished her.

In Ulster it is truly "no joke to be a seventh son," for I knew in my childhood of small traders in country towns who were pestered by patient, to the great hurt of their business. They could not refuse their

aid to those who had been brought in springless carts some thirty miles of mountain road, but they detested their own celebrity. My impression is that they chiefly dealt with erysipelas and such diseases, and that they professed to cure by prayers and in the name of God.

In Norfolk the superstition is so strong that the seventh son was—till recent days—fated to be a doctor from his cradle.

Y. T.

NAPOLEON III. AT CHISLEHURST (11 S. ix. 509; x. 37).—Count d'Hérissou, in his book on the Prince Imperial, published in 1890, writes that Miss Emily Rowles, to whom Prince Louis Napoléon (later Napoléon III.), after his escape from Ham in 1846, became attached, lived then with her father at Camden House, Chislehurst.

Is this exact, and under what circumstances did Camden House pass in 1860 into the possession of Mr. Strode, as mentioned by your correspondent Mr. E. BASIL LUPTON? Was Mr. Rowles the owner of Camden House in 1846, or who else, in case Mr. Rowles then only rented the property? It is further doubtful that in 1871 Mr. Strode placed Camden House gratuitously at the disposal of the Emperor. There is reason to believe that the Empress Eugénie rented the property through an agent without the intervention of Mr. Strode.

M. L'É.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT: GORDON RIOTS (11 S. x. 43).—With respect to the pamphlet giving an account of the Gordon Riots, I may say that I possess a similar pamphlet of thirty-two pages. The title is so remarkably like the one printed at the above reference that I venture to reproduce it:—

"Riots. | A Genuine | Account | of the | Proceedings | of the late | Disturbances and Riots | in the | Cities of London and Westminster, | and | Borough of Southwark. | Containing | An Account of the burning of Newgate, the King's | Bench, the Fleet, and New Bridewell Prisons. Like- | wise the Houses of Lord Mansfield, Sir John Fielding, | Messrs. Langdale, Rainsforth, Cox, Hyde, &c. Romish | Chapels, Schools, &c. with an Account of the Com- | mitment of Lord George Gordon to the | Tower. | And Anecdotes of his Life. | To which is added, | An Abstract of the Act lately passed in favour of the Ro- | man Catholics. | London: | Printed by O. Adams & Co. 1780. | [Price Six-Pence.]

OLD ETONIANS (11 S. x. 28).—John Chartres might possibly be a relative of the Rev. James Chartres mentioned at 9 S. vii. 447; viii. 68. JOHN T. PAGE.

ADULATION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH (11 S. x. 48).—George Buchanan has a similar poem on the same queen:—

Cujus imago Deæ, facie cui lucet in una,
Temperie mixta, Juno, Minerva, Venus?
Est dea: quid dubitem? cui sic conspirat amice
Mascula vis, hilaris gratia, celsus honos:
Aut dea si non est, Diva est quæ præsidet Anglis,
Ingenio, vultu, moribus æqua Deis.

'Epigrammata,' lib. ii. 58.

There is nothing surprising in this. Little provocation was required to make the Renaissance Latin versifiers cry "O dea, certe!" and the "Juno, Minerva, Venus," business was worn pretty threadbare.

John Owen hails his patroness thus:—

Si nos Pythagoræ non fallunt dogmata, corpus
Intrant Pallas, Juno, Venusque tuum.

'Epigr.,' i. 4.

Like the elder Weller, Father Persons may have objected to young women being called Venuses, but if he allowed himself to be seriously distressed by such conventional deification, he must have added a new source of uneasiness to a life that was already troubled enough.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Reydon, Southwold, Suffolk.

THE LAST KING OF NAPLES (11 S. x. 70).—Francis II., son of King Bomba, was a peaceful character, and brought up by Jesuits; his wife was of more heroic mould, and defended Gaeta when driven out of Naples. I never heard of any pension allowed him by his enemies, and he probably existed on his private funds, as Italians are slow to any extravagance. W. MERCER.

After he had lost his throne poor "Bom-balino" spent most of his time in Munich and Paris, and died at Arco in the Tyrol, in the Archduke Albrecht's villa, on 27 Dec., 1894. He left no issue. L. L. K.

WEST INDIAN FAMILIES (11 S. ix. 489; x. 18, 76).—The under-named sources of information—MSS. and printed books available for reference at the British Museum—should not be overlooked:—

Genealogical Collections relating to Families connected with Jamaica, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.—Add. MS. 27,968.

Pedigrees of West India Families.—Add. MS. 31,228.

List of Landowners in Jamaica about the Year 1750.—Add. MS. 12,436.

List of Marriages on record in the parishes of St. Catherine and St. Andrew, Jamaica, 1666-1679.—Add. MS. 21,931.

List of Testators registered in the Office of the Island Secretary, Jamaica, 1663-1750.—Add. MS. 21,931.

Monumental Inscriptions in Barbados and Jamaica before 1750, with Selections from those of later date and Extracts from Parish Registers.—Add. MS. 23,608.

Extracts from Parish Registers and other Public Records in the Islands of Jamaica and Barbados, with Copies of Monumental Inscriptions from 1643 to 1800.—Add. MS. 27,969.

Abstracts of Wills proved in Jamaica between 1625 and 1702.—(Add. MS. 34,181.)

'Antigua and the Antiguan: a Full Account of the Colony and its Inhabitants.' With an Appendix containing genealogies of the principal settlers in the island. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1844.

V. L. Oliver: 'The History of the Island of Antigua ... from the First Settlement in 1635 to the Present Time.' 3 vols. folio. London, 1894-0.

Capt. James Henry Lawrence Archer: 'Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies from the Earliest Date, with Annotations.' 4to. London, 1875.

N. D. Davis: 'The Cavaliers and Roundheads of Barbados, 1650-52.' 8vo, pp. 261. Georgetown, 1887.

W. A. Feurtado: 'Official and Other Personages of Jamaica from 1655 to 1790.' 8vo pp. 135. Jamaica, 1896.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

84, St. John's Wood Terrace, N.W.

PALM THE BOOKSELLER, SHOT BY NAPOLEON (11 S. x. 10, 55, 76).—I cordially thank all the correspondents who have so courteously supplied me with information on this topic. I subjoin from 'The Annual Register,' 26 Aug., 1806, xlviii. 439 and 440, the rendering of the letter written by Palm to his wife before his execution:—

In the Dungeon of the Military Prison of Braunau, August 26, 1806—Six o'clock in the morning.

MY DEAREST BELOVED,—When you read these lines you are a widow and our dear children have no longer a father. My destiny is fixed; in five hours I cease to live. But though I die the death of a criminal, you know that I have committed no crime. I fall a victim of the present calamitous times, times when an untimely death can neither dishonour a man whose whole life has been irreproachable, nor throw a stain on his surviving family. In our miserable days what virtue has not expired by the hands of the executioner. Do not let your affliction for the fate of a husband deprive you of firmness to support the duties of a mother. Our dear, dear babies (Oh, my God, I shall never more press them or you to my bursting heart) have now a double claim on your love, as well as on your maternal tenderness. Implant on their tender minds all those virtuous sentiments which made their good mother so very dear to their unfortunate father.

I advise you to collect, as soon as possible, the wreck of our fortune (if any) and to retire with it to England or America. In those fortunate lands innocence is still secure, and patriotism is still revered.

In my last fervent prayers I recommend you all to the protection of an Omnipotent Providence,

and to the compassion of those contemporary patriots of all countries whose noble bosoms sympathise with my own feelings, and deplore, if not weep, over the destruction of liberty in wretched Germany.

Reward the friend who delivers this; and forgive and teach our dear children to forgive my murderer. May heaven pardon him as much as I do. I cannot—dare not say more—my heart is too full. Oh, my God—never more to behold and embrace them and you. Almighty Creator, bless and preserve you all, until we meet in another and better world.

With my last breath,

Your ever affectionate husband,

JOHN P. PALM.

I should certainly like to know what became of the wife and children.

F. C. WHITE.

STEVENS (11 S. x. 11).—Dr. Stevens, the principal founder of Stevens's Hospital, does not seem to have had any property in co. Kildare. Whitelaw in his 'History of Dublin,' 1818, says:—

"Dr. Richard Stevens, a physician of Dublin in 1720, bequeathed all his real estate situate in the county of Westmeath and King's County, and let for lives renewable for ever at a yearly rent of 604*l.* 4*s.*, to his sister Griselda Stevens during her life, and after her decease vested it in trustees for the purpose of erecting and endowing an hospital near Dublin, for the relief and maintenance of curable poor persons, and to be called 'Stevens's Hospital.'"

Dr. Stevens is said to have died the day after making his will.

Miss Stevens (she was his twin sister) set about erecting the hospital in her lifetime. She handed over the bulk of the property to trustees, and also began collecting money for the building. It was started in 1720, and finished in 1733, the cost being 16,000*l.* All this money was raised by subscription, Miss Stevens's money going entirely to endowment.

Among Miss Stevens's supporters was a wealthy gentleman, Mr. Edward Cusack. He bequeathed to this hospital lands in the following counties in Ireland: in co. Carlow, lands bringing in rental of 76*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; in co. Meath, 910*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*; in co. Kildare, 110*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

The fact that the last-named property belonged to the hospital may have set the legend going that it was formerly in the possession of the Stevens family; or it may be that the father of Dr. Stevens did occupy Hybla House, and whether Miss Stevens and her brother were born there it certainly would be interesting to know. The 'D.N.B.' does not mention Dr. Stevens's name. There is a long account of the hospital in Whitelaw's 'History of

Dublin,' and also in Harris's 'History of Dublin,' 1746.

I do not know when the pig-faced lady legend sprung up. I have not seen any mention of it in any Dublin publication, although it was implicitly believed by the humbler classes there forty years ago. I am fairly familiar with books dealing with Dublin, but have not come across any reference to this matter.

J. H. MURRAY.

BALNES, LALEHAM, LITTLINGTON, AND STANES (11 S. ix. 508; x. 37, 77).—Thanks to kind correspondents who have answered me directly or in 'N. & Q.,' I have now a complete reply to my queries. I should not send this, but that the only information as to Balnes has come to me directly. It appears to be clearly the same manor as that of Loweswater in Cumberland. The names seem to be indifferently used in Inquisitions post mortem of the Lucy family, one of whom made the original charge on the manor for the benefit of Robert de Eglesfeld. If I add that Kempton is a manor in the parish (not the manor) of Sunbury, readers of 'N. & Q.' will now have all the information which my inquiry has elicited.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

"GALLEON" IN ENGLISH VERSE (11 S. x. 28, 95).—In C. Kingsley's 'Westward Ho!' the heading of one of the chapters is 'How They Took the Great Galleon.' This, it is true, is not exactly verse, but I venture to think that Kingsley, who was very particular about the headings of his chapters, would not use one so cacophonous as this would sound if "galleon" were to be pronounced as three syllables, with the accent on the first. There can be no comparison between the sonorous ring of 'Hów They Toók the Gréat Galloón' and the jerky cadence of 'Hów They Toók the Great Gállion.' To me it is very obvious that Kingsley intended to stand by the old pronunciation.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

WALL-PAPERS (11 S. x. 29, 75, 110).—A fine specimen of wall-paper can be seen at Mamhead, the beautiful residence of Sir Robert Newman, Bart., situate a few miles from Exeter. There are a bedroom and dressing-room, upon the walls of which is the original paper placed there when the house was built, over eighty years ago. The paper is of chintz pattern with flowers and fruit in bold design. The colours are unfaded.

Some time ago a portion of the paper became discoloured through water finding its way through the roof. By accident a roll of the identical wall-paper was found in a store cupboard. This was used, and it is almost impossible to-day to say where the strip of new paper was placed.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Exeter.

The best general accounts of wall-papers are in Havard's 'Dictionnaire d'Ameublement et Décoration' and in Larousse's 'Grand Dictionnaire.' Both these works contain encyclopædic articles crystallizing all the important data, historical and artistic, under the heading 'Papier-peint.' The chief wall-paper factories on the Continent were at Bixheim, Lyon, Metz, Caen, Toulouse, Épinal, and Le Mans. The great centre in Paris for the sale of wall-papers is in the Faubourg St. Antoine.

Beckmann's 'Inventions' is a little out of date, but it has a lengthy historical article on wall-papers. There was published in Liverpool in 1875 'The History of Paper-Hangings, with a Review of other Modes of Mural Decoration,' by G. H. Morton. I have not seen this book, and it is not in the British Museum. Other authorities are D. Kaepelin, 'Fabrication de Papier-Point,' in E. Lacroix's 'Études sur l'Exposition de 1867,' vol. i. (1867)—a later edition was issued (perhaps separately) in 1881; K. Sanborn, 'Old-Time Wall-Papers,' 1905; and A. S. Jennings, 'Wall-Paper Decorations,' 1907.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

THE MARQUIS DE SPINETO, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (11 S. ix. 510).—I have just seen in 'N. & Q.' of 27 June that inquiries are being made concerning the Marquis de Spineto.

From the Burial Register of All Saints', Cambridge:—

"August 24th, 1812. Matilda, wife of Nicola D'Auria, Marchese di Spineto of the Kingdom of Naples, was buried; aged 26."

Her surname is unknown.

From *Cambridge Chronicle and University Journal*, *Isle of Ely Herald*, and *Huntingdonshire Gazette* of 1 Sept., 1849, in the obituary notice of the Marquis:—

"...was a native of Italy. In early life he held a commission in a regiment of cavalry, and fought under the Austrian colours at the Battle of Marengo. Through life he was on the side of the established order, and the sincerity of his attachment to that cause was exemplified by his sufferings on its behalf. Upon the ascendancy of Napoleon he quitted his native country, choosing

that course rather than the more profitable one of deserting his principles and paying court to Murat, King of Naples. He accompanied Lord Nelson to England, being upon terms of intimacy with that immortal hero, and for some time afterwards, being cut off from his paternal property, he came down to Cambridge, and about the year 1807 was nominated by Professor Smyth to the academic office of Italian teacher, which he filled to the day of his death."

The Marquis's eldest son, Samuel Marie Rocco Doria, was born 14 Feb., 1807, in the county of Middlesex. This has been gathered from the Registers of Admission of Shrewsbury School, Felsted School, and St. John's College, Cambridge.

Can any reader tell me the place and date of the Marquis's first marriage? (The second was in Edinburgh in 1814.) In what parish was Samuel born?

The two other children of the first marriage, Matilda, born 1 Oct., 1808, and Adair Andrew, born 17 Sept., 1810, were baptized at All Saints', Cambridge, 12 Oct., 1813, and were presumably born in Cambridge.

GLORIA SANER

(great-granddaughter of the Marquis).

THE CUSANI (11 S. x. 90).—May one suggest that the savage custom alluded to was, perhaps, observed among the Cumani, a tribe of the Turkish race, described by the Byzantine historians of the Middle Ages, who first invaded Russia in the eleventh century? After having been driven back by the Tatars in the thirteenth century they entered Hungary, and received there a separate district. Their descendants still exist between the Danube and the River Tisza, but are now mostly mixed up with the Magyar people of Hungary. H. K.

Herodotus (v. 4) tells this story of the Trausi. I cannot trace Cusani. H. C.

VOLTAIRE IN LONDON (11 S. ix. 70).—In the first volume of Parton's 'Life of Voltaire' it is stated that Voltaire was, for much of his time in England, at the house of Everard Falkener, silk and cloth merchant (afterwards Sir E. Falkener, English Ambassador at Constantinople), at Wandsworth. No more details of the address are given.

DAVID OWDEN.

THE STONES OF LONDON (11 S. vi. 429, 515; vii. 16, 77, 211; viii. 18).—Small marble slabs from the Tivoli Music-Hall in the Strand, lately demolished, have been used in the construction of a footpath around a bowling green laid out on the local recreation ground at Woking, Surrey. SYLVIA.

'AUT DIABOLUS AUT NIHIL' (11 S. ix. 270).—This story appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in November, 1888, under the signature X. L. It was reprinted with four or five other short stories in 1894 by Methuen. The author was Mr. Julian Field, who also wrote 'The Limb.' I may mention that I supplied this information to *L'Intermédiaire* (30 Mars, 1914) after inquiry of Messrs. Blackwood.

MARY H. BENSLEY.

Reydon Cottage, Southwold.

FOLK-LORE QUERIES: ROBINS (11 S. x. 29, 78).—A detailed account of four robins setting upon and deliberately doing to death another of their species was given in *The Daily Mail* of 30 Sept., 1907. The fray was witnessed from start to finish by the writer, Edith Grey Burnand of Pinkhurst Grange, Horsham, Sussex.

JOHN T. PAGE.

In Hertfordshire it was always said that if you killed a robin you would break your leg.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Notes on Books.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. No. LXV. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co., 5s. net.)

A NOTABLE paper in this number is that entitled 'The Reformation of the Corporation of Cambridge, July, 1662,' the materials for which have been collected by Dr. Palmer mostly from the notebooks of Sir Thomas Sclater, Justice of the Peace for Cambridgeshire from 1660 to 1684. They are in the Bodleian in three volumes. In addition to warrants and references to the proceedings of the Commissioners for regulating Corporations, there are many entertaining notes. Those about conventicles have very vivid touches. There are several references to the well-known Nonconformists Holcroft and Oddey. In one of the later books is an account of the granting of licences at the Easter private sessions held at "The Griffin" in Linton in April, 1682, which will be found important to all who are interested in the early history of licensing. One of the conditions was that the applicant "had to produce a certificate, under the hand of the clergyman of his parish, that he had constantly resorted to the parish church, and had received the Sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England, during the year preceding."

The Rev. G. Montagu Benton supplies particulars of a Saxon brooch lent for exhibition by Mr. Arthur Thorneill. Although of the well-known cruciform type, it is interesting as having been found in Derbyshire, where such brooches are of rare occurrence. Mr. Brindley discourses on 'Medieval and Sixteenth-Century Ships in English Churches'; and Mr. Benton in a second paper describes a damask linen cloth woven with sacred designs, and dated 1631, and states that "these cloths, although manufactured primarily for domestic purposes, were sometimes, on account

of their costliness and suitability of design, presented to churches for altar use." Since the paper was read Mr. Kirke, the owner, has presented the cloth in question to the Fitzwilliam Museum.

Dwelly's Parish Records. 3 vols. (E. Dwelly, Margate Road, Herne Bay. Vols. I. and II., 15s. net each; Vol. III., 7s. 6d. net post free.)

THE first two volumes contain the first portion of the Bishop's Transcripts at Wells, being those that are in the most fragile condition. These have been copied from the originals by Mr. Arthur J. Jewers, under the editorship of Mr. E. Dwelly, who points out that "these transcripts are of particular value to any one collecting information about a family and knowing the county they belonged to, but not the parish or parishes. A search through the transcripts, which are comparatively few in number, will generally, in a very short time, disclose connections with parishes that one might have hunted for in vain for years by going through all the registers in several parishes." As the Devon and Cornwall Record Society have taken in hand those at Exeter, Mr. Dwelly decided to begin with those at Wells.

Mr. Jewers, who rightly commends Mr. Dwelly's public-spirited enterprise in starting on the task of printing at his own expense these transcripts of Somerset registers, states that at Wells they were for a considerable time lying loose in a room in one of the gateway towers. Although they had been gathered up and fastened in bundles, Mr. Jewers found them to be wrongly endorsed, and many of the early returns in a state of decay from damp. It was only by the aid of a powerful magnifying-glass that the contents could be deciphered. The dates of the transcripts range from 1597 to 1677. The two volumes include about 28,000 names.

The third volume contains all the monumental inscriptions in the parishes of Reculver cum Howth, Herne and Herne Bay, with tricks of all the armorial bearings, and rubbings of the old brasses. A view of St. Martin's Church, Herne Bay, is also given. This is the first volume of the series to be devoted to monumental inscriptions.

The English Borough in the Twelfth Century. By Adolphus Ballard. (Cambridge University Press, 3s. 6d. net.)

THIS little study is composed of the two lectures delivered by the author at Oxford in October of last year. Students of his works on *Domesday Book* and on *British Borough Charters* will not be disappointed as to the clearness and solidity of the account offered them here, even though they may feel constrained to follow some other interpreter with regard to this or that disputable point. The first lecture—'Burgess and Lord'—is, in particular, excellent. We have seldom come across an instance of better handling of complicated matters, or more telling choice and use of illustrative facts. The frequent comparisons between the details of English and of French custom in the matter of municipal charters are—in a treatise necessarily so brief—a useful and well-managed feature. The greatest contrast, as Mr. Ballard points out, between these charters in England and in France during the twelfth century is the exemption from toll which the English borough enjoyed. Calais and

Rouen received such exemption from their English lords, but in the dominions of the French king no such privilege is granted. It seems not too much to impute, as Mr. Ballard does, to these early practical economists in England some half-conscious perception of the principle accepted in later centuries, that the removal of restrictions is a main condition of prosperity in commerce.

Another curious anticipation of modern ways may be detected on examining the development of a borough from the point of view of the lord. At first sight, what with their independent jurisdiction, their tenure of their lands by a money-rent free from all servile conditions, their freedom to sell and devise their lands, and the frequent possession of a monopoly of trading within the borough, it certainly might appear that the burgesses gained hugely more than the lord by the charters conceded to them. But the lord, besides often pocketing a good round sum in cash as the price of his charter, gained also by the enhancement of his rents. The sites of boroughs were plotted out, just as building-estates are at the present day, and Mr. Ballard quotes the case of Stratford-on-Avon, where the plots were something like a quarter of an acre in extent, and commanded—each plot—a rent of 12d.; whereas for agricultural land the rent paid was but 4d. for a whole acre.

The lecture on 'Borough and Hundred' is of necessity—more largely than the previous one—a discussion of the different theories propounded by different scholars, comparison with the French commune being again used very instructively.

There are four good discussions by way of appendixes, and added to them is a useful table showing the characteristics of the principal Domesday boroughs.

THE *Transactions* of the Birmingham Archaeological Society for the year 1913 include an account by Mr. F. T. S. Houghton of 'The Stone Lecterns at Abbots Norton, Crowle, and Wenlock.' These he believes to be the only three remaining examples. The one at Abbots Norton was dug up in 1813; the history of that at Crowle seems to be quite unknown. That at Wenlock, found within the site of the Priory Church, is carved out of a block of the local Silurian limestone. Although the details differ markedly, the basis of the design is the same in all three examples.

Mr. Philip B. Chatwin traces the history of Edgbaston from the entry in the Domesday Survey, and gives particulars of the various owners of the estate—the Middlemores, Gages, and others. The first clear idea of Edgbaston is from the survey made by Sparry in 1718 after the property had been purchased by Sir Richard Gough. At this time it was a quiet little place, but with no actual village, there being only sixty-four houses scattered over the whole parish. Of the original church but little is known; in its earliest days it was only a small chapel. Several beautiful views of the church at more recent periods, as well as a survey of the lordship of "Edgberston" in 1701 by William Deeley, illustrate this carefully prepared paper. There is also a fine portrait of Sir Richard Gough. Richard the antiquary was his grand-nephew.

Mr. J. A. Cossins writes on 'The Excursions of 1913'; Mr. Philip B. Chatwin takes for his second subject 'Kyre Wyard'; Mr. J. A. S. Hanbury

contributes a paper on 'Early Periodical Literature'; Mr. H. R. Hodgkinson, 'Notes on the History of Midland Waterways'; and the Rev. J. E. H. Blake a paper on some remains of the Bronze Age at Mathon. The excursions included Ludstone and Claverley; Coleshill and Maxstoke; Dorchester and Christchurch; and Shrewsbury and Uriconium.

We are glad to see that twenty-one members have been added to the Society during the past year, the number now being 207. Additional members are greatly needed to cope with the large amount of photographic work remaining to be done. The mounted photographs belonging to this Section can be seen on application to Mr. C. J. Woodward, 25, St. Mary's Road, Harborne.

THE Fifty-Second Annual Report of the Birmingham Free Libraries is highly satisfactory: 8,078 volumes have been added to the Reference Library, making a total of 242,363, while the number added to the Lending Libraries and Branch Reference Libraries has been 9,869. The grand total in all the libraries amounts to 451,510, the total issue being 2,250,197. Quick reference books are well used.

WE have received two little books from the Lindsey Press, each published at one shilling net.

In *Francis David*, Mr. William C. Cannett relates in sixty pages the story of the founder of Unitarianism in Hungary. He died a martyr for his faith, and an illustration is given depicting him pleading for liberty and toleration in religion at the Diet of Torda in 1568. This is reproduced from a picture by Körösfői-Kriesch Aladár, painted by order of the Town Council of Torda when Hungary in 1896 was preparing to celebrate its millennium.

The second book is *The Religious Philosophy of Plotinus, and some Modern Philosophies of Religion*, by Dean Inge, and forms one of the Essex Hall Lectures established by the British and Foreign Unitarian Association in 1893. The first lecture was delivered in that year by Mr. Stopford Brooke, who discoursed on 'The Development of Theology as illustrated in English Poetry from 1780 to 1830.' There is no intention on the part of the Association of making the Lectures manifestos of a denomination or sect; they are the free utterance of the lecturers on some religious subjects of general interest.

'BOOK-AUCTION RECORDS.'—The subscription to this is 1*l.* 1*s.* yearly—not 2*l.* 2*s.*, as stated in our review last week. The arrangement, as our readers will remember, has been alphabetical from the commencement. We are glad to see that Messrs. Karslake have in preparation a *Ten Years' Index, 1902-12*, by Mr. William Jaggard, the price of which will be 2*l.* 2*s.* to subscribers.

Notices to Correspondents.

MR. J. G. BARTLETT and M. GAIDOZ.—Forwarded. W. D. H. ('Cuius octavum,' &c.).—Hor., 'Odes,' II. iv., last lines.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 69, col. 2 ('Black-Letter Testament'), for "P. iii" please read "Y iii" as the signature of the leaf on which begins 'The order of Times.' The slip, I fear, was mine.—R. S. H.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 243.

NOTES:—Sir Launcelot du Lake in 'Widsith,' 141—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal,' 144—Illustrations of Casanova, 145—The National Flag at Sea—Scioppius's 'Scaliger Hyperbolicus'—Twisaday—Spoon Folk-lore—"The Case is Altered," 146—Guildhall Library: Subject Index, 147.

QUERIES:—Henderson's 'Life of Major André'—Lowell's ' Fireside Travels '—'Almanach de Gotha,' 147—Old Etonians—Earls of Derwentwater: Descendants—Seventeenth-Century Corn Laws—The Four Ancient Highways of England—Hogarth's Portrait of T. Morell—'Humours of Heraldry'—Authors Wanted, 148—Hats—Chains and Posts in the City, 1648—Stockwell Ghost—Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Pedigrees of Knights, 149—Saying of Bede's—Burial-Place of Eleanor of Provence—"Hurley-hacket"—Famous Ulsterman—Epigram on Frederick the Great—Henry IV.'s Supper of Hens—First Philosopher—Johannes Renardus—Duchess of Marlborough's Striped Gown—"Queen Elfinor in the ballad," 150.

REPLIES:—Pauline Tarn, 151—St. Katherine's-by-the-Tower—Action of Vinegar on Rocks—"The christening of the apples"—Sloe Fair, 152—Maria Riddell and Burns—"Pickwick Papers," First Edition—Robert Tinkler—Wellington, 153—"I was well, I would be better"—Cairns Family—Schubert Queries—Burning of the Houses of Parliament, 154—G. Quinton—"Master" and "Gentleman"—Anthony Munday—Wills at St. Paul's—Sir W. Temple on Huniades—Scott's 'Antiquary'—Saffron Walden, 155—Justification of King John—Joshua Webster, M.D.—Shakespeare and Warwickshire Dialect—Maimonides and Evolution, 156—"Beau-père"—Throwing a Hat into a House—The Candle—"Sparrowbills," 157—Mary, Queen of Scots—"Left his corps"—Language and Physiognomy—Byron's "Lay" Again—"Wait and see"—Culpeper of Kent—Oriental Names mentioned by Gray—St. Christopher, 158—Snuff-boxes, 159.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"A Description of Brasses in the Chapel of Magdalen College"—'Notes on South African Place-Names'—"The Renaking of China."

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

SIR LAUNCELOT DU LAKE
IN 'WIDSITH.'

THE historian Ammianus Marcellinus mentions two military tribunes, contemporaries of his in 355, who were named Bainobaudes. This name presents the Gothic diphthongs *ai* and *au*. The former occurs in such Gothic words as *stáins* and *háims*: the O.E. *stān* and *hām*, our "stone" and "home." Consequently a Gothic "*Báin-*" postulates O.E. *Bān-*, and that we find in 'Widsith,' l. 19; *sc.*,

Becca [weold] Baningum Burgendum Gifca,
Becca ruled the Bāningas, Gifca the Burgundians.

The stem of the patronymic, however, should undergo palatal umlaut, and we ought to get *Bāning-*. In 'Widsith' the stem-vowel is uninflected. This is not explained, and perhaps it has not been noticed by commentators who have sought for evidence of antiquity in the poem itself.

Palatal umlaut, of course, does occur in 'Widsith,' and we get *Hælsing-*, *Myrging-*, *Thyring-*, *Sercing-*, and *Sering-*. On the other hand, in addition to *Baning-*, *Hunding-*, *Rōding-*, *Brōding-*, and *Folcwālding-*, we find, among uninflected forms, *Hocing-*, *Wulfing-*, *Frating-*, and *Amothing-*. Consequently, out of fourteen patronymics in 'Widsith,' nine have escaped palatal umlaut. All these tribes, it is true, were not English; but at the same time there was no reluctance in the O.E. dialect with regard to admitting vocalic infection, and we may assume from its absence from "*Baning-*" that the dialect from which Widsith took over this tribal name either had not adopted *i*-umlaut by A.D. 450, or else that the theme that dialect employed in forming patronymics did not commence with the palatal vowel *i*. The Gothic dialect responds to both these requirements: it did not admit palatal umlaut, and it formed tribal names with *-ung*, not *-ing*; cp. *Grutung-*, *Amalung-*, and so **Báinung-*. For these reasons I assume that *Báin-*, the O.E. *Bān-*, was the prototheme in the name of either an Ostro-Goth or a Wisi-Goth.

The name of the Bāningas has been dubbed "fictitious" by commentators, and fantastic meanings such as "the sons of the slayers," "the righteous ones," "the hospitable ones," have been ascribed to it. These are incoherent and uncritical. To an Angle or a Saxon the word *Bāningas* would have suggested only one meaning, namely, the sons (with their allies) of some chief the head-word or prototheme of whose name was *Bān*. The real problem before us is, not What does *bān* mean? but Who was *Bān*?

Now in Chrétien de Troyes (†1191) we are told that the elder brothers of Sir Percival (=Perciwald) were sent to the Court of King Ban, "le bon roi de Gomeret," to be educated. This King Ban is well known in the unexplained *mélange* of Cymric and Germanic hero-tales which make up "la matière de Bretagne." In Index I. (p. 267) of the late Alfred Nutt's 'Studies on the Legend of the Holy Grail,' at 'Bans' (the *s* here indicates the Old-French nominative), three references are given to the 'Queste del Saint Graal' and the 'Grand Saint Graal.' Of these the 'Queste' was composed by Walter Mapes (†1210) "pour l'amor del roy Henri mon seigneur"—therefore before 1190; and the 'Grand Saint Graal' was received by Robert de Borron from "mon seigneur Gautier loz preu conte de Mobeliart," who went to

Palestine in 1199, and died in 1212. In the 'Queste' Sir Launcelot du Lake has a vision of a prince crowned and surrounded by stars, and accompanied by seven kings and two knights. He learns that the prince is Celidoinés (i.e., Celyddon Wledig*), and that one of the kings is Ban, his own father. The two knights are himself and his offspring, Sir Galahad: "the product of direct literary invention, the son of Christian mysticism."†

In Malory we find Sir Launcelot's father called "King Ban of Benoye," and Ban has two brothers: King Bors of Gaul (cp. 'Borsena' in "Borsenan beorg," Kemble, 'Codex Diplomaticus,' No. MCXXXIII.), and Guenbaus (i.e., Wenbald or Wynbald). King Ban and King Bors came over from Gaul to help King Arthur at the request of the latter, we are told.

In Malory's Fourth Book we read that Merlin and the lady he was "assotted" upon

"went over the sea unto the land of Benwick where as King Ban was king that had great war against King Claudas, and there Merlin spake with King Ban's wife.... Elaine, and there he saw young Launcelot. There the queen made great sorrow for the mortal war that King Claudas made upon her lord and on her lands. Take none heaviness, said Merlin, for this same child within this twenty year shall revenge you on King Claudas.... and this same child shall be THE MAN OF MOST WORSHIP IN THE WORLD, and his first name is Galahad, that know I well, said Merlin, and since ye have confirmed him, Launcelot. That is true, said the queen, his first name was Galahad."

The ending of the name Galahad is pure Old English. Mr. Searle has accidentally omitted *hād* from his list of deuterothermes of O.E. personal names on p. xvii of his 'Onomasticon,' but he gives, *inter alia*, Wille-hād, Wulf-hād, and Nið-hād. The O.E. *hād* means "grade," "rank"; cp. Wright, 'Word Formation,' 'O.E. Grammar,' p. 296. It is our "-hood." "Gala-," however, presents a dilemma. In the regular gallicizing of Germanic names initial *w* became *g*. But every *G* in such names does not equate *W*. In Galahad, then, *G* may represent Germanic *W*, and the following reasons will be found to warrant the assumption that it does.

1. *Gala-* as a prototheme is unsupported. Galmund and Galfrith would appear to

contain *Gald*, and that is recognized as a head-word in proper names, but not so *Gala-*.

2. Galahad-Launcelot, the son of King Ban, had a brother, Sir Hector de Maris. Malory drops the aspirate throughout. But it appears in the older compositions, such as the 'Queste' and the 'Conte del Graal' of Manessier (c. 1220, *vide* Alfred Nutt, *u.s.*). In his Twentieth Book Malory tells us (chap. xviii.) how Sir Launcelot and his friends and kinsmen passed over-sea from Cardiff to "Benwick":—

"Some men call it Bayonne and some men call it Beaume, where the wine of Beaume is. But to say the sooth Sir Launcelot and his nephews were lords of all France and of all the lands that longed unto France; he and his kindred rejoiced it all through Sir Launcelot's noble prowess.... and he crowned Sir Lionel [another son of King Ban] king of France and Sir Bors he crowned him king of all Sir Claudas' lands; and Sir Ector de Maris, that was Sir Launcelot's youngest brother, he crowned him king of Benwick and also KING OF ALL GUIENNE THAT WAS SIR LAUNCELOT'S OWN LAND. And he made Sir Ector prince of them all, and thus he [Ector] departed."

In the formation of personal names the *trouvères* frequently added *-or*; cp. Brandegore, Breun-or, Morgan-ore. In the case of "Hect-" the addition was, moreover, a natural one to make. But *Hect-* is neither Germanic nor real: it is scribal, and springs from *Hecc*. Moreover, *h* here is a misreading of *b*.* Hence for *Hect* < *Hecc* I read *Becc*, and I identify Sir Hect-or, the youngest son of King Bān, whom Sir Launcelot his brother made prince of all the kinsmen and descendants of their father, with Becca who ruled the Bāningas.

3. Becca—i.e., Sir Hector—having been made King of "Guienne," Sir Launcelot's own particular province, we are hereby reminded of the noble gift that the Emperor Honorius made to Wallia, King of the Wisi-Goths, in 418. This was *Aquitania Secunda*, "the Pearl of Gaul," or Guyenne: cp. 'N. & Q.' 11 S. vi. 7. As this was Launcelot's own land, as he was son of King Bān, and as his brother Becca was ruler of the Bāningas, I propose to equate the Romance name of Galahād with an O.E. Wālahād. The Gothic form postulated by this is *Wālihāidus, and the pet-name for that would be Wāila.

"Wāila" actually occurs in the 'Laterculus Regum' prefixed to the 'Legum Corpus Visigothorum' ('Chronica Minora,'

* *Vide Athenæum*, June, 1909, pp. 677, 733.

† *Vide* 'The Legend of Sir Percival,' by Miss Jessie L. Weston (1909), ii. 309. Miss Weston's 'Sir Launcelot du Lake' should also be read in this connexion.

* Collision of *h* and *b* is frequent: cp. *Hell*, *Henli*, *Hernicia*: *Beli*, *Benli*, *Bernicia*.

iii. 465, in MS. T). This copy is now at Coimbra. It was not written till the twelfth century, but in addition to yielding *Waila*, it retains, along with some younger MSS., the very ancient form of Sigericus (MS. -*gus*), whereas the three oldest MSS. present *Searicus*.

In the 'Getica' of Jordanis, ed. Th. Mommsen, 1882, Wallia is mentioned seven times by name. The text is drawn from ten manuscripts. The oldest of all are the Heidelberg (of the eighth century) and the Palatine and the Valenciennes (both of the ninth). These all give *uallia* or *uallias*. Later manuscripts give *ualia*. That is inaccurate, but Müllenhoff ('Index Nominum,' p. 145, 'M.G.H.' v. pt. i.) preferred it. It is obvious that the old form *uaila* could not be Latin, so some Latin writers, having regard to the stem-form *Wáli*, rejected the Gothic diphthong *ai* and doubled the liquid in order to mark the length of *ā*. It does not follow even from "Valia" that the stem-vowel was *ā* (cp. *ālium*, "garlic"), and the gemination of *l* removes all uncertainty.

Wāla of 'Widsith,' then, is the *Gālahād* of Old Romance—i.e., Sir Launcelot du Lake.

A Middle High German poet, Ulrik von Zatzikhoven, who flourished in the thirteenth century, tells us that "Lanzelet" was son of "Pant von Genewis": cp. "Hector de Maris" and "Percival de Galis" for the ending -*is*, which I do not understand. "Genew-," the modern German Genf, is Geneva, and this fact not only helps us to explain why Sir Launcelot is styled "du Lake," but enables us to locate and classify the tribe of the Bāningas. Ulrik drew his material from a Romance source, and did not identify "Launcelot" as a Germanic name—to wit, *Wlanci-loþ*.^{*} Neither did he hand down "Bān" correctly. Instead of the true Middle High German equivalent *Pein* (this rimes with our word "main," not with German *mein*), he gives us an accommodated form "Pant" (*ā*), O.E. Banta; cp. for the latter Searle, p. 80. We must thank him for "Genewis," however. The country around that lake formed part for six centuries of the *Regnum Jurense*, or Kingdom of Burgundy, as

distinct from the Duchy and from the *Regnum Provinciae*. Now Widsith links the Bāningas and the Burgundians together in l. 19, and, as Mr. R. W. Chambers has acutely pointed out ('Widsith,' p. 191), the author of the seventh-century tract about the 'Origo Gentis Langobardorum' similarly links together "Bainaib," the land of the Báins, and "Burgundaib," the land of the Burgundians.

There is yet another indication of great value in connexion with Báins and Burgundians: the kings of the latter were of the race of Athanaric, the judge of the Wisi-Gothic tribe of the Therwingas. This recalls what Pliny tells us about the Burgundians, namely, that they were a part of the Windili whom he classed with the Gutones—i.e., the Goths. The combined weight of these details should confirm our inclusion of the Bāningas among the Wisi-Goths, and certify the conclusion already come to that Bān and his son Wáli, or Vallia, were of that race.

In conclusion, I would turn to my little note on 'Valliaricæ' in 'N. & Q.' (11 S. x. 8*). The real object of that note is the elucidation of statements made in Malory and in the 'Merlin' to the effect that Sir Galahalt (Wallia) was Lord of the Far Out Isles. The Balearic Islands are about 150 miles from Tarragona, the capital of the Wisi-Gothic province in Spain, and in the 'Merlin' (p. 577) we are informed that "Galehaut" was "sone of the feire geaunt, and lord of the feroute ylls," and one of those princes who did homage to King Arthur. The latter statement is "favour of poets," and we need not discuss it. But "Far Out Isles" are the Balearic Islands, or "Valliaricæ Insulæ"; "feire geaunt" is a misrendering of the titular phrase "Gor Ban," which equates Old Welsh *Guor Ban*—i.e., *Banus Præses*, and "Gor" is not *gawr* (a giant), as the compiler of the "Merlin" supposed. The second word was mistaken for the Celtic for "pale," "fair," "blessed"; cp. *colleen bawn*, "fair girl."

Wāla of 'Widsith,' then, who prospered most of all those princes that Widsith had heard tell of, and whom we have already identified with Wallia, the greatest of all the kings of the Wisi-Goths, is none other than the real *Gālahād* of Old Romance—the man of most worship in the world, namely, Sir Launcelot du Lake.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

* Cp. *Wlanc-beard*, a moneyer under Ethelbert; *Wlanc-begn*, another under Cnut; *Wlanc-wulf*, a third, under Edward the Confessor; and *Lanc-fer*, a Domesday tenant (Ellis, list B). Also *Wlencing*, son of *Ælle*, the first Bretwalda.

For -*lot* cp. *Guinge-lot* (Wade's boat), *Un-lot* (a Domesday tenant = *Hūn-loþ*), and *Vinovi-loth* of the 'Getica.'

* In both places in this note for "Sigriric" read *Sigiric*.

SIR JOHN GILBERT, J. F. SMITH, AND
'THE LONDON JOURNAL.'

(See 11 S. vii. 221, 276, 375; viii. 121, 142;
x. 102.)

As to the illustrations in the Guildhall volumes, I presume Sir John Gilbert had no time to put them in order, so gave them loose, just as they were.

However, the collection came into the hands of Mr. Bernard Kettle, the Guildhall Librarian, and its value was certainly not under-estimated, for they are nicely laid down and bound by Zaehnsdorf. But Mr. Kettle is under the disadvantage of not having been born fifty years before he was, so as to have a personal knowledge of the first appearance of each print. I have checked more than once the following list, and in doing so I have become more than ever in love with these splendid illustrations—the delight of my youth, and my admiration in old age. As these two volumes are by far the handiest means of reference for any one who wishes to get an idea of Gilbert's fictional work in black and white, I have made out a short summary of their contents. From all the prints the names of authors have been cut off, and there is no date or reference to the numbers in which the illustrations appeared. Mr. Bernard Kettle has now paged the volumes right through.

The first volume contains prints to the following tales:—

1. 'The Flower of the Flock' (1858), p. 1.
2. 'The Wonder of Kingswood Chace' (1860), p. 14.
3. 'Imogen; or, The Marble Heart' (1862), p. 36—all three by Pierce Egan.
4. 'Stanfield Hall' (Smith's name cut off and without date [1849]), p. 58. As with the other tales, there are only a few of the illustrations.

4A. There follow cuts from a story unnamed, which was, in fact, 'Stanfield Hall,' continued under the sub-title of 'Cromwell; or, The Protector's Oath,' begun 11 May, 1850.

5. 'Masks and Faces' (1855), p. 77.
6. 'The Will and the Way' (1852), p. 98. (See also No. 16.)
7. 'Temptation' (1854), p. 112.
8. 'Love me, Leave me not' (1859), by Pierce Egan, p. 126.

The second volume begins with

9. 'Eudora' (1861), p. 146.
10. 'Brandon of Brandon' (1859), p. 156; and
11. 'The True and False Heiress' (1855), p. 164—all three by Mrs. Southworth.
12. 'The Double Marriage,' with eight illustrations by Gilbert (1857), p. 173.
13. 'The Snake in the Grass,' by Egan (1858), p. 177.
14. 'Woman and her Master' (1853), p. 181. To this story there were fifty-three as fine illustrations as were ever drawn by any artist—full of life and interest and variety of character. All are in the Guildhall Collection.
15. A plate of 'Hercules and the Cretan Bull,' after a piece of sculpture in the Great Exhibition, Dublin, without date, but from *The London Journal* of 16 July, 1853. I can hardly believe this is Gilbert's work: it is too inferior. It may be compared, for example, with a similar engraving of sculpture, by another artist, in *The London Journal* of 27 May, 1854.
16. One cut—'The Duel'—from 'The Will and the Way.' (See No. 6 above).—*The London Journal*, 11 Dec., 1852, vol. xvi. p. 209.
17. An illustration of a supper scene, with nine figures, from 'Kenneth: a Romance of the Highlands,' by G. W. M. Reynolds, p. 210. After considerable trouble I have eventually found this in *Reynolds's Miscellany* (see my list).
18. 'The Poor Girl,' by Egan (1862), p. 211, and one on p. 236, misplaced after No. 19.
19. 'The Scarlet Flower,' by Egan (1862), p. 225.
20. 'Ivanhoe' (1859), p. 237, with seventeen (the full number) illustrations.
21. 'White Lies,' by Charles Reade (1857), p. 254, with fourteen illustrations.
22. 'Too Late' (1858), p. 263 (see 11 S. viii. 122). Several of these cuts have "drawn by John Gilbert" printed after the subject, but I presume he stopped this.
23. 'Laura Etheridge' (1860), p. 271. The last illustration to this tale has upwards of thirty figures, showing that if Gilbert got a congenial subject he did not spare himself, as he could easily have chosen a simpler incident.
24. The second volume (pp. 282-94) finishes with twenty-four illustrations to 'The Snake in the Grass,' by Egan (1858).

RALPH THOMAS.

(To be continued.)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CASANOVA.

(See *ante*, p. 42.)

THROUGH the kindness of two correspondents, I am enabled to add considerably to my own comments and notes on the experiences and the Slavonic acquaintances of Casanova in Russia and Poland.

Vol. VII. (Edition Garnier) p. 146. *Bal masqué, à la Cour.*—Sir George Macartney wrote in February, 1766, to Lady Holland:

"It is now high Carnival, but indeed differs very little from the rest of the year, except with regard to the masquerade. There are two kinds of these—one at a public room kept by an Italian adventurer, where everybody pays for admission; the other at the Palace, where the entry is free to every one that can procure a ticket, a point by no means difficult, as there are generally five or six thousand distributed on these occasions.... These Court masquerades are highly magnificent, being held at the Palace, where all the great apartments are thrown open."—Our First Ambassador to China, by E. Robbins, p. 21.

Ibid., p. 147. Grégoire Orloff, born 17 Oct., 1734, died 30 April, 1783. Son of Gregory Ivanovitch and his wife, *née* Zinovieva.

P. 149. Le Comte Rzewuski, Ambassadeur de Pologne.—Can this be Wacław (Vincislaus) Rzewuski, Hetman of the Crown? He strongly opposed the election of King Stanislas Poniatowski, and was exiled to Kaluga 1768-72. He returned to Poland, and died in 1779.

P. 153. Melissino.—Peter Ivanovitch, the General. Took part in the Seven Years' War.

Pp. 153-9. Zinowieff....parent des Orloffs.—Stepan Stepanovitch Zinovieff, Ambassador to Spain, died in 1764. The family were cousins of the Orloffs, and one of the daughters married in 1777 (in spite of great opposition) Gregory Orloff.

Ibid. La demoiselle Chitroff.—Perhaps "Madlle. Keyshoff," of whom Lord Macartney wrote that she was

"of a great family, but neither young, handsome, nor clever.... Her only merit in my eyes was a passion which she either had, or affected to have, for me."—Our First Ambassador to China, *ut supra*, p. 25.

P. 154. Le Grand Veneur Narishkin.... (p. 155) était l'époux de la célèbre Maria Paulowna.—Simon Cyrillovitch Narishkin, born 1710, had been Ambassador to England 1740-41, and Maréchal de la Cour to the Tsarevitch. He died in 1775. His wife (1728-93) was daughter of General Balk-Poler.

P. 166. Les deux frères Lunin.—Sons of Michael Ciprianovitch Lunin (d. 1776). Alexander Michaelovitch was General Major, Governor of Polotsk, and Director of the

Hospital of Pavlovsk. Born 15 Nov., 1745, died 4 June, 1816.

P. 176. Son grand écuyer le Prince Repnin.—Perhaps Prince Nicolas Vassilievitch Repnin (1732-1801), Field-Marshal, Governor-General of the Baltic Provinces.

Pp. 178-81. M. le Comte Demidoff.—At the time there were two brothers Demidoff: Prokofi Akimovitch (1710-86), famous for his charity and "originality," and Nikita Akimovitch (1724-89), a scientist and art-lover, who corresponded with Voltaire.

P. 211. Comtesse de Flemming, Princess Adam Czartoryska.—Her son, Prince Adam Czartoryski, was born in 1770.

P. 212. Mgr. Krasinski, Prince évêque de Warmie.—Ignaty Krasinski, Bishop of Ermeland.

Ibid. Le Palatin de Wilna, Ogniski.—Michael Casimir Ogniski, married to a Czartoryska, and an unsuccessful candidate for the throne of Poland. He died at Warsaw in 1800.

Ibid. General Roniker.—Of a Lithuanian family, Gentleman-in-Waiting to the King.

P. 214. Le magnifique Palatin de Russie.—Augustus Prince Czartoryski, uncle of King Stanislas Poniatowski, died 1782; father of Prince Adam, who married Isabel Amoesse de Flemming. P. 215. *Son épouse....était de la famille d'Enoff....* heiress of the Dönhoff family. *Son frère*, Prince Michael, Prince Chancellor.

P. 216. Mgr. Zaluski, évêque de Kiowie.—Joseph Zalucki, Bishop of Kiev. In 1775 he gave his magnificent library to the Government.

P. 220. Le Comte Poninski.—Adam Poninski, Vice-Treasurer.

Pp. 222-6. Xavier Branici, Postoli de la Couronne.—Francis Xavier died 1817. *Podstoli w Kor. 21-12-1764* ('Généalogie Zyjałych Rodów Polskich').

P. 248. Prince Auguste Sulkowski.—(Palatin of Kalisz, 1772.) Writer to the Crown (1764-5). Took part, with Frederick the Great, in the Partition of Poland.

P. 255. M. le Comte de Brühl, qui est à Dresde, et dont la femme est fille du palatin.—This was Francis de Sales Potocki, palatin de Kiovie (p. 259), 1700-71, the richest Polish magnate and the "power" in the Ukraine. His daughter Marianna Clementine (died 1779) married Frederick, Comte de Bruhl (1739-93), son of the chief Minister of Augustus III.

P. 257. Comte Zamoiski.—Count Andrew Zamoiski (1716-92), Chancellor of Poland from 1764-7. The first to free his serfs of any of the Polish magnates.

P. 258. La Castellane Kaminska, daughter of Francis Potocki, and wife of Count Stanislas Korsakowski, Castellan of Kamien-ski. She appears to have sided at first with the Russian party, then with Kosciusko.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

THE NATIONAL FLAG AT SEA.—Recent events having called attention to the question as to the flag to be flown by British subjects at sea, it appears from the following letter I have received from the Admiralty that the Red Ensign is the proper flag to be flown:—

Admiralty, 6 August, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 4th inst. inquiring whether the Union Jack may be flown on board a yacht owned by an Englishman, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that under Section 73 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the Red Ensign is the correct national colour to be worn by all ships and boats belonging to any British subject, except in the case of H.M. ships or boats, or in the case of any other ship or boat for the time being allowed to wear any other national colours in pursuance of a warrant from His Majesty or from the Admiralty.

Admiralty warrants authorizing special ensigns to be flown by yachts are issued only upon a written application from the secretary of an approved yacht club.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

V. W. BADDELEY.

British subjects have thus the right to two flags: the Union Jack to be flown by them on land, and the Red Ensign on the sea.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

SCIOPIUS'S 'SCALIGER HYPERBOLIMÆUS.'—Among the many perils that environ the bibliographer is that of confounding folios with pages. A slip of this kind in describing the same work has been made in succession by two authorities of such high reputation that an attempt to prevent its being perpetuated seems desirable.

Mark Pattison in his 'Joseph Scaliger,' 'Essays' (1889), vol. i. p. 191, reprinted from *The Quarterly Review* of July, 1860, wrote of Schoppe's famous attack on J. J. Scaliger:—

"The Supposititious Scaliger" ('Scaliger Hyperbolimæus') of Gaspar Sciopius is a thick quarto of 400 pages."

R. C. Christie in 'The Scaligers,' p. 220 of his 'Selected Essays and Papers' (1902), reprinted from his article in the ninth edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' speaks of "'Scaliger Hyperbolimæus" ('The Supposititious Scaliger'), a quarto volume of more than four hundred pages";

and these same words are retained in the eleventh edition of the 'Encyclopædia' in Christie's article revised by Sir J. E. Sandys.

Evidently the number 400 was mentioned to show how large a book could be filled with personal abuse, but it is still more remarkable when we find that it contains no fewer than 879 pp., made up as follows: Preliminary matter, including title-page with mottoes on the reverse, 10 folios; then folios numbered 1-429; two are numbered 336, and the reverse of 429 is blank.

It is curious that Christie himself in a neighbouring essay on 'Elzevier Bibliography,' p. 307, foot-note 1, points out an instance where folios are inaccurately given as pages.

Jacob Bernays's 'Joseph Justus Scaliger' (1855), p. 85, overstates the size of Schoppe's work as "ein neunhundertseitiger Quartant."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Reydon, Southwold, Suffolk.

TWISADAY.—This surname, which also appears as Twisday and Twiceaday, is regarded by Mr. Bardsley as a form of Tuesday, and commemorating a birth on that day of the week. The name, however, occurs in records as "Twysontheday" (e.g., Patent Roll of 1411), showing that "Twiceaday" is the proper spelling and meaning.

OLD SARUM.

SPOON FOLK-LORE.—New to me is this fancy. A servant dropped a spoon, and as she made no attempt to pick it up, her mistress told her to do it. Without speaking, the girl left the kitchen, but soon returned with another maid who performed the duty. The one who dropped the spoon explained her subsequent procedure by saying that if she herself had picked it up she would have met with some dire misfortune.

ST. SWITHIN.

"THE CASE IS ALTERED."—The origin of this curious public-house sign has been to me, and I suppose many other people, a great puzzle, and I did not succeed in finding it until I read a memorial article in *The Tablet* for 18 July on the late Mr. Plowden of Plowden, who represented that very old Roman Catholic family in the West of England.

It seems that an ancestor of his, Edmund Plowden, the great lawyer, defended some one accused of hearing Mass. The supposed priest was proved to be an impostor—an *agent provocateur* we should call him now. "The case is altered," said

Plowden: "no priest, no Mass, no violation of the law"; and so acquittal followed.

The sign will be found wherever Roman Catholics had any influence.

R. USSHER.

[This sign was discussed and this explanation given so long ago as 2 S. iv. 188, 235, 299, 418.]

GUILDHALL LIBRARY: SUBJECT INDEX.

—The venerable traditions of the City Corporation are evidently no deterrent to daring new departures when the occasion seems to demand them. As an instance, readers at the Guildhall Library may have noticed the spelling of its Subject Index, wherein the recommendations of the Simplified Spelling Board are adopted throughout. This important step is one worthy of record in the pages of 'N. & Q.'

E. L. P.

[MR. BERNARD KETTLE, the Librarian of the Guildhall Library, in a letter to us, explains the matter as follows:—

"The Library card subject-index is arranged according to the Dewey Decimal classification, which is an American production. It is undoubtedly the best classification for large (or small) libraries ever yet devised, and is used all over the world.

"Its only drawback is that simplified spelling is used. There is no English edition of the work, or we should certainly use it. We are, however, most careful in repeating the headings upon the cards themselves to avoid the simplified spelling eyesores. To do the index justice, it has not 'gone the whole hog' and adopted the new spelling throughout, but is here and there blurred with such monstrosities as *egs*, *columns*, *engin*, *nerus*, *offis*, *deths*, *def*, *practis*, and the elimination of countless *e's* and *ph's*.

"I think you will readily agree with me, that because we use the best classification, we do not therefore necessarily adopt the language in which it is explained."

We felt sure that our friends at the Guildhall Library had no intention of adopting the "new spelling."

Queries.

HENDERSON'S 'LIFE OF MAJOR ANDRÉ.'—Is this a fictitious title? I cannot now recall where I saw a reference to it in 1898, but I have tried hard to find out since then whether or no there was such a book published.

The following authorities have been consulted in vain, viz., Catalogues of the British Museum, Bodleian Library, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, Dublin University Library, and London Library; Watt's 'Bibliotheca,' 'London Catalogue of Books.' Can any one help?

W. ABBATT.

410, East 32nd Street, New York.

LOWELL'S 'FIRESIDE TRAVELS.'—I should be grateful to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who could give the source of any of the following quotations. (The references are to the pages in E. V. Lucas's edition, Oxford Press):—

1. Not caring, so that sumpter-horse, the back,
Be hung with gaudy trappings, in what coarse,
Yea, rags most beggarly, they clothe the soul.
P. 24.
2. He needs no ships to cross the tide
Who, in the lives around him, sees
Fair window-prospects opening wide
O'er history's fields on every side,
Rome, Egypt, England, Ind, and Greece.
Whatever moulds of various brain
E'er shaped the world to weal or woe,
Whatever empires wax and wane,
To him who hath not eyes in vain,
His village-microcosm can show.
P. 26.
3. For Achilles' portrait stood a spear
Grasped in an armèd hand.
P. 41.
4. Like the fly in the heart of the apple.
P. 64.

I have been unable to trace the following allusions:—

5. "One of the old travellers in South America tells of fishes that built their nests in trees, and gives a print of the mother fish upon her nest, while her mate mounts perpendicularly to her without aid of legs or wings."—P. 59.
6. "...raised it, like the Prophet's breeches into a banner."—P. 66.
7. "That quarrel of the Sorbonists, whether one should say *ego amat* or no."—P. 78.
8. "Where that Thessalian spring, which, without cost to the country, convicted and punished perjurers?"—P. 119.
9. Who were Lechmere (p. 67), Esthwaite (p. 73), Capt. Spalding (p. 116), Tito (p. 135)? and where are the Half-way Rock (p. 116), Torneo (p. 143), Passawampscot (p. 176)?

F. A. CAVENAGH.

20, Pollux Gate, Lytham.

'ALMANACH DE GOTHA.'—In the volume for 1863 a history of the 'Almanach' is given, and it is said that the issue for 1764 is the first of the series of which that for 1863 is the hundredth. But it is also said that in 1766 the ancient 'Almanach de Gotha' seems to have ceased to exist, and the number for 1766 would therefore appear to be more properly the first of the present series. It has continued without interruption until now, except that Napoleon confiscated and burnt the edition for 1808, and had a reprint, altered to suit his tastes, substituted for it. The original issue for 1808 exists only in the few copies which escaped the holocaust.

Copies of the 'Almanach' from its commencement must be very rare. I know of

one, from 1766, which wants only the volume for 1767; but the French edition of some years is supplied by the German: for some years there are both editions. The issue for 1808 is, of course, the Napoleonic substitute.

Can any of your readers say what complete copies of the 'Almanach,' from its commencement until 1815, exist in public or private libraries? The issues between 1774 and 1788 contain illustrations, many of them by Daniel Chodowiecki. The later issues, from 1815 onwards, are not uncommon. J. F. R.

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following: (1) Cope, John, admitted 21 Sept., 1757, left 1760. (2) Corryton, John, admitted 4 July, 1754, left 1757. (3) Cotton, Evelyn Rowland, admitted 19 July, 1756, left 1761. (4) Cotterell, Clement, admitted 11 Sept., 1765, left 1773. (5) Cox, John Saville, admitted 24 April, 1760, left 1765. (6) Crawford, Francis, admitted 8 Sept., 1758, left 1763. (7) Crawford, William, admitted 12 March, 1759, left 1763. (8) Croft, John, admitted 25 April, 1763, left 1764. (9) Croft, Thomas, admitted 19 April, 1765, left 1772. (10) Croftes, William, admitted 11 Sept., 1758, left 1765. (11) Cunningham, Anthony, admitted 30 Jan., 1759, left 1763. (12) Curtis, John, admitted 5 Feb., 1760, left 1763. (13) Curtis, Michael Atkins, admitted 5 Feb., 1760, left 1764. (14) Custance, John, admitted 31 May, 1762, left 1766. R. A. A.-L.

EARLS OF DERWENTWATER: DESCENDANTS.—There are at least two families in which there is a tradition of descent from the Earls of Derwentwater, in one of them through Husseys of Bristol, whose mother was a Percival.

From such records of the Derwentwater family as I have had access to, I can find no likely channel of such descent, and shall be grateful for any assistance your readers can afford me. T. M. HARVARD.

4, Queen's Leaze, Forest Hill, S.E.

1. SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CORN LAWS.—Were any duties laid on foreign cereals in England at the beginning of the seventeenth century?

2. THE FOUR ANCIENT HIGHWAYS OF ENGLAND.—Which were these?

BON A. F. BOURGEOIS.

[*Watling Street; the Icknield Way; Ermin Street; the Fosseway.*]

HOGARTH'S PORTRAIT OF T. MORELL, S.T.P.—This portrait—"Wm. Hogarth del. James Basire, sculp."—faces the title-page of 'Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos,' by T. Morell, S.T.P., Etonæ, 1762.

In the 'Chronological List of Hogarth's Works' in 'Hogarth's Works,' by John Ireland and John Nichols, F.S.A. (no date, a new edition, circa 1874), Third Series, p. 315, we read that "some impressions are without either the inscription of 'Thesaurus' or 'Ætat. 60.'"

My copy has "Æt. [not Ætat.] 60" on a sheet of paper on the front dexter side of the table, and "Thesarus" (*not* Thesaurus) at the top of a sheet of paper lying under Morell's hand. Are there copies of the print with the last word correctly spelt?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'HUMOURS OF HERALDRY,' BY MR. FOSTER.—Was only one paper of eight pages issued? or were other similar pamphlets done and headed "second edition with double acrostic"? If so, where can I obtain these? The one I know is extraordinarily clever. E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead, Berks.

AUTHORS WANTED.—Can any one tell me where I may find the following lines?—

But the good deed [deeds?] through the ages
Written in the immortal pages.

J. R. M.

[Should be:—

But the good deed through the ages,
Living in historic pages,
Brighter grows and gleams immortal,
Unconsumed by moth or rust.

Longfellow, 'The Norman Baron.']

Will any reader give me the author of the line

In Paradise, I learned to ease my soul in song?

CLEMENT SHORTER.

Who was the author of a well-known volume of poems and ballads, published by Duffy of Dublin, called 'Spirit of the Nation'?

SAMUEL HORNER.

Dublin.

Who is the author of the following lines, and where do they occur?—

The heart desires,
The hand refrains,
The Godhead fires,
The soul attains.

PHŒNIX.

[Asked for at 10 S. viii. 449, but without success.]

HATS.—What is the standard work upon hats as worn at different periods? When did the custom of men wearing hats at meals, which was usual in Stuart times, cease? Is not the reason that a member of Parliament, before addressing the Speaker or the Chair, puts on his hat, while the Speaker remains bare-headed or bare-wigged, to emphasize the fact that the Speaker is the servant of the House? G. M.

[For various items of information on this subject, see 4 S. ii. 286; vi. 360; ix. 444, 517; x. 96, 193, 219, 247, 318; 5 S. v. 96 (worn at meals); vi. 306, 309, 334, 359, 397; 8 S. iii. 87; iv. 533; v. 134 (worn in the House of Commons); vii. 148, 338, 391; 9 S. i. 267, 395, 495; viii. 81, 368, 452; ix. 34; x. 26.]

CHAINS AND POSTS IN THE CITY, 1648.—

The rioting on Sunday, 9 April, 1648, in which a party of apprentices marching to Westminster were met and driven back by Fairfax, occasioned the issue of a Proclamation by the Mayor, addressed to the Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within, requiring "that for the safety of this city you take care and see that the hooks and stapels which fasten the chaines to the posts within your Ward be forthwith this night pulled out, and that they and the chaines be by you taken and disposed of in some safe and secure place where your Deputy and Common-Counsel shall think most convenient."

The purpose of this order was apparently to prevent these being made an obstruction by these Royalist apprentices against the militia or Fairfax's horsemen. But what was their use in ordinary times? Did they enclose the approaches to New Gate and Lud Gate or the enclosure of St. Paul's Churchyard, or were they a safeguard for pedestrians from the road traffic? The local place-name St. Paul's Chain may afford an explanation.

THE STOCKWELL GHOST.—A co-collector of Londoniana questions the authenticity of the pamphlets describing the strange happenings at the houses of Mrs. Golding and others, 6 and 7 Jan., 1772. The contemporary pamphlet 'An Authentic, Candid, and Circumstantial Narrative of the Astonishing Transactions at Stockwell,' &c., 1772, is now exceedingly scarce. It was reprinted in 1809 for "Mr. Partridge," a schoolmaster, and "sold by him at his academy, Stockwell." It was, I believe, again reprinted in the '70's, but I have only the two pamphlets named. There is nothing to suggest that the story is wholly fictitious, but I shall be glad to learn if any further matter relating to it is available. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

GATE STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.—

Those who remember Gate Street will no doubt recall the house with the tall memorial cross in front of it. Both are in course of demolition, though I trust the cross will be preserved and set up somewhere else. For many years this house was a school for Roman Catholic children, and the cross was erected in 1839 in memory of Joseph Booker, who was a pioneer in the work of Catholic education. The inscription on it has long since been obliterated, but it may be worth while recording it here:—

"Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Joseph Booker, many years honorary secretary of the Associated Charities, whose interest he promoted with the greatest zeal and devotion. This monument was erected by public subscription to his memory. A.D. 1839. Pater. Ave. Amen."

Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' can tell me whether Gate Street has any interesting associations, literary or otherwise.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

23, Unthank Road, Norwich.

PEDIGREES OF KNIGHTS.—I am seeking the ancestry of the following knights, and shall be most grateful to any of your readers who can inform me where a printed pedigree of each, or any, of them is to be found.

Sir Thomas Stafford of Grafton.—His daughter Emma=Sir Geoffrie Dethick, living 25 E. III. (Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' vii. 505).

Sir Adam de Kingsley.—His daughter Catherine=William Fitz-Gerald, who † 1173, of Castle Kerrin, Carmarthenshire (Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1846 ed., p. 186).

Sir Matthew Warrington.—Joan, the daughter of William, son and heir of Sir Matthew=William de Hach (Vivian's 'Visitation of Devon,' p. 455).

Sir John, or Sir Thomas, Murdock or Murdoke.—His daughter Wenlyan=Robert Hatch. Inq. p. m., 7 Henry IV., No. 59 (Vivian, *ibid.*).

Sir Andrew Medsted.—His daughter Eleanor=John Holland of Thorpwater in 24 E. III. (Vivian, *ibid.*, p. 475).

Sir Walter, or Sir William, Cornwall.—His daughter and coheir Mary=James Peverell (Banks, 'Baronies in Fee,' ii. 119).

Sir James Boehay.—His daughter and heir Amicia=John Cobham (Banks, *ibid.*).

Sir Edward St. John, or de St. John=Anastasia de Aton, daughter of William, second Baron Aton, who was summoned to Parliament 44 E. III. (Banks, 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage,' ii. 15; Banks, 'Baronies in Fee,' i. 109, 136).

Sir Josce de Dinant.—His daughter Hawise=Sir Fulke Fitz-Warine, who † *ante* 1195 (Banks, 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage,' ii. 214; Burke, 'Extinct Peerage,' 1840 ed., p. 210).

Sir John Freshmarsh.—His daughter Catherine=1189 Amatellus St. Quintin, Feudal Baron of St. Quintin (Burke, 'Extinct Baronetcies,' p. 462; Banks, 'Baronies in Fee,' i. 407).

Sir John Brumfield.—His daughter Jane=John Chute, living 1274 (Burke's 'Commoners,' i. 632).

Sir John Chadioke or Chideoke.—His daughter Christian=Cuthbert Chute (*ibid.*).

Sir John Britton.—His daughter (unnamed)=Philip Chute (*ibid.*).

Sir John Chichester.—His daughter Anabel=Ambrose Chute (*ibid.*).

Sir John de Ingham, living 5 John=Albreda, daughter and coheir of Walter Waleran (Banks, 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage,' i. 349; Burke, 'Extinct Peerage,' 1840 ed., p. 290).

Sir Simon de Veer of Goxhall, co. Lincoln, and Sproatley, Holderness, who = Ada, daughter of Roger Bertram, summoned to Parliament 14 Dec., 1264, as a Baron (Burke, 'Extinct Peerage,' 1840 ed., p. 59).

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

8, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon.

SAYING OF BEDE'S.—

"The saying of Bede is to be remembered: so work as to offer Prayer; so Praye as to work not with thy Lips alone."—'Heliotropes,' 1625.

I should be glad of the reference in Bede. It seems a variant of "laborare est orare."

H. N. E.

BURIAL-PLACE OF ELEANOR OF PROVENCE.—Can any contributor give me reliable information as to where Eleanor of Provence was buried? I have heard she died a nun nineteen years after her husband. Any information will be gratefully received.

C. E. CHRETIEN.

"HURLEY-HACKET."—Can any reader explain the origin of the use of the word "hacket" in the expression "hurley-hacket," a sliding down a steep place in a trough or sledge?

"Hacket" as a proper name is the diminutive of Hal (Henry) as "Halket." The word as found in "hurley-hacket" is a mystery to me.

FRANK WARREN HACKETT.

Washington, D.C.

FAMOUS ULSTERMEN.—Has any list been made of famous Ulstermen who have served under the Crown, notably in the East? Perhaps your readers would help in compilation.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

1. EPIGRAM ON FREDERICK THE GREAT.—Wanted, the occasion and original (apparently French) of the epigram of which the following translation occurs in a letter dated 29 March, 1741:—

How can you doubt if the New King
Means what he writes, or feigns,
Since what his learned pen conceals
His honest sword explains.

2. HENRY IV.'s SUPPER OF HENS.—In a letter to West, Gray writes:—

"My life is like Harry the Fourth's supper of hens, Poulets à la broche, Poulets en Ragoût, Poulets en Hâchis, Poulets en Fricasées." Reading here, Reading there; nothing but books with different sauces."

Can any one explain this allusion?

3. THE FIRST PHILOSOPHER AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.—In a letter to Walpole, Gray writes:—

"The first man that ever bore the name [of philosopher], if you remember, used to say that life was like the Olympic games (the greatest public assembly of his age and country), where some came to show the strength and agility of body, as the champions; others, as the musicians, orators, poets, and historians, to show their excellence in those arts; the traders, to get money; and the better sort, to enjoy the spectacle, and judge of all these."

Can any one supply the reference to the philosopher here referred to?

4. JOHANNES RENADÆUS.—In a letter to Walpole, Gray mentions a certain Johannes Renadæus as the author of 'Dispensatorium Medicum et Antidotarium' (Paris, 1609). I should be glad of information as to the nationality and date of this writer.

5. THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH'S STRIPED GOWN.—In a letter to Walpole, dated 15 April, 1764, Gray writes:—

"Patriotism appears again with all its old faults on its head, even to the Dutchess of Marlborough's striped gown."

Can any one explain this allusion?

6. "QUEEN ELINOR IN THE BALLAD."—In a letter to Gray from Paris, dated 25 Jan., 1766, Walpole writes:—

"Like Queen Elinor in the ballad, I sunk at Charing-cross, and have risen in the Fauxbourg St. Germain."

What is the ballad here referred to?

PAGET TOYNBEE.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks.

Replies.

PAULINE TARN.

(11 S. ix. 488.)

I AM able to supply some of the information required about the deceased poetess Pauline Tarn, having seen her almost continually from 1900 to 1907, when I had the honour of giving her some literary advice.

Pauline's mother was an American lady from Honolulu. Her father, John Tarn (1846-86), was of Scotch descent, and the youngest son of William Tarn of Homewood, Chislehurst, Kent. William had made a fortune as founder and director of a dry-goods store in London.

Born in England (1877), Pauline came to Paris when still a child with her mother, who took an *appartement* in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne during the winter, and travelled the rest of the year. Pauline was the eldest child; a younger sister married a Mr. Alston. During a year or more Pauline was placed in a boarding-school at Fontainebleau; she was proud to recall the fact that she had won there a first prize in French. She spoke French without any accent, quite like a French girl; besides her native and her adoptive tongue, she also knew German and Italian. About 1897 she was presented at the Queen's Drawing-Room in London; then she came to live in Paris with a companion (a French lady), and henceforth devoted herself entirely to literature.

The best period of her short life extended from 1900 to 1906; then, especially in 1901-3, she wrote her finest verses. Frequent travels brought her to the United States, to the Sandwich Islands, to India, to Japan, to Egypt; in Europe, to Spain, to Holland, to Bayreuth (she had a passion for music), to Italy, to Norway, to Constantinople, Athens, Smyrna, and more than once to Mitylene, where she took a house and lived for several weeks. All those experiences have left traces in her writings. Japan and India in particular had fascinated her, and she lived surrounded by Buddhas, by Japanese ivories, and by Chinese paintings and statuettes, which she preferred even to their Japanese derivatives.

Pauline had a morbid taste for solitude, and a healthy disgust for every form of *réclame* and pushing. Besides some girls

and ladies to whom she was very much attached, she admitted to her society but a few writers of distinction: Ernest Charles, Ledrain, the poet Droin, the novelist Willy, &c. They admired her beauty (there exists a touching portrait of her by Lévy-Dhurmer), but, more still, her kindness and simplicity. Loving art and music, rich, admirably gifted, she suffered, nevertheless, from incurable melancholy, partly due, no doubt, to her bad health and to the perpetual tension of her nerves, but also to a great sorrow which had struck her when about 23—the death of her beloved friend Violet Shilleto, an accomplished and beautiful girl, who died of consumption in Southern France. Since 1908 Pauline's health rapidly declined; she neither ate nor slept. Three days before her death by starvation caused by an occlusion of the stomach, she was converted to Catholicism by Abbé Rivière. She lies buried in a fine mausoleum in the cemetery of Passy. Some beautiful verses of her composition have been engraved on the tomb, within and without.

I think that your correspondent has not gone too far in expressing the opinion that many verses by Pauline Tarn rank among the finest in the French language. Like Swinburne, whom she admired and occasionally imitated, she sometimes allowed her musical genius to take the upper hand; but in her best poems there is not more brilliancy and harmony than intensity of vision and profoundness of thought. Her most remarkable volumes in verse are entitled '*Études et Préludes*' (1901), '*Cendres et Poussières*' (1902), '*Évocations*' (1903), '*À l'heure des mains jointes*' (1906). Of her works in prose, no doubt the most interesting, which bears some characters of a confession, is entitled '*Une Femme m'apparut*' (1904). All these books appeared under the pseudonym Renée (or René) Vivien.

In a pamphlet published in 1911 (Charles Brun, '*Renée Vivien*,' Paris, Sansot), I gave some information about the life and works of that charming woman; your readers may also find there (pp. 33-6) a complete bibliography of her writings and the list of a few interesting articles published after her death. I ought to have added an eloquent obituary notice by E. Ledrain, late Keeper of Oriental Antiquities in the Louvre (*L'Opinion*, 27 Nov., 1909, p. 688).

CHARLES BRUN,
Professor in the Lycée at Chartres.

ST. KATHERINE'S-BY-THE-TOWER (11 S. x. 70).—These Registers are now in the custody of the Master of St. Katherine's Collegiate Church, Regent's Park. Members of the public desiring to search them should make appointments to do so between the hours of 10 and 4, and are liable to be charged the statutory fees. According to the Parliamentary Return of 1831, these Registers comprise the following volumes:—

Vols. i.-iv. Bap. 1584-1618, 1620-1696; Bur. 1584-1678; Marr. 1584-1695, interrupted by vols. v., vi. Bap. 1684-1690, 1684-1727; Bur. 1684-1693, 1684-1711, 1713-1727, also by vols. vii., viii. Marr. 1686-1700, 1695-1734. Vol. ix. Bap. Bur. 1704-1713. Vol. x. Bap. 1728-1769; Bur. 1677-1695, 1727-1794. Vol. xi. Marr. 1735-1753. Vol. xii. Bap. 1770-1812; Bur. 1795-1812. Vols. xiii., xiv. Marr. 1754-1812.

THOS. M. BLAGG, F.S.A.

THE ACTION OF VINEGAR ON ROCKS (11 S. x. 11, 96).—To those of your readers who are interested in this subject I would recommend the perusal of an article entitled 'Felssprengen mittelst Feuer und Essig bei den Alten' in the *Zeitschrift für das gesamte Schiess- und Sprengstoffwesen* for 1 Aug., 1909, and also of the article on 'Essig' in Pauly's 'Real Encyclopædie,' vol. vi. part ii. (1907). It must be borne in mind that according to Livy the rocks were heated before vinegar was poured on them to render them soft and crumbling, and thus it was merely a case of "fire-setting" as practised formerly in Spain, Norway, Hungary, and Germany. In the last country, in the Rammelsberg mines near Goslar, the practice survived till 1870, when it had to be discontinued owing to the high price of firewood. The process was fully described and illustrated by George Agricola in his book 'De Re Metallica' (first edition, 1556), a translation of which by Herbert C. Hoover and Lou H. Hoover appeared with copious notes in London in 1912. According to the translators, seventeenth-century writers in England continue to describe the process; and the rate of advance achieved with it in the Koenigsberg mines was from 5 ft. to 20 ft. per month. According to Livy's account, Hannibal spent only four days about the particular rock which had to be cleared away by fire, vinegar, and iron instruments; and the bulk of the work of rock-cutting must, therefore, have been comparatively small.

The famous French chemist M. Berthelot has dealt with the subject in the *Journal des Savants* for April, 1889; and Mr. Douglas W.

Freshfield, in his recently published book 'Hannibal Once More,' has called attention to a diploma granted by the Emperor Frederick III. to the Marquess Louis of Saluzzo, in which vinegar is mentioned as one of the means to be employed in making the Traversette Tunnel:—

"Ad perforandum ferro igne aceto ac variis aliis ingeniis saxum atque altissimum montem illum qui pre-eminet altitudine ceteras Ytalie colles vulgariter Vesalus nuncupatum."

The date of the deed is 21 Feb., 1480. In the usual practice of fire-setting no vinegar was employed, but only cold water.

Hannibal's troops, no doubt, carried vinegar in large quantities with them for making "posca," as the Romans called it, i.e., for mixing it with the water for drinking, a practice which, it is stated, survived in the French army till the thirties of last century.

L. L. K.

The solution of rocks in vinegar would be so slow that I cannot imagine its ever being accomplished so as to be of any practical use, and I doubt the possibility of any extensive disruption from confined carbonic acid gas, the liberation of which would not, I think, be sudden enough, and it would escape through fissures, &c., as fast as it was generated.

J. T. F.

"THE CHRISTENING OF THE APPLES" (11 S. x. 87).—Hone in his 'Everyday Book' mentions the saying, "St. Swithin is christening the apples," current in some parts of the country when rain falls on St. Swithin's Day. And CUTHBERT BEDE (3 S. viii. 146) was told by a Huntingdonshire cottager that "unless St. Swithin rains upon 'em, they'll never keep through the winter." TOM JONES.

"The Apple-Christening Day" is still quite a common folk-name given to St. Swithin's Day in Surrey as well as in Berkshire and Oxfordshire, as I am told by several friends.

H. K.

[C. C. B. also thanked for reply.]

SLOE FAIR (11 S. x. 90).—A Sloe Fair would certainly seem to owe its name rather to the fact that sloes were sold at it than from its being held in a field where a sloe tree grew, sloe trees being much too common to give a distinctive character to any particular field. But the term "sloe tree" was much more familiar to me as a boy in the Midlands than "blackthorn"; both it and "sloe thorn" are familiar everywhere. Your correspondent should have thought of Tennyson's "Poussetting with a sloe-tree,"

in 'Amphion.' I think, too, that the chief use of sloes was not primarily to make vinegar, but wine. Sloe wine used to be found in all farm-houses and many cottages; and sloe vinegar, so far as my experience goes, was only the same wine turned sour for want of drinking, which in our house, at any rate, it rarely did. The wine was regarded as a specific for diarrhoea, and when fortified, as it usually was, with brandy, it was neither a bad remedy nor a bad drink.

C. C. B.

How far back can, not this Chichester fair itself, but the name of the fair in this form, be traced? One of the oldest churches in Chichester—as to foundation and site, though not as to its present fabric—is St. Olave's. Is it possible that "Sloe" is a corruption for "St. Olave"? I am aware that St. Olave's Day falls at the end of July, but I believe this is not necessarily an insuperable objection.

PEREGRINUS.

MARIA RIDDELL AND BURNS (11 S. x. 50).—May I be allowed partly to answer my own query at the reference above? The fragment is:—

How gracefully Maria leads the dance!
She's life itself: I never saw a foot
So nimble and so elegant. It speaks,
And the sweet whispering Poetry it makes
Shames the musician.

'Adriano; or, The First of June.'

"This elegant little fragment appears, in the poet's holograph, on the back of an MS. copy of the 'Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots,' that apparently had been presented by the author to . . . Mrs. Maria Riddell."—W. Scott Douglas, 'The Works of Robert Burns,' vol. iii. (1877), p. 82.

The fragment has been photo-lithographed by William Griggs, with an introductory note by H. R. Sharman, 1869. 'Adriano; or, The First of June,' is "a poem by the author of 'The Village Curate'" (J. Hurdis), 1790, p. 94. The quotation by Burns is incorrect, inasmuch that in the third line of the original the word "eloquent" is used instead of "elegant."

MR. SCOTT DOUGLAS (*vide supra*) states that he discussed the subject in 'N. & Q.' April, 1877, and that he was answered on 28 April, 1877, but this I have not been able to confirm.

I am still unable to verify the statement that Burns sent Maria Riddell an MS. copy of his 'Tam o' Shanter.'

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

[The query appeared at 5 S. vii. 189, and the reply by the late W. R. MORFILL at p. 339 of the same volume.]

'PICKWICK PAPERS,' FIRST EDITION (11 S. iv. 248, 292, 352).—Mention is made at the last reference of the copy of 'Pickwick Papers' in parts catalogued (Catalogue 264, No. 1683) by Messrs. Maggs in 1911 with a detailed bibliographical description. Another, and finer, copy was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on 26 May last, when the record price of 495*l.* was bid. This formed part of the library of the late Capt. Douglas, and is catalogued as "probably the finest copy extant." The description of this copy (lot 331) is of special value for the full particulars as to the advertisements which should accompany each part, and in this respect supplements the collation given by Messrs. Maggs.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

THE VOYAGE OF THE PROVIDENCE: ROBERT TINKLER (11 S. x. 116).—In 'The Royal Navy,' by Wm. Laird Clowes, Robert Tinkler is included in the list of midshipmen on the *Bounty* on 23 Dec., 1787. In the index he is referred to as being identical with First Lieutenant Robert Tinkler of the *Isis* on 2 April, 1801, at the battle of Copenhagen.

J. F.

WELLINGTON (11 S. x. 49, 132).—A writer in 'N. & Q.' (1 S. vi. 516) says that the title of Wellington in Somerset was selected for the Duke because that town is near the village of Wensley—a name which bears a close resemblance to Wesley, the old family name, since altered (he says) to Wellesley. As a matter of fact the original name of the family was not Wesley, but Wellesley, being derived from an ancient manor in Somerset called Wellesley or Wellesleigh. In the course of time the name of the family became abbreviated to Wesley, and up to the age of 29 the Duke was always known as the Hon. Arthur Wesley. But the Duke's ancestors were not Wesleys at all, but Colleys, and it was only at the beginning of George II.'s reign that the Duke's grandfather, Richard Colley, in accordance with the terms of his cousin Garret Wesley's will which gave him Dangan Castle and Mornington, took the additional name of Wesley and became Richard Colley Wesley. As to the Colley (or Cowley) family of Castle Carbery, co. Kildare, from whom the Duke of Wellington is descended, it is said that they once possessed the estate of Wellington in Somerset. If this be correct, it would perhaps account for the title of Wellington being selected by or for the Duke. A curious bit of information is furnished by Lord Colchester's Diary. Lord Colchester,

then Charles Abbot, was Speaker of the House of Commons at the time of the Peninsular War, and the entry in his Diary is as follows :—

"1810, Feb. 9. Canning and Hutchinson drank tea in my room. It appears that Lord Wellington's peerage was conferred at [his brother] Wellesley Pole's instance without Sir Arthur Wellesley's wishes, being known either as to the peerage or the title."

Talavera had been fought in July, 1809, and Sir Arthur Wellesley was raised to the peerage in the following month as Viscount Wellington of Talavera. In 1813 the Duke acquired possession of the manor of Wellington at a cost of 22,500*l.*, and in 1814, when the Peninsular War was over, he visited the town and had a public reception. Strathfieldsaye was not purchased till three years later, at a cost of over a quarter of a million.

MEDIOTEMPLARIUS.

EPITAPH: "I WAS WELL, I WOULD BE BETTER; I AM HERE" (11 S. vi. 469).—The original, subject, and place of the above "often-quoted epitaph of an Italian tomb" were asked for. I would suggest that the original, as long as it is not forthcoming from another source, might be reconstructed from what would seem to be an adaptation of the epitaph by Horace Walpole :—

"In short, he and the Scotch have no way of redeeming the credit of their understandings, but by avowing that they have been consummate villains. 'Stavano bene; per star meglio, stanno qui.'"—Walpole to the Rev. William Mason, Aug. 2 [6?], 1778: No. 1888 in Mrs. Toyne's edition.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Reydon, Southwold, Suffolk.

CAIRNS FAMILY (11 S. x. 88).—In the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which should be in all good Colonial libraries, there are four biographies (Cairnes 2, Cairns 2) that may be helpful. H. Cairnes Lawlor's 'History of the Family of Cairnes or Cairns,' 1906, is a valuable work on the subject, and there are the old references: Shirley's 'History of the County of Monaghan,' p. 216; O'Hart's 'Irish Pedigrees,' 2nd Ser., p. 146; Wotton's 'English Baronetage,' vol. iv. p. 130; and Burke's 'Extinct Baronetcies.' These authorities deal mainly with the north of Ireland and the south-west of Scotland, ignoring the Cairns family located at Dunblane, Bridge-of-Allan, Edinburgh, &c. One of my grandmothers was Isabella Cairns from Bridge-of-Allan, and her view was that only in the east were to be found the pure Cairnes free from any suspicion of Celtic Kearns taint. She was a wise woman, and

it was not for me to teach her how to suck pedigree eggs. The 'Registers of Testaments' of the various Commissariat Records published by the Scottish Record Society would afford C. C. much useful guidance to Cairns wills.

A. T. W.

SCHUBERT QUERIES (11 S. x. 89).—The song 'Ave Maria' was published with the title "Ellen's Gesang. Hymne an die Jungfrau aus Walter Scott." The German translation was by Ad. Storck.

The following account of 'The Wanderer' is to be found in Coleridge's 'Life of Schubert,' translated from the German of Kreissle von Hellborn :—

"A clergyman in Vienna, of the name of Horni, drew Schubert's attention to the poem of Georg Philipp Schmidt, of Lübeck (born 1766, died 1849). Horni probably found it in a volume called 'Dichtungen für Kunstredner,' published by Deinhardstein in the year 1815, where it is marked as 'Der Unglückliche,' by Werner. Schubert has consequently written on the original 'by Zacharias Werner.'"

The original manuscript of the music still exists, with Schubert's endorsement, "October, 1816."

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

1. The publisher of the original edition of Schubert's 'Ave Maria' had English and German words printed. But as Adolf Storck's German translation of Walter Scott's poem used by Schubert did not adhere closely to the English verse measure, the result was unsatisfactory, as may be seen in the Litolf edition, vol. iii., in which both German version and the original Scott poem are given.

2. The "Schmidt von Lübeck" was Georg Philipp Schmidt, born at Lübeck in 1766. His poems, and probably amongst them 'Der Wanderer,' were collected (some appeared first in newspapers) and published by his friend Prof. H. Ch. Schumacher in 1821. A third edition was brought out by the poet himself in 1847. Schmidt died at Altona in 1849.

J. S. S.

The words of Schubert's 'Ave Maria' are supposed to be a translation of Ellen's hymn in Sir Walter Scott's 'Lady of the Lake.'

Schmidt of Lübeck was Georg Philipp Schmidt (1766-1849), whose 'Lieder' were edited by Prof. Schumacher in 1821.

L. L. K.

THE BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (11 S. x. 87).—The parody referred to was written by the Rev. R. H. Barham, and will be found in his Life by his son, vol. ii.

p. 319, and also in 'The Ingoldsby Lyrics,' p. 174. At p. 108 of this latter work will be found another parody of the same original, written eight years earlier, and referring to the new Custom House.

E. G. B.

G. QUINTON, 1801-3 (11 S. x. 108).—George Quinton, engraver on copper or aquafortist of the eighteenth century, born at Norwich in 1779, was an autodidact. In 1796 he made engravings for *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

H. KREBS.

"MASTER" AND "GENTLEMAN" DURING THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IN ENGLAND (11 S. ix. 510; x. 36, 94).—The following extract from a will dated 21 Feb., 1648, shows that the title "Master" was used at that period: "My will is that Master Seaman, Parson of Snoring parva, may bury me."

CECIL GWYN.

Sheringham.

ANTHONY MUNDAY, DRAMATIST (11 S. ix. 181, 235, 274).—In 'A Chronicle of Friendships,' by Luther Munday, the author writes:—

"One Anthony Munday, a roystering companion of Shakespeare's who, according to recent revelations, appeared with him at the Police Court, wrote three books and some plays between 1570 and 1610. He had a brother a monk, and they both settled in Cornwall in 1540, coming from Calvados, in Brittany. In 1599 he wrote a book which was first published with the name of 'William Shakespeare' on the title-page, but the ascription to Shakespeare was promptly withdrawn. This is all I can discover, even with the aid of two friends at the College of Heralds, as to the origin of my name and family; as the last Visitation in Cornwall was in 1620 and my forbears for four generations, which is as far back as I can trace them, descended in single line; so that at my death the race becomes extinct, I having no brother nor any male relation."

In the above statement there are several errors. In the first place there is no evidence to connect Anthony Munday the dramatist with the Mundys of Cornwall, who were sons of Sir John Mundy, Lord Mayor of London. Moreover the Mundys of Cornwall (by whom are probably meant Thomas Mundy, the last Prior of Bodmin, and his brother John, who both settled in Cornwall) descended from a family settled in Buckinghamshire prior to the Lord Mayors acquiring the manors of Markeaton, Mackworth, and Allestrey, co. Derby.

In my notes on Anthony Munday the dramatist (11 S. ix. 181), I commented on the fact that both Shakespeare and Munday were connected with the Hall family. I

should be glad to know the authority for the statement that these two appeared together "at the Police Court," also whether it is known that they were "companions," and what book by Munday was published with Shakespeare's name on the title-page.

Mr. Luther Munday's connexion with the dramatist is vague, considering that he can only trace his ancestry for four generations. On these other points he has been, no doubt, misinformed.

PERCY D. MUNDY.

WILLS AT ST. PAUL'S (11 S. x. 12, 117).—Reference should also be made to 'Manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,' described in one of the earlier reports of the Historic MSS. Commission, as these contain still earlier records of bequests, &c.

R. B.

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE ON HUNIADDES (11 S. x. 107).—

"They [John Huniades and Scanderbeg] are ranked by Sir William Temple in his pleasing 'Essay on Heroic Virtue' ('Works,' vol. iii. p. 385) among the seven chiefs who have deserved, without wearing a royal crown: Belisarius, Narses, Gonsalvo of Cordova; William, first Prince of Orange; Alexander, Duke of Parma; John Huniades, and George Castriot or Scanderbeg."—Gibbon's 'Roman Empire,' chap. lxxvii., author's note (Bohn's edition, vol. vii. p. 270).

WM. H. PEET.

SCOTT: 'THE ANTIQUARY' (11 S. x. 90).—9. The lines, "O weel may the boatie row," &c., open the Scottish song 'The Boatie Rows,' by John Ewen (1741-1821). It is in all worthily representative anthologies. See, e.g., Mary Carlyle Aitken's 'Scottish Song,' p. 127 (Macmillan).

THOMAS BAYNE.

[T. F. D. also thanked for reply.]

SAFFRON WALDEN (11 S. ix. 87, 177, 217, 295, 334, 414).—'Essex: Highways, Byways, and Waterways,' by Mr. C. R. B. Barrett, 1892, has the following on the names of the above town:—

"In days of Edward Confessor the town was called Walden simply....As at Witham so at Walden, the name of Chipping or Cheping occurs, and this probably originated when, by the license of the Empress Matilda, the market was removed to Walden from Newport, a village a few miles distant. It was not until the reign of Edward III. that the additional name of Saffron was given to the town, a name which still remains, though the saffron plant is no longer cultivated in the neighbourhood."

The eight months' "reign of Matilda" in 1141, and the reign of Edward III., 1327-77, sufficiently fix the date given for each change of name.

W. B. H.

A JUSTIFICATION OF KING JOHN (11 S. vii. 43; ix. 63, 155, 257).—The death of King Henry II. is stated to have been caused by the disclosure of the name of his son John at the head of a list of those whom he was to pardon for deserting him, and doing homage to his son Richard, who, in alliance with Philip, the French king, had recently defeated him. To obtain peace King Henry was obliged to submit to any terms the conquerors chose to impose, this pardoning of the rebels being one of them. Nearly all our histories refer to a list of rebels, but the only name quoted from it is that of John.

Is there any chronicle or history in which all the names as originally written in the list are given? Can any of your readers kindly tell me where the original list was deposited, and, if it has escaped the ravages of time and destruction, where can it now be seen? Was such a list ever compiled?

Dr. Stubbs in his 'Early Plantagenets' tells us that

"Geoffrey, his natural son and Chancellor, afterwards Archbishop of York, was with him, and the poor father clung to him in his despair. To him, through his friend Girardus Cambrensis, we owe the story of these sad days."

This mention of Prince John's name at the head of the list of rebels to be pardoned by his father is the only account we have of any variance between King Henry and his youngest son; and as both Geoffrey and Gerald were bitter enemies of John, would it be very unreasonable to suggest that the story of Prince John's desertion of his father was the invention of Geoffrey, and published by Gerald for the purpose of defaming King John, as he does King Henry and his sons in his 'De Principis Instructione'?

R. C. BOSTOCK.

JOSHUA WEBSTER, M.D., 1777 (11 S. ix. 8).—The Dean of St. Albans, who has been making local inquiries regarding Joshua Webster, writes that the only information he can discover from local records concerning him is the following extract from 'The Old Inns of St. Albans,' by the late F. G. Kitton, which in itself seems worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.' :—

"The White Hart' is doubtless the veritable hostelry at which the Scotch lord, Simon Lovat, rested in 1746 during a sudden illness while on his way to London for committal to the Tower, and here Hogarth painted the famous portrait of his lordship at the express invitation of Dr. Webster, who was a notable St. Albans man and a friend of Samuel Ireland, the biographer of Hogarth. This picture, which is now in the National Portrait Gallery, was painted in great haste—probably

at one sitting—for Dr. Webster, who attended Lord Lovat professionally: it is said to have been round eighty years afterwards in the house of a poor person in the neighbourhood of St. Albans—a singular fact regarding it being that until its discovery such a portrait was not known to be in existence."

F. DE H. L.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE WARWICKSHIRE DIALECT (11 S. ix. 288, 337, 376, 394).—Over and over again it has been stated that in the plays we find Warwickshire words, peculiarly Warwickshire, and used in no other part of the country than Warwickshire. 'The English Dialect Dictionary' completely disproves this. The contention is supposed to get rid finally of the Baconian authorship of the dramas. But what is the actual state of affairs? I have been unable to trace a purely Warwickshire word in the plays. Once upon a time Mr. Appleton Morgan, President of the Shakespeare Society of New York, gave a glossary of 518 words which he claimed as pure Warwickshire words, and presumably used by Shakespeare. Then a leading member of the Bacon Society came forward and proved conclusively that of the 518 "pure Warwickshire words" there were only 46 which are not as current in Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire as they are in Warwickshire, and that not one of these 46 words, not recognized as common in the southern and eastern counties, is to be found in Shakespeare! This is entirely confirmed by 'The English Dialect Dictionary.'

For instance, we are informed that the word "moither" "is indigenous to the soil of urban as well as rural Warwickshire." It is nothing of the kind. The Dictionary says, "It is in dialect use in Scotland, Ireland, and the Midland Counties, in Rutland, Montgomery, and Gloucestershire." And so with dozens of other words claimed as "pure Warwickshire."

Edinburgh.

GEORGE STRONACH.

MAIMONIDES AND EVOLUTION (11 S. viii. 47).—The claim that Maimonides anticipated Darwin rests upon a misappreciation of Darwin's work, and reading into Maimonides what he did not say. Darwin is not looked upon as the founder of the theory of evolution, nor did he so regard himself. His work was to present a theory as to the cause and method of evolution, to adduce facts to prove the theory, and to discuss the difficulties that have been raised against it. Maimonides' language, at the reference given, indicates merely that the Jewish scholar,

as did many other observant persons, saw the progressive development of animal and vegetable forms from embryo to adult. That a general plan exists in living organisms was noted as soon as man began to appreciate his environment. Distinct allusions to such views can be found in Aristotle and Augustine; but the oldest allusions are in Genesis, in which the cosmos is represented as passing from the "independent, incoherent homogeneity" by a succession of developments, "the diapason closing full on man." The essential community of animal forms is shown by the fact that they all have the "nefesh hayah" ("living soul"), and that when a help meet for Adam (not a help-meet, as often erroneously expressed) was to be selected, the whole animal world was passed in review. Surely the basic idea of the companionship was the propagation of the species, and this could not have been presumed unless there was essential similarity in the nature of the whole animal creation. The penalty imposed on the serpent finds interesting application in the fact that some living serpents show rudiments of a pelvic arch and may be degenerate quadrupeds. HENRY LEFFMANN.

Philadelphia.

"BEAU-PÈRE" (11 S. viii. 466; ix. 52).—The English forms in "step" (literally bereaved, deprived) are a clumsy and—when applied to parents and brothers and sisters—an etymologically absurd attempt at differentiating relations. The present rigid distinction between the groups "step-" and "in-law" is quite modern. Bailey's 'Dictionary,' 1736 edition, gives the definition of "step-father" as "father-in-law," and so on. As late as 1837 the second Mrs. Weller is always referred to as Samuel's "mother-in-law." Proverbial French, at least, has an attempt at discriminating "step-mother" (in a bad sense), e.g., "Marâtre est le diable en âtre," which goes back at any rate to the eighteenth century.

Even in English other relations by marriage are not discriminated; e.g., "a sister-in-law" may be a brother's wife, a wife's sister, or a husband's sister; "a niece-in-law" may be a nephew's wife or a husband's (or wife's) niece. E. M. F.

THROWING A HAT INTO A HOUSE (11 S. viii. 288, 336, 377; ix. 136).—Agreeing with the writer at p. 288 that a solution has not yet been found, I submit the following as possible aids to that end: (1) Since men first fought behind defensive works, doubtless the ruse

has been used of exposing the head-covering upon a spear or gun to draw the "fire" of the enemy, if any such be within eyeshot, so it would naturally occur to any one to throw in his hat as a *ballon d'essai* to see if the housewife is inimical. (2) The hat especially represents the father in that fossil-bed of old British customs, the North Carolina Mountains; in an article on the folk-lore of this region in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, vol. xx., at p. 249 is the direction, "To relieve the pangs of childbirth, put the hat of the child's father under the bed." (3) Further in that line is 'Der Hut als "Symbol,"' &c., in *Zentralblatt für Psychoanalyse*, 1912, iii. 95, which is well worth personal examination by those interested. ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

THE CANDLE (11 S. viii. 502; ix. 173).—Perhaps I may be allowed to allude to the custom of "selling by candle" incidentally mentioned by MR. TOM JONES. I have notes of such sales having occurred at Raunds, Northamptonshire (1889); Warton, Warwickshire (1904); Broadway, Dorset (1909); Chard, Somerset (1910); and Aldermaston, Berkshire (1913).

The following is copied from *The Graphic* of 29 March, 1873:—

"Garraway's Coffee House, famous for its inch of candle sales, and for being the first establishment where tea was retailed as a drink, was finally closed on Tuesday [25 March] after an existence of 216 years."

See also 4 S. xi. 276, 371; 5 S. vi. 288, 435, 523; ix. 306; xii. 446; 8 S. ii. 363; v. 106; ix. 414; 9 S. xi. 188, 353; 10 S. ix. 388; 11 S. i. 404.

With reference to the snuffing of candles I may say that I remember the candle-snuffer going round during the service to perform this office at a little Nonconformist chapel in Northamptonshire in the early sixties. JOHN T. PAGE.

"FLEWENGGE": "SPARROWBILLS" (11 S. viii. 449, 494).—"There were also *sparrow bills* or *sparables*," says J. T. F. May I point out that this word, pronounced *sparbliss*, exists still in Lley, S. Carnarvonshire? I last saw it (in English) in one of the skits on the attempted divorce of Queen Caroline—skits of the time, collected. *Barm-cloth* and *roundhouse* are two more old survivals, commonly used in Welsh talk to-day. A collection of these remanets might be useful. So might the Welsh, as illustrating the Cornish, totem-terms [applied

to Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, and Merionethshire folk)—"Moch" (unless connected here with Latin *mox*), "Lladron," and "cwn duon" respectively. Andrew Lang posthumously refers to the Cornish "mouse" on p. 175 of *Folk-Lore* for July, 1913. With *μῦθος* connect the above pigs, thieves, and black dogs of N. Wales.

H. H. JOHNSON.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (11 S. ix. 87).—On 30 Dec., 1836, a Mr. W. Leigh issued a prospectus of a work based on the papers discovered at Bardon in Somerset in 1834. It is described as

"a new view of the case of Mary, Queen of Scots, as connected with the Babington Conspiracy, deduced from six autograph letters from Lord Treasurer Burghley to Sir Christopher Hatton, in September, 1586, and other State Papers; comprising three autograph foolscap sheets of the Notes of Sir Christopher Hatton; and amongst the 'Notes of Remembrance of Mr. Sergeant Puckering,' the Speaker of the House of Commons, a copy of the letter from Mary to Babington.... an original despatch from Lord Burghley to Secretary Davison from Fotheringhay Castle, pending her trial," &c.

The copy of this prospectus before me is endorsed by Sir Henry Ellis of the B.M.: "I believe this proposed work was never published."

ALECK ABRAHAM.

"LEFT HIS CORPS" (11 S. ix. 225).—This reminds me of a funny story I once was told by a parson friend with a keen sense of humour, who said it happened to himself. He was conducting a funeral, and when the melancholy procession was leaving the church for the grave, the sexton—evidently one of the old sort—came up to him in the porch and told him that "the corpse's brother wished to speak to him"!

R. B.—R.

LANGUAGE AND PHYSIOGNOMY (10 S. xii. 365, 416; 11 S. i. 33).—A note of mine on this subject, which was printed at the first reference, did not evoke as much comment and information as I sought, and I have pursued my solitary course of thought without meeting with anything that strongly supports my theory that language is an important tool in the shaping of racial physiognomy. Just recently I have found a passage in Baron E. de Mandat-Grancey's 'Chez John Bull' which is on my side. He says, with regard to an English-speaking girl in the Salvation Army:—

"Elle était assez jolie. Elle avait notamment de très belles dents, un peu longues comme celles de beaucoup de ses compatriotes, mais pas encore repoussées en avant comme cela arrive trop souvent

sans doute par l'abus du *th*, dont la prononciation exige que la langue prenne un point d'appui sur les dents et qui finit par les incliner du côté des lèvres. C'est du moins l'explication que m'a donnée un savant médecin."—P. 246.

As one that "fillets the place of the unlearned," I should fancy that the teeth are as likely to be blown out by *esses* as to be levered forward by *th*. What do fellow-readers know about facial modifications due to these and other vocables?

ST. SWITHIN.

BYRON'S "LAY" AGAIN (11 S. ix. 506).—Sir James Murray has a note on the intransitive uses of "lay" in the 'N.E.D.' He gives many instances of these from c. 1300 downwards, but says that although the use of "lay" for "lie" was not apparently considered a solecism in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, it is now dialectal only, or a sign of illiteracy. Dr. Hodgson, in his 'Errors in the Use of English,' quotes several passages from authors later than Byron in which it occurs, among them Dasent and Henry Kingsley. I venture to think, however, that it is, generally speaking, a vulgarism merely.

C. C. B.

"WAIT AND SEE" (11 S. iii. 366, 434; iv. 74, 157; v. 414).—Another and earlier instance of the literary use of the above phrase is quoted in the 'N.E.D.' under 'Remedy,' 2 b:—

"We had no Remedy but to wait and see what the Issue of Things might present."—1719, De Foe, 'Crusoe' (Globe), 267.

TOM JONES.

CULPEPER OF KENT: WILLIAM, FRANCIS, AND PHILIPPA (11 S. viii. 429).—May I suggest that Hinkstead is perhaps Hickstead, in the parish of Twineham, Sussex? Some ninety years ago Hickstead Place was the home of the Wood family.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

62, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

ORIENTAL NAMES MENTIONED BY GRAY (11 S. x. 10, 53).—May I suggest the 'Dictionary of Islam,' a facsimile edition of which has appeared lately? I cannot for the moment remember the name of the author.

L. L. K.

ST. CHRISTOPHER: PAINTING AT AMPTHILL (11 S. viii. 467, 516; ix. 37).—Is your correspondent certain that the six scenes refer to St. Christopher? Is it not more probable that they depict different saints, such as St. Hubert, St. Edward, St. George, St. Thomas, &c.? At Sullhamstead Abbots,

Berks, there was a St. Christopher in a very imperfect state, which has now disappeared. There is another at Bramley, Hants, which has been restored. At Pickering, Yorks, also the frescoes have been restored. St. Christopher walks in water full of fishes and mermaids, and the shore has a chapel, a praying monk, some fishermen, and a windmill.

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berks.

SNUFF-BOXES (11 S. viii. 148).—Here is a clipping from *The People*, London, Sunday, 15 March, 1914, under 'The People Mixture,' p. 18. It may add an interest to the topic:

"*Armada Relic*.—A golden snuff-box engraved with the arms of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the commander of the Spanish Armada, has been washed ashore during a storm at Vigo."

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.

Pendleton, Manchester.

Notes on Books.

A Description of Brasses and Other Funeral Monuments in the Chapel of Magdalen College. By R. T. Günther, Fellow of the College. (Oxford, printed by H. Hart for Magdalen College, 2s. 6d. net.)

MR. GÜNTHER—to whom we are already indebted for an historical description of the Chapel Porch of Magdalen, for an admirable and learned account of Oxford gardens, and for a charming book upon the Oxford country, of which he was editor and to which he contributed—has produced a valuable little work which should appeal to many besides those who owe allegiance to the College of the Lilies.

In his Preface he acknowledges the assistance of the Rev. H. A. Wilson, Fellow and historian of the College; of the Rev. F. E. Brightman, Fellow; and of Mr. H. W. Greene, sometime Fellow. Mr. Brightman not only lent careful rubbings of eight of the brasses, but has contributed a much-needed note upon mediæval academical costume, a subject which has frequently been misinterpreted even by experts.

The Chapel and its monuments have suffered many vicissitudes. In 1634-5 the floor was unfortunately disturbed, in order that it might be covered with black and white marble pavement-quarries. Some of the monuments which were relaid after this move were again disturbed when a new heating apparatus was installed in 1838, and several brasses were lifted from gravestones and stored in the Bursary. Five of these were rescued by the piety of Dr. Macray, the latest editor of the College Register, and relaid in the Chapel during 1893. Sundry fragments still loose in 1911 were finally replaced by College order. Moreover, Dr. Bloxam records that in 1832 "tablets were removed from the clustered columns [of the Ante-chapel] and placed in some convenient situation." A cemetery for the members of the College who were not interred within the building was uncovered in St. John's

Quadrangle, just under the western wall of the Chapel. This has now been re-covered with turf.

Mr. Günther notes that, unfortunately, the spots selected for the relaying of the most interesting of the older brasses are just those most liable to be walked upon or to have Chapel furniture dragged over them, to the inevitable deterioration of the brasses. He suggests that the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century originals should be preserved in a place of safety, or attached to a wall, and twentieth-century electro-types laid in their present places on the floor. It will be remembered that the magnificent brasses in Winchester College Chapel disappeared in Butterfield's restoration of 1874-5, and that by the munificence of Dr. Edwin Freshfield—who fortunately, when a boy in the School, had taken rubbings of them, they have been reproduced. Magdalen, at any rate, escaped the ruthless hand of Butterfield.

Mr. Günther says of the ancient brasses, "Several bear portraits of the deceased engraved with convincing clearness." We confess we are somewhat sceptical on this point. Mediæval brasses appear to give us dignified studies of the habits in which men and women lived and moved rather than a record of their faces. A special type of countenance seems often to have been given to members of a particular profession or rank in Society, or to have been fashionable in a particular district, or among a certain school of brass-engravers. It was not until the late and declining period that brasses became pictorial, and actual portraits of those commemorated seldom appear to have been attempted before the reign of Elizabeth.

The oldest funeral monument remaining within the College is the nameless and fractured tombstone, belonging to the thirteenth or fourteenth century, of some member of St. John's Hospital, which stood on part of the site of the present College. The fragments were found in the summer of 1913 in the middle of St. John's Quadrangle, and are at present in the Tower. They measure about 2 ft. across, and are identified by a cross cut upon the stone. The latest is a memorial brass of 1913 in the Chapel to a Demy. Roughly speaking, the seventeen extant brasses, or fragments of brasses, commemorate three Presidents, ten Fellows, one College Chaplain, one M.A. who was chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, the College Visitor, one Scholar of Divinity, and one Demy (scholar) who was ultimately Archdeacon of Salop. The funeral monuments of 1575-1855 commemorate eight Presidents; the wives of two of these (Presidents Butler and Jenner); thirty-two Fellows; one Chaplain: one Schoolmaster, viz., Thomas Collins, sometime Chorister, and for fifty years, until his death in 1723, Master of the College School—the inscription on whose monument was written by the notorious Dr. Henry Sacheverell, sometime Demy and Fellow; three Ushers; two Clerks; six Demies; three Commoners; and one gentleman who appears to have been father of a Demy. There is another gravestone to one whose connexion with the College is uncertain. No burial within the Chapel has taken place since the interment of President Routh in 1854, all the later monuments being merely memorial. They commemorate one President, six Fellows (one of whom was also a Professor), one Hon. M.A., one Schoolmaster

and Fellow, one Organist (Sir John Stainer, also Hon. Fellow and Professor), four Demies, and seven Commoners. Some of the later Latin inscriptions are from the graceful pen of Dr. Warren, President of Magdalen since 1885, and Professor of Poetry since 1911. Certainly since the time of Anthony Wood, the antiquary, six brasses have been lost; and of the fifteen other persons known to have been buried in the Chapel some may have had memorials. One who probably had no memorial was Samuel Parker, President, and Bishop of Oxford, who died in 1687-8.

Among the more interesting brasses may be mentioned that of William Tybard (1480), first President, the scattered fragments of which were put together again in 1911; the remains of the brass of John Hygden (1532), President, who was appointed in 1525 first Dean of Cardinal College (now Christ Church) by the founder, Wolsey, himself a Magdalen man; and the fine brass of Arthur Cole (1558), President, and also a Canon of Windsor. The last-named wears the Garter mantle, the Garter cross thereon being enamelled red. This brass was found to be a palimpsest. The reverse of the head shows the royal arms; the reverse of the trunk a priest, lacking head and feet, in mass vestments (c. 1450); while the piece at the bottom appears to have been cut from the brass of a kneeling figure with a tasselled girdle. The reverse of the inscription plate is made up of two inscriptions, viz., to Robert Cobbe, citizen and tailor of London, his wife Margery (1516), and probably their son Sir Thomas Cobbe; and to Margery Chamberleyn (1431), who was buried in the Chapel of St. Mary in the London church of the Greyfriars.

Among the more interesting of the monuments, other than brasses, may perhaps be mentioned the fifteenth-century alabaster table-tomb of Richard Patten, father of the founder, Bishop Waynflete of Winchester, which, after having received much damage at the demolition of the old church at Wainfleet All Saints, co. Lincoln, was eventually re-erected in the Founder's Oratory near the altar of Magdalen Chapel in 1833. A pathetic interest attaches to the monument of two youthful members of the College made by Nicholas Stone. John the eldest and Thomas the third son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton of Frankly, aged respectively 17 and 13, were drowned in the Cherwell, near the top of Addison's Walk, on 9 May, 1635, in the vain endeavour of the elder boy to rescue his little brother, who had fallen into the water.

Notes on South African Place-Names. By Charles Pettman. (South Africa, Kimberley.)

THE author of 'Africanderisms' here brings together most of the items of interest directly connected with place-names in South Africa. It must be acknowledged that the field is not rich either in philological or in historical interest; still, what it comprises may just as well be made generally available, and Mr. Pettman's little treatise gives all that any one not specially occupied with the etymology of the native languages can want. Here and there it would have been worth while to make historical explanations somewhat fuller; and the geography of the country might have been taken into some account, and some clearer idea of the distribution of the names

conveyed. There are about two hundred Bushmen and Hottentot names in the map—not counting those in Namaqualand; and of French names, derived from the Huguenots who came into South Africa after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, there remain about twenty-seven.

On the whole—save for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, so hackneyed that they have lost their charm—the Dutch names, among those of European origin, seem to include the greatest number of successful inventions. A curious circumstance, which may not be known to all our readers, is the belief of some of the earlier settlers that Egypt lay but a short journey to the north of them. Mr. Pettman tells us that there has been at least one trek from the Transvaal in search of Canaan, and that the Nylstroom, which runs northwards, was given its name in the belief that it was the head-waters of the Nile.

The Hottentot and other native names have usually a delightful musical quality, and generally touches of graceful poetry to recommend them. We noticed here Umdedelele, the mountain 'that must be left alone'—the name for the Cathkin of the Drakensberg, and the Outeniqua Mountains—Outeniqua meaning, it is said, 'the men loaded with honey.'

The main text of the book presents the names in a more or less readable medley, but there is an Index—so far as we have tested it perfect—which makes it easy to find any definite item desired.

The Remaking of China. By Adolf S. Waley. (Constable & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

THIS book should prove useful to the general reader who has not mastered the outline of the late extraordinary transformation of China. There is no padding, no attempt at detailed or distinct portraiture, and but a very small amount of picturesque incident. Neither will be found here any descriptions of the country or the people, still less any reflections or philosophical generalizations. What is offered is a careful skeleton account of political and military events, set out in as few words as possible, and simplified by many omissions. Its merits are clearness, just proportion, and—upon attentive reading—that vividness which is often achieved by writers who are absorbed in their subject-matter to the exclusion of any particular care for style. The facts related are too recent, and, on the whole, too well known, to need comment.

Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

R. A. A.-L. and E. B. L.—Forwarded.

MR. C. BAKER.—No, not Talleyrand; Voltaire—referring, no doubt, to the execution of Admiral Byng: "Il est bon de tuer de temps en temps un amiral, pour encourager les autres" ('Candide,' chap. xxiii.).

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 107, col. 2, l. 4 from the bottom, for "supper room" read upper room.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 244.

NOTES:—Meiler Fitz-Henry and Robert Fitz-Stephen, 161
Holcroft Bibliography, 163—Webster and the 'N. E. D.,'
165—The Berkeley Family—Whitehead Family: Saxon
Descent—Result of Cricket Match given out in Church—
Irish Pillar-Stones, 167—Regiments and their Colours in
War Time—Brave Belgians—Early Virginia Colony—The
Royal Exchange, 168.

QUERIES:—Sophie Anderson—Gelria—Harden S. Melville
—"Dun Cow's Rib" in Stanion Church, 168—Goethe:
Quotation Wanted—Sepulchral Slabs in Hampthwaite
Church—"The Harlequin"—"Le sinistre"—Statue of
Charles I. at Charing Cross—Old Etonians—Edward
Akam, 169—Leverian Museum—"Wakes": "Laik"—
Line-Endings in the Old Dramatists—Catherine Parr's
Descendants—"Silverwood"—Early Railway Travelling
—Friar Tuck—Ciphers before Figures in Accounts, 170—
Lawyers in Literature—Pharaoh's Lean Kine—Devotions
on Horseback—R. H. Wood, F.S.A.—"The hindmost
wheel of the cart"—Epitaph at Christchurch, Hampshire
—"What you don't know won't hurt you"—Calendar, 171.

REPLIES:—Sir Gregory Norton, 171—Between Winchester
and London, 172—"Aut Diabolus aut Nihil"—Life of
M. de Renty, 173—Folk-Lore: Swallows—Sloe Fair—
St. Angus—Seventh Child of a Seventh Child—London
Bushel, 174—"Trold"—Holcroft of Vale Royal—"Poems
written for a Child"—"Iebie horse," 175—W. Carr, Mayor
of Liverpool—"Membran naphtha-pits": Medicinal
Mummies, 176—Marquis de Spineto—Wearing of the
Oak—Author Wanted—Old Etonians—Lord Erskine's
Speeches—W. Carey, 177—Sir P. Howard—Saints' Day
Customs—"Corvicer"—Dwight—Red Hand of Ulster—
Scott's, "Antiquary"—Rev. Ferdinando Warner, 178.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Memorials of an Ancient House"
—"Chats on Household Curios"—"Transactions of the
Hunter Archeological Society."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Notes.

MEILER FITZ-HENRY (†1220) AND
ROBERT FITZ-STEPHEN (†1183-4).

IN these days, when an examination of the works of genealogical "authorities" so often reveals inaccuracies which, in the volumes of such writers, should not have been present, one is apt to turn to the 'D.N.B.' for statements concerning historical personages which can be accepted as reliable. But apparently this great work is not always to be trusted.

In the course of certain investigations I have recently been making, I have had occasion to refer to the two articles under the above names which appear in the 'D.N.B.' 1890 ed., vol. xix. pp. 164, 211, respectively. Both these articles are from the pen of a learned professor of mediæval history; but in each slips occur which, if allowed to remain unnoticed, might lead some unfortunate student of the lives of the above-mentioned individuals into a miser-

able tangle. I therefore venture, with all due apologies to the writer of the articles, to call attention to these slips through the medium of your columns, as the most likely means of putting the unwary on their guard.

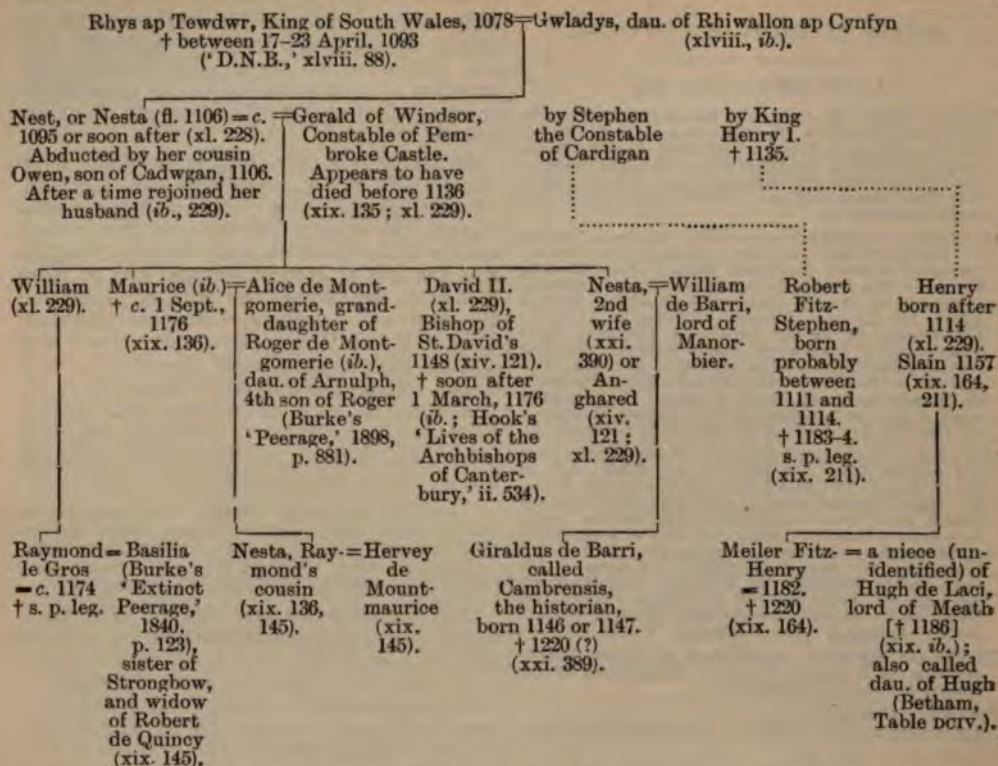
In the article (xix. 164) upon Meiler Fitz-Henry, T. F. T. correctly (cf. Betham, 'Genealogical Tables,' 1795 ed., Table DCIV.) records the ancestry of the said Meiler (and quotes his authorities, *q.v.*), namely, that he was the son of Henry, natural son of King Henry I., by Nesta, the wife of Gerald of Windsor, and daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, King of South Wales (xlvi. 88); the writer adding that consequently Meiler was first cousin (of the half-blood) to King Henry II. But then he goes on to say that Robert Fitz-Stephen, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and David II., Bishop of St. David's, were his half-brothers, yet proceeds:—

"In 1157 his father Henry was slain during Henry II.'s campaign in Wales, when Robert Fitz-Stephen so narrowly escaped (Giraldus, 'Opera,' vi. 130). Meiler, then quite young, now [1157] succeeded to his father's possessions."

The statement that Meiler was half-brother to Maurice Fitz-Gerald (†1176) also occurs in Mr. T. A. Archer's article (xix. 135) on Maurice, such relationship being apparently vouched for by the references following, namely, 'Exp. Hib.' 229; Girald., 'Itin. Cambr.,' 130; 'Earls of Kil-dare,' 3.

But this supposed relationship did not exist, nor was Meiler half-brother to either Robert Fitz-Stephen or David the Bishop. Robert Fitz-Stephen was either the legitimate or natural son (*vide* xix. 211; xl. 229) of Stephen the Constable, by Nesta, the widow or wife (xix. 164) of Gerald of Windsor, who "was probably dead by 1136" (xix. 135; cf. xl. 229); whilst Maurice and David II. were her legitimate issue by her husband Gerald (xl. *ib.*). Meiler Fitz-Henry was her grandson, and (xix. 164) cousin to Raymond le Gros (Raymond Fitz-Gerald [†1182?], xix. 144), son of William, elder brother of Maurice (†1176), and to Giraldus Cambrensis (xxi. 389). Had Meiler been the half-brother of Robert Fitz-Stephen, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and David II., Bishop of St. David's, Raymond Fitz-Gerald and Giraldus Cambrensis would have been, not his cousins, which they were, but his nephews of the half-blood, which they were not.

The exact relationship which existed between the persons referred to is shown in the following table:—



T. F. T. in his article (xix. 211) upon Robert Fitz-Stephen, to make the half-brotherhood fit in, actually describes Meiler Fitz-Henry as Nesta's son by King Henry I.; but, naturally, no authorities for this statement are quoted. Yet, in direct contradiction to this statement, we read in the same article:—

"In 1157 Robert Fitz-Stephen followed Henry II.'s expedition into North Wales, and narrowly escaped the ambush in which his half-brother, the King's son, was slain."

This half-brother of Robert's was, of course, Henry, the bastard son of King Henry I. by the Princess Nesta, and not Meiler Fitz-Henry. When we remember that King Henry I. died 1135; that Nesta's child by him was born c. 1114–15 (xl. 229); and that Meiler was quite young in 1157 (xix. 164), it becomes perfectly evident that the statement that Meiler Fitz-Henry was Nesta's son by the King is incorrect.

If we look, too, at the dates of the deaths of the so-called half-brothers of Meiler Fitz-Henry, we find that Robert Fitz-Stephen probably died soon after 1183 (xix. 212);

that Maurice Fitz-Gerald died at Wexford, c. 1 Sept., 1176 (xix. 136); and that his brother David II., the Bishop, died soon after the Legatine Council of Cardinal Hugh (xiv. 121). This Council, we learn (Hook's 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury,' ii. 534), was convened for 1 March, 1176, but broke up the same day owing to the quarrel between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. "No Council, of course, could be held. The assembly dispersed" (ib., 535).

Meiler Fitz-Henry and Giraldus Cambrensis, both of whom were Nesta's grandsons, died in 1220, although a query appears (xxi. 389) after the year in the case of the latter. The Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D., in the course of his article at the above reference, correctly records that Giraldus was nephew of David Fitz-Gerald, Bishop of St. David's, who died 1176 (ib., 390).

I think from the above evidence it is clear that Meiler Fitz-Henry was not the son of Nesta, but her grandson, and that consequently he was not half-brother either to Robert Fitz-Stephen or Maurice Fitz-Gerald,

or to David II., consecrated 19 Dec., 1148, by Archbishop Theobald at Canterbury, Bishop of St. David's (xiv. 121), but their nephew of the half-blood.

Giraldus de Barri, called Cambrensis, is said to have been the youngest son of William de Barri by his second wife, Nesta, granddaughter of Rhys ap Theodor, Prince of South Wales (xxi. 390), and was born in 1146 or 1147 (*ib.*, 389). T. F. T., however (xiv. 121, says: "His [David's] sister Anghared was the wife of William de Barry, lord of Manorbier, and the mother of Giraldus Cambrensis." Giraldus's mother is also so called by the Rev. William Hunt in his article on Nesta (xl. 229). I have found no confirmation, however, at present for the name being recorded as Nesta by the Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D. (xxi. 390). For neither name is any authority quoted.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43, 83, 122.)

1784. "A Favourite Pastoral, Sung by Mrs. Kennedy at Vauxhall Gardens. The Words by Mr. Holcroft. Set to Music by Mr. Hook." This appeared in *The Universal Magazine*, June, 1784 (74: 318).

1784. "Songs, Duets, Glees, Choruses, &c., in the Comic Opera of the Noble Peasant: as performed at the Theatre Royal, in the Hay Market. London, Printed for G. Robinson, No. 25, Pater-Noster Row, 1784." Octavo, 2+3-22 pp.

This is a reprint of the songs, &c., from the item which immediately precedes it in this Bibliography. The type was evidently left standing, from all appearances. The broken-letter test holds, and, for instance, quotation marks are retained (p. 7), though the reason for their existence has disappeared, along with the explanatory note concerning them. There are other ways of showing omission in representation. There are other changes: "The Hero, conscious of his worth" (p. 5), is called a song rather than a rondeau; the omission in the staging of verse ii. in the fool's song (p. 12) was not originally indicated; and in the Finale of Act II. (p. 17) lines are rearranged, redistributed, and omitted.

This reprint forms, in my mind, a very good justification of my assumption that type was left standing, or some sort of plates were used—probably the former—for later editions. This is not a later edition, and here the same

type is rather obviously employed. It is, of course, possible that Robinson from the first planned two issues—the play and the songs—and used his set type accordingly.

1785. "Tales of the Castle, or stories of instruction and delight. Being les Veillées du Chateau, written in French by Madame la Comtesse de Genlis. Translated into English by Thomas Holcroft. London: G. Robinson, 1785." Duodecimo, 5 vols.

This work was noticed in *The Monthly Review* for August, 1785 (73: 92); reviewed in *The European Magazine* for January, 1785 (7: 42); and announced in *The Universal Magazine* supplement to the December number, 1784 (75: 378).

The original work, a copy of which Marie Antoinette preserved in her own library, Holcroft probably brought from Paris in 1783 or 1784. The French title-page ran (Bibliothèque Nationale—R. 21760-21762):

"Les Veillées du Chateau, ou Cours de Morale a l'usage des enfants, Par l'auteur d'Adèle et Théodore. Comme raccende il gusto il mutare esca, | Così mi par che la mia Istoria quanto | Or quà, or là più variata sia, | Meno a chi l'udirà noiosa fia. | Orlando Furioso, Canto terzodecimo. | Traduction Littérale. Comme le changement de nourriture ranime le goût, ainsi il me semble que plus mes récits seront variés, le moins ils paroîtront ennuyeux à ceux qui les entendront. Tome Premier. A Paris, Chez M. Lambert & F. J. Baudouin, Impr.-Libraires, rue de la Harpe, près Saint-Côme. M.DCC.LXXXII." Duodecimo. I., xxiv+1-348; II., 4+1-410; III., 4+1-352 pp.

The British Museum Catalogue gives an edition in 4 vols., D. (duo decimo) Dublin, 1785; 3rd edition in 5 vols., D. London, 1787; 8th edition in 5 vols., D. London, 1806; an edition in 2 vols., D. London, 1817, part of "Walker's British Classics." A "second edition" in five volumes is advertised in the Robinsons' second edition of Mrs. Inchbald's 'Child of Nature,' 1789.

"Tales of the Castle: or, Stories of Instruction and Delight. Being les Veillées du Chateau, written in French By Madame la Comtesse de Genlis, Author of the Theatre of Education, Adela and Theodore, &c. Translated into English By Thomas Holcroft. Come raccende il gusto il mutare esca, | Così mi par, che la mia Istoria, quanto | Or quà, or là più variata sia, | Meno a chi l'udirà noiosa fia. ARIOSTO. | As at the board, with plenteous Viands grac'd, | Cate after Cate excites the sickening taste, | So, while my Muse pursues her varied strains, | Tale following Tale the ravish'd ear detains. HOOLE. 11 Vol. I. Dublin: Printed for Messrs. Price, Moncrieffe, Jenkin, Walker, Burton, Exshaw, White, Byrne, Parker, H. Whitestone, and Cash. MDCCLXXXV." Duodecimo. I., 1 p.l.+4+1-295. II., 1 p.l.+2+1-280. III., 1 p.l.+2+1-244. IV., 1 p.l.+2+1-280 pp.

The word "*Muse*" appears on the title-page of Vol. IV. as "*muse*," and in the other three volumes as "*Muse*."

"Tales of the Castle: or, Stories of Instruction and Delight. Being les Veillées du Château, written in French By Madame la Comtesse de Genlis, Author of the Theatre of Education, Adela and Theodore, &c. Translated into English By Thomas Holcroft, *Comme raccende il gusto il mutar' esca, | Così mi par, che la mia Istoria, quanto | Or quà, or là più variata sia, | Meno a chi l' udirà noiosa fia.* ARIOSTO. *As at the board, with plenteous Viands grac'd, | Cale after Cale excites the sickening taste, | So, while my muse pursues her varied strains, | Tale following Tale the ravish'd ear detains.* HOOLE. | The Third Edition. Vol. I. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, N^o. 25, Paternoster-row, 1787." Five Volumes, Duodecimo. I., 1 p.l.+6+1-298. II., 1 p.l.+2+1-263. III., 1 p.l.+2+1-284. IV., 1 p.l.+2+1-256. V., 1 p.l.+2+1-261 pp.

Vols. II.-V. spell the word "*Muse*" with a capital, Vol. I. "*muse*."

"Tales of the Castle: or Stories of Instruction and Delight. Being les Veillées du Château, written in French By Madame la Comtesse de Genlis, Author of the Theatre of Education, Adela and Theodore, &c. Translated into English By Thomas Holcroft. The Eighth Edition. *Come raccende il gusto il mutar' esca, | Così mi par, che la mia Istoria, quanto, | Or quà, or là, più variata sia, | Meno, a chi l' udirà, noiosa fia.* ARIOSTO. *As at the board with plenteous viands grac'd, | Cale after cale excites the sickening taste, | So, while my Muse pursues her varied strains, | Tale following tale the ravish'd ear detains.* HOOLE. | In Five Volumes. Vol. I. London: Printed for G. Robinson, R. Phillips, Wilkie and Robinson, Seatcherd and Letterman, and J. Walker. 1806." Duodecimo. I., front.+6+1-307. II., front.+2+1-263. III., front.+2+1-285. IV., front.+2+1-249. V., front.+2+1-257 pp.

"Tales of the Castle; or, Stories of Instruction and Delight. By Mad. de Genlis, Author of the Theatre of Education, Adela and Theodore, &c. Translated by Thomas Holcroft. Vol. I. London: Printed for Walker and Edwards; F. C. and J. Rivington; J. Nunn; Cadell and Davies; Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown; J. Richardson; Law and Whittaker; Newman and Co.; Lackington and Co.; Black, Parbury, and Allen; J. Black and Son; Sherwood, Neely, and Jones; R. Scholey; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; Gale and Fenner; J. Robinson; and B. Reynolds. 1817." In two volumes, duodecimo, part of "Walker's British Classics." I., 2 p.l.+6+1-456. II., 2 p.l.+2+1-467 pp.

Vol. I. has "J. Black and Son," Vol. II. "J. Black and son."

There was a book published:—

"The Beauties of Genlis; being a select collection, of the most beautiful tales and other striking extracts, from Adela and Theodore; The *Tales of the Castle*; The Theatre of Education *Sacred Dramas*; written by the Countess of

Genlis. With copper plates. Printed for the Booksellers. MDCCCLXXXVII." Octavo, front.+4+1-352 pp.

On pp. 55-68 of this book I find "The Brazier; or Reciprocal Gratitude. From the Tales of the Castle. Translated by Tho. Holcroft and Published by Robinson, London." On pp. 117-30 appears 'The Solitary Family of Normandy'; and on pp. 191-271 'The Castle of Truth,' which, in the light of the ascription appended to 'The Brazier,' we may judge to be taken from Holcroft. Careful comparisons establish the fact. On pp. 273-83 there is 'The Widow of Sarepta. A Sacred Drama, in One Act,' also in Holcroft's version.

"Tales of the Castle: or, Stories of Instruction and Delight. Abridged from the original work of Madame de Genlis, and adapted for youth. By Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr. Glasgow: Printed for Richard Griffin & Co., Juvenile Library, Hutcheson Street; and Thomas Tegg, Cheap-side, London. 1824." Duodecimo, 4+1-176 pp.

These stories are obviously abridged from Holcroft's version, and not "from the original work of Madame de Genlis," as the title-page would have it. Of course, many changes have been made, principally in the matter of abridgments. But in the main Holcroft has been very faithfully followed: turns of idiom, curious spellings—archaic in 1824—and even strange punctuation are retained in sufficient number to indicate the similarity. I, of course, make due allowance for mere coincidences in translating from the same sources, but still think the matter clear enough not to grant any degree of probability of truth to the title-page.

I have seen an edition, five volumes in two, designated as the "ninth edition"—"Brattleborough: Published by William Fessenden, 1813 [sic]."

Miss Mary Shakshober, Librarian, Public Library, Brattleboro, Vermont, writes me as follows:—

"William Fessenden was a publisher in Brattleboro from 1803 until his death in 1815. He began his career as a publisher by editing and printing *The Reporter*, a weekly newspaper; then he 'took over' a Webster's Spelling Book from a publisher in Bennington and made a great success of it, and at the time of his death his printing establishment was the largest in this country. After his death, the business was conducted by his brother, Joseph, and his father-in-law, Deacon Holbrook, and finally the business was reorganized and took this name: 'Brattleboro Typographic Company.' But it is now defunct."

1785. "Sonnet. By Mr. Holcroft."

Begins "Though pale and wan my cheeks appear," and was printed in *The European Magazine* for February, 1785 (7: 148).

1785. "The Dying Prostitute, an Elegy. By Mr. Holcroft."

Appeared in *The European Magazine* for April, 1785 (7: 305).

1785. "The Follies of a Day; or the marriage of Figaro. A comedy, as it is now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. From the French of M. de Beaumarchais. By Thomas Holcroft, author of Duplicity, a comedy, the Noble Peasant, an opera, &c. London: Printed for G. G. and J. J. Robinson, Paternoster Row, 1785." Octavo, 8+1-108 pp.

This play was produced at Covent Garden, 14 Dec., 1784. The Preface was dated Upper Marylebone Street, 21 Feb., 1785. The account of the pirating of this play given in 'Memoirs' (p. 112 ff.) is a good illustration of conditions arising from the lack of international copyright regulations between England and France. A copy in the Yale University Library has a large number of manuscript notes concerning representation, casts, revivals, &c., by John Genest. *The Universal Magazine*, December, 1784 (75: 334), and *The Town and Country Magazine*, December, 1784 (16: 631), reprint the Prologue, with eight lines inserted by Holcroft when he spoke the Prologue himself the first three nights. The latter magazine reprints (16: 664) the song beginning,

To the winds, to the waves, to the woods, I complain;

and *The European Magazine*, December, 1784 (6: 467), reprints the Prologue, with a review of the acted play. 'Follies of a Day' is listed as a "new publication" in the March, 1785 (76: 167), number of *The Universal Magazine*. The book is reviewed in *The Monthly Review*, May, 1785 (72: 372), and *The English Review*, May, 1785 (5: 362).

There exist many copies with the title-page as above, and with pagination, broken letters, &c., identical, save that the "G. G. and J. J. Robinson" is changed to the correct "G. G. J. and J. Robinson." A "New Edition" of which I have seen two copies is identical in nearly all respects. Certain minor details of printing, however, indicate changes while printing, if not new editions from the same much-used type. The "G. G. and J. J." copies have "Marcelina" (p. 9), "Figaro." (p. 26)—one copy I have seen, however, has "Figaro" with the period misplaced—and "dressing-room door"

(p. 38). Three separate copies of the "new edition" examined by me have "Figaro." (p. 26) and a most peculiar "dressing-room door" (p. 38). One of the copies has "Marcelina"; in the second the last three letters have been accidentally moved above the line thus: "Marcel^{ina}"; and in the third the word appears "Marcelin." Then, as if to balance these variations, I found the typographical error "Enter" at the bottom of p. 13 of every copy of all editions I have ever seen. It seems very obvious that all were printed from the same type, and that through use the letters got shaken out of place.

We learn from Genest that the play was reduced and revived as a farce at Covent Garden, 23 Oct., 1811. That is probably the explanation of the following:—

"The Follies of a Day; a comedy, in three acts, by Thomas Holcroft. Now first published, as it is acted at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden. London: Printed and published by J. Barker, Dramatic Repository, Great Russell-Street, Covent Garden, 1811." Octavo, 4 +5-48 pp.

This I take to be the same as that which the British Museum Catalogue gives as London, 1811, "with alterations by J. P. Kemble." The play was reprinted in W. Oxberry's 'The New English Drama,' 1818; 'The London Stage,' 1824; 'The Acting Drama,' 1834. ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

WEBSTER AND THE 'N.E.D.'

(See 11 S. ix. 302, 324, 343, 398.)

IN my previous articles I quoted instances of a number of words which were used by Webster, but had not been included by Sir James Murray and his collaborators in the 'N.E.D.' I now append a list of words occurring in Webster earlier in most cases than the instances cited in the 'N.E.D.', and in giving the references to Webster I have used the following abbreviations:—

'App.', 'Appius and Virginia.'
'Cuck.', 'Cure for a Cuckold.'
'D.L.C.', 'Devil's Law Case.'
'D.M.', 'Duchess of Malf.'
'M. Col.', 'Monumental Column.'
'Mon. Hon.', 'Monuments of Honour.'
'W.D.', 'White Devil.'

aftergame, noun—a special game of tables.—"A cause has prov'd like an after-game at Irish."—'D.L.C.', IV. ii. 46. (First ex. of *aftergame*, 1631; first ex. of *aftergame* at Irish from Ettheredge, 1669.)

- after-reckonings*, noun.—"I could never away with after-reckonings."—*D.L.C.*, IV. ii. 518. (First ex. 1649.)
- apology*, intrans. v.=to apologize.—"For which he cannot well apology."—*Cuck.*, V. i. 14. (This instance is unaccountably dated 1671, though the play was printed in 1661, and was written before 1630; the only example besides this is from Heywood's 'English Traveller,' printed 1633.)
- apprehension*, noun=fear.—"The sudden apprehension of danger."—*D.M.*, V. i. 67. (First ex. from Sanderson's 'Sermons,' 1648.)
- arras*, *arras-powder*, noun=orris-powder.—"Her hair is sprinkled with arras-powder."—*W.D.*, V. ii. 124.—"Powder their hair with arras."—*D.M.*, III. i. 60. (These forms are mentioned under the word *orris* as occurring only in the sixteenth century.)
- arrive*, intrans. v.=to succeed.—"The decency and ingenious structure arrive not to make up . . . a harmony."—*D.L.C.*, To the Reader. (First ex. from Dryden, 1673.)
- arse* (to hang an)=to hold back.—"The Welshman in 's play, do what the Fencer could, Hung still an arse."—*D.L.C.*, V. iv. 20. (First ex. from Massinger's 'Bondman'.)
- assure*, intrans. v.=to rely, to be certain.—"I do assure you would not strike my head off."—*Cuck.*, II. ii. 67. (Last instance, 1420.)
- balance*, act. v.=to weigh.—"Balance'd in the scale."—*App.*, I. iii. 158. (First ex. from R. L'Estrange, 1694.)
- bed-stuff*, noun.—"She's good . . . to make her maids catch cold; they dare not use a bed-staff for fear of her light fingers."—*W.D.*, V. i. 210. (This passage supports Dr. Johnson's definition, no instance of which is quoted in the 'N.E.D.', namely, "a wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides of the bedstead, to hold the clothes from slipping on either side.")
- blood-shed*, adj.=bloodshot.—"His eye's blood-shed."—*W.D.*, II. i. 310. (First ex., 1684.)
- blow up*, act. v.=to ruin, to undo.—"We're blown up, my lord."—*W.D.*, IV. i. 138. (First ex., 1660.)
- boast*, act. v.=to own, to be endowed with.—"The ancient virtues he was wont to boast."—*App.*, IV. ii. 38. (First ex. from Dryden's 'Eclogues'.)
- by-slip*, noun=bastard.—"A many things . . . are but by-slips."—*D.L.C.*, IV. ii. 302. (First ex., 1670.)
- candy over*, act. v.=(fig.) to endow with a pleasant outside.—"Sins thrice candied o'er."—*W.D.*, V. v. 57. (First ex., 1639.)
- chamber*, noun=office.—"A lawyer's chamber."—*D.L.C.*, I. ii. 69. (First ex., 1641.)
- character*, noun=description of somebody's qualities.—"You give me, noble lord, that character."—*App.*, I. ii. 7. (First ex., 1645.)
- choice*, adj.=fastidious.—"Those of choicer nostrils."—*W.D.*, IV. i. 112. (First ex., 1616, *choice ear*.)
- civil*, adv.=in a civilized manner.—"Let me have . . . his eye-brows filed more civil."—*D.M.*, V. ii. 59. (First ex., 1642.)
- close*, adj.=niggardly.—"Your close and sparing hand can be profuse."—*App.*, II. iii. 67. (First ex., 1654.)
- curling-iron*, noun.—"A bodkin or a curling-iron."—*D.L.C.*, III. ii. 90. (First ex., 1632.)
- dark-lantern*.—"Enter Bosola with a dark lantern."—*D.M.*, II. iii., stage-direction. (First ex., 1650.)
- deathless*, adj.=everlasting.—"Some deathless shame."—*W.D.*, II. i. 393. (First ex., 1646.)
- deer-stealer*, noun=poacher.—"A most notorious deer-stealer."—*D.L.C.*, I. ii. 186. (First ex., 1640.)
- distastefully*, adv.=with displeasure.—"Why do I take bastardy so distastefully?"—*D.L.C.*, IV. ii. 310. (First ex., 1627.)
- dog-ship*, noun=the personality of a dog, or a dog-fish.—"Darest thou pass by our dog-ship without reverence?"—*D.M.*, III. v. 132. (First ex., 1679.)
- double*, act. v.=(fig.) to evade.—"I have doubled all your reaches."—*W.D.*, V. v. 150. (First ex., 1812, from J. H. Vaux's 'Flash Dictionary'.)
- draw out*, act. v.=to detach (a body of soldiers).—"Draw me out an hundred and fifty of our horse."—*D.M.*, III. iii. 74. (First ex., 1638.)
- drawer on*, noun=provoker.—"Protesting and drinking are both drawers on."—*W.D.*, V. i. 202. (First ex., 1614.)
- drop off*, intrans. v.=to withdraw.—"Do these lice drop off now?"—*D.M.*, III. ii. 237. (First ex., 1709.)
- dung-boat*, noun=a boat for the conveyance of filth and refuse.—"The galley dung-boat."—*D.L.C.*, II. i. 183. (First ex., 1667.)
- Dutchwoman*, noun.—"Travel as Dutchwomen go to church."—*W.D.*, III. ii. 6. (First ex., 1788.)
- echoing*, adj.—"These echoing shouts."—*App.*, IV. ii. 72. (First ex., 1667.)
- ecstasied*, adj.=enraptured.—"I am struck with wonder, almost ecstasied."—*D.L.C.*, IV. i. 94. (First ex., 1624.)
- employ*, act. v.=to engross the attention of.—"This Monument should your eye and ear employ."—*Mon. Hon.*, 419. (First ex., 1665.)
- engagement*, noun=duel.—"I did but name my engagement."—*Cuck.*, III. i. 40. (First ex., 1665.)
- express*, act. v.=to represent allegorically.—"The Rock expresses the richness of the Kingdom."—*Mon. Hon.*, 375. (First ex., 1649.)
- false door*, noun.—"Have you ne'er a false door?"—*W.D.*, I. ii. 211. (First ex., 1627.)
- false-key*, noun.—"Ha! false keys i' the court?"—*W.D.*, V. v. 170. (First ex., 1701.) The word also occurs in Overbury's Character of 'A Jesuit' (1615), one of those which I have claimed to be Webster's: "Hee is a false Key to open Princes Cabinets."
- fatten*, intrans. v.—"Blackbirds fatten best in hard weather."—*D.M.*, I. i. 39. (First ex., 1638.)
- fiddle*, intrans. v.=to take gross liberties with a woman.—"He was never well but when he was fiddling."—*D.L.C.*, IV. ii. 352. (First ex., 1632.)
- freedom*, noun=free use.—"Let the freedom of this room be mine a little."—*D.L.C.*, V. iv. 47. (First ex., 1652.)
- frown away*, act. v.=to terrify with angry looks.—"You frown away my witness."—*App.*, IV. i. 165. (First ex., 1805.)
- fur-gowned*, adj.—"A fur-gown'd cat."—*Cuck.*, II. iv. 94. (First ex., 1757.)

BON A. F. BOURGEOIS.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY OF THE BERKELEY FAMILY.—Sir Edward Brabrook, in his paper on the 'Directors of the Society of Antiquaries' (*Archæologia*, lxii. 59-80), mentions (p. 70) that Samuel Lysons's 'History of the Berkeley Family' occupied fifteen evenings in the reading. This paper was not printed in *Archæologia*, though it is evident that its publication was intended, and it may be of interest to record that a portion of it was set up in type. I have acquired a set of the sheets, of which a few copies may have been struck off, these being paged 1 to 39, with signatures B to F. P. 1 is headed "*Archæologia*....I. Extracts from a MS. History of the Berkeley Family. Communicated by Samuel Lysons, Esq. Director. Read May 23, 1779, &c. &c." In the left-hand bottom corner is printed "Vol. XV.," in which volume it was intended to publish the paper. I know of another set (though only to p. 24) of these sheets, on p. 1 of which is written in pencil by Samuel Lysons, "These Sheets were set up for the 15 vol. of *Archæologia*, but afterwards Cancelled. S. L."

I am informed that there is not a copy of these printed sheets in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

Lysons prepared his paper from the MS. compiled by John Smith of Nibley, 'A Relation of the Lives of the Lords Berkeley,' lent to him by the Earl of Berkeley. This MS. was published in full in 1883-5 by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

WHITEHEAD FAMILY: ROYAL SAXON DESCENT.—The following paragraph as to the Royal ancestry of the late Mr. T. N. Whitehead, which appeared in the daily papers of 13 February last, seems to be worth reproducing in 'N. & Q.' :—

"OF DISTINGUISHED ANCESTRY.—The executors of the late Mr. Thomas Newman Whitehead, a native of Cheltenham, who was for forty-five years Town Clerk of Burton-on-Trent, have decided to record on his tombstone in Burton public cemetery particulars of his ancestry, and the inscription in this respect will read as follows: 'Thirty-seventh in descent from King Alfred the Great; thirty-sixth from King Edward the Elder; thirty-fifth from King Athelstan; thirty-fifth from Guy, the famous Earl of Warwick; thirtieth from Ermenild, sister of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and Lady Godiva, his wife, better known as Lady Godiva of Coventry; ninth from Joan, sister of William Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon, the celebrated dramatist.'"

In addition, I am told by the executors that this Royal descent comes through Leonetta, daughter of King Athelstan, and thence

through the Ardens and Shakespeare's sister Joan, who married William Hart, a descendant of whom married William Whitehead, the grandfather of the late T. N. Whitehead.

I have suggested that the tombstone might record the names of Kings Cerdic and Egbert and also Woden

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD.

2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.

RESULT OF CRICKET MATCH GIVEN OUT IN CHURCH.—The successful result of a cricket match between the R—— Town Club and M——, a village hard by, was announced to the assembled parishioners from the altar rails in W—— (the parish) Church on Sunday, 3 May, 1914. I do not for obvious reasons give the names, but I can vouch for the fact. I am not aware of any similar case. Perhaps your readers can supply one.

HIC ET UBIQUE.

IRISH PILLAR-STONES.—Commemorating the sites of bygone battle-fields; fixing the boundaries of neighbouring septs and districts; marking the resting-places of departed heroes, like Dathi's red column at Rathraghan, and Brien's, the ancestor of the Connaught kings, at Roseam, by Galway; symbolizing worship, like the group once surrounding the great idol of Crom Cruach, on the plains of Magh Slecht, in Cavan—the pillar-stones of Ireland form an interesting study. They figure chiefly in districts where stone circles, cairns, and cromlechs predominate. Forming the simplest of all memorials, and having their prototype in early Biblical history, they have to-day equivalents in other lands in the hoar stones of England, the harestanes of Scotland, the maenqwyrs of Wales, and the menhirs of the Continent. Christian emblems appear on several of the Irish pillar-stones, made by the leaders of the faith which displaced the old belief of the Celt—signalizing the triumph of the former, and manifesting the wish to set at naught any influence for evil still attaching in the minds of believers to the pillars as linked with paganism.

Ogham inscriptions are also on some Irish pillar-stones. Into Irish nomenclature enter the various equivalents for pillar-stones, like *coirthe*, *gallaun*, *liagan*, *ailethri* (from *ail*, an upright stone, and *triallim*, to go round, symbolizing the course of the sun). A pillar-stone in one of the great Rathes of Tara disputes with the stone in Westminster the right to be the Lia Fail. Dr. Petrie gave weighty arguments in favour of the

former; others give the honour to it the site of the gravestone raised more than three thousand years ago over the body of Tea, the Milesian princess. She asked as her dower the hill of Tara, "and that her gravestone and mound might be raised thereon," "that she might be interred therein," and that there "every prince to be born of her race should dwell for ever." WILLIAM MACARTHUR.
79, Talbot Street, Dublin.

REGIMENTS AND THEIR COLOURS IN TIME OF WAR.—*The Daily Chronicle* of 17 August reminds one that the practice in the British Army of leaving the colours behind on taking the field dates from the battle of Isandhlwana in 1879, when Lieuts. Melville and Coghill lost their lives in endeavouring to save the colours of the 24th Regiment. It would appear that in all other armies the regiments still take their colours into action; or are there exceptions? *The Daily Chronicle* states that "in the Franco-German War the Germans claimed to have taken 107 flags and eagles, while only losing one themselves."

A. N. Q.

BRAVE BELGIANS.—A correspondent who recalls the fact that Julius Cæsar described the Belgians as the bravest tribe among the Gauls sends to *The Daily Telegraph* of the 18th inst. the following neat epigram:—

Cæsar ait quondam, "Gens sunt fortissima Belgæ";
Atque hodie Kaiser testificatur idem.

X. Y. Z.

AN EARLY VIRGINIA COLONY.—There is still a vague tradition of some such colony as is described in 'Eastward Hoe,' sig. E, 1605, prior to the Yorktown settlement:—

"A whole Country of English is there man, bred of those that were left there, in 79. they haue married with the Indians, & make 'hem bring forth as beautifull faces as any we haue in England: and therefore the Indians are so in loue with 'hem, that all the treasure they haue, they lay at their feete."

An extravagant eulogy of Virginia follows.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE. (See 11 S. ii. 508; iii. 385; iv. 138, 176, 499; ix. 220.)—One is glad to find that in the Royal Exchange has now been placed a neat oaken chest, with a glass case on the top, wherein are exhibited a few opened copies of Mr. Welch's exhaustive 'Illustrated Guide' to the pictures in the ambulatory, with instructions as to where to purchase the booklet at the modest cost of 6d. This indication was much needed. No doubt the public will respond readily, for the Guide is of great assistance when inspecting this notable

gallery. It is sad to observe the prohibitive notice excluding ladies from the Exchange. It is to be hoped the authorities may soon see their way to a removal of the unwonted interdict.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SOPHIE ANDERSON.—I wonder if any reader can give me any biographical details relating to Sophie Anderson, an artist. She was born in 1823, and was the wife of Walter Anderson, also an artist. She painted the 'Elaine' which is now in the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool. She is not recorded in Bryan, nor Boase, nor Phillips, nor in the 'D.N.B.' Graves records her exhibits.

E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

Walker Art Gallery.

GELRIA: A PLACE-NAME?—Among the names of the earliest members of this College occurs that of Herman de Gelria. Gelria looks like the name of a place, but I have been unable to locate it. Can any one help me? He is described in one document as "Trajectensis diocesis," of the diocese of Utrecht, which may afford an indication of the direction in which to look for Gelria.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

HARDEN S. MELVILLE was draughtsman on H.M.S. Fly when this ship was exploring the South Pacific, 1842-6, and published a series of drawings. Is it known what became of him after this? There is no record in the 'D.N.B.'

E.

THE "DUN COW'S RIB" IN STANION CHURCH.—Has any palæontologist examined the bone of abnormal size kept in St. Peter's Church, Stanion, near Thrapston? It is described as being 7 ft. long and 9 in. across, quite flat, and of great thickness. Many people have conjectured it to be a whale's rib, but there are others who disagree. Is it not a whale's jawbone, of which many specimens are still to be found up and down the country? According to a local legend, it is a rib which once belonged to the village cow, which gave milk to everybody, and always filled whatever sized vessel was brought to her, till one day a witch brought a riddle and milked the cow into that, and killed her. L. L. K.

GOETHE: SOURCE OF QUOTATION WANTED.—Where in Goethe's works is the following quotation to be found? "If you call a bad thing bad, you do little; if you call a good thing good, you do much."

DOROTHY V. WHITE.

Ivy Bank, Beckenham, Kent.

SEPULCHRAL SLABS IN HAMPSTHWAITE CHURCH, NIDDERDALE.—In the south porch of Hampsthwaite Church, Nidderdale, are preserved a number of ancient sepulchral slabs, discovered during the restoration of the church in 1821 and 1901.

One of these slabs is ornamented by two triangles inscribed to a depth of nearly half an inch.

Another slab bears five deep holes about two inches in diameter—four of them placed as if they formed the corners of a square, whilst the fifth is cut in the centre.

It has been suggested that these form rude representations of the Trinity and the Five Wounds respectively. I should be glad to learn if this is their true significance.

CARL T. WALKER.

Mottingham, Kent.

'THE HARLEQUIN.'—When did this comic or humorous paper cease to exist?

I have two numbers: vol. i. Nos. 2 and 3, dated respectively 1 and 8 April, 1893, price 1d. The drawing of the title-page is signed "C. H. Falcon." Each number contains a double-page cartoon with the same signature. They are strongly anti-Gladstone, Harcourt, &c. Others of the woodcuts are signed variously "Hal Hurst," "quicun (?)," "Fred Pegram," "Harry Astel," "Cynicus," "Starr W.," "C O Murray." Presumably the first number appeared on 25 March, 1893.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"LE SINISTRE."—Any one who has corresponded with a French fire insurance agency knows this term—the technical expression for damage done by fire. What is its exact meaning and history in this connexion? Is the word used at all as a substantive otherwise? Is it used to cover any sort of damage for which insurance may be paid? Is the term ancient or modern? If ancient, how far back can examples be traced? I know "sinister" as a Latin word, and its meanings.

HYLLARA.

STATUE OF CHARLES I. AT CHARING CROSS.—I have had occasion recently to study the history of the statue of King Charles at Charing Cross. I have always been

under the impression that to-day it does not occupy its original site, but I see it stated in a usually well-informed journal that, though its railings have been removed, its position has never been changed.

On examining various pictures of the statue made in pre-camera days one would come to the conclusion that the King has changed his site not only once, but several times.

What are the actual facts? Does he ride just where he always has ridden since his erection after the Restoration, or has he been moved in any way? Also, when were the railings removed, and why?

WILMOT CORFIELD.

[References to the history of this statue will be found at 5 S. iii. 348; iv. 34, 158; 10 S. xii. 225, 397; 11 S. i. 194. At the last one Mr. ALECK ABRAHAM comments on the position of the statue and the date of removal of the posts.]

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following:

(1) Dalby, Henry, admitted 25 Jan., 1755, left 1758. (2) Dalrymple, John, admitted 13 Jan., 1762, left 1766. (3) Dampier, John, admitted 27 April, 1756, left 1756. (4) Darby, John, admitted 30 Jan., 1764, left 1764. (5) Davis, John, admitted 24 May, 1757, left 1758. (6) Davis, Richard, admitted 24 May, 1757, left 1761. (7) Davis, Mark, admitted 4 Sept., 1762, left 1772. (8) Dawson, Edward, admitted 25 April, 1761, left 1765. (9) Dawson, Joseph, admitted 11 Sept., 1762, left 1768. (10) Dayroles, Thomas Philip, admitted 23 June, 1763, left 1768. (11) Dealtry, James, admitted 2 May, 1758, left 1761. (12) Delancey, Stephen, admitted 13 Sept., 1761, left 1766.

R. A. A.-L.

EDWARD AKAM.—I have before me as I write a very neatly executed volume in manuscript covering xi and 519 small folio pages, furnished with frontispiece, title-page, preface, contents, head-lines, and indeed, in every respect, ready for the printer. I transcribe the title-page: "A Moral and Philosophical Treatise concerning the Origin of Man: the Immortality of the Soul: and the Nature of Death. In Opposition to Scepticism. Argumentum ad Judicium. By Edward Akam. London. 1852."

Does any reader know of this Edward Akam—who in his Preface refers to his "natural languor and feebleness of health"—or of his descendants, if any?

CHARLES HIGHAM.

169, Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.

THE LEVERIAN MUSEUM.—A Mr. Simpson Seaman of Ipswich had a museum of natural curiosities, presumably in that city, and issued a catalogue without indication of place or date. It was named the Leverian Museum, possibly from its proprietor having made extensive purchases at the dispersal of Parkinson's Leverian Museum. Or was he a recognized successor to the exhibition originally established by Sir Ashton Lever?

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"WAKES": "LAIK."—What is the origin of these words, used in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in Lancashire: the former to denote the annual week's holiday, and "laikin" to express that a man is out of work?

RAVEN.

["Laik"—more commonly written "lake"—has been discussed at 5 S. vii. 166, 258, 439; viii. 159. The 'N.E.D.' gives instances of its use in the senses "to play, sport," and dial. "to be out of work," beginning with 'Havelok,' and ending 1892. The word occurs in O.E. and O.N., but seems to be only of Northern currency.]

LINE-ENDINGS IN THE OLD DRAMATISTS.—I find the following passage in Act I. of 'Every Man out of his Humour':—

Blest be the hour wherein I bought this book,
His studies happy that composed the book,
And the man fortunate that sold the book.

This at once recalls the lines ending with "the ring" in 'The Merchant of Venice,' V. i. And the nineteenth epigram by J. D., 'In Cineam,' which is eighteen lines long, contains thirteen lines each ending with "a dog" (Dyce's 'Marlowe,' p. 357/1). Are there further examples of this literary trick?

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

DESCENDANTS OF CATHERINE PARR.—I have copied a few notes from some old papers in my possession dealing with the descent of my family from Catherine Parr by her last marriage to Thomas Seymour. It is generally supposed that there was no issue of this marriage. Can any of your readers throw any light on the subject?

Catherine Parr, queen and widow of Henry VIII., married afterwards Thomas Seymour (created Lord Seymour of Sudeley), brother of Edward Seymour (created Duke of Somerset). She died in childbirth of an only daughter, b. 1548, who is said in these papers to have married (1572) Sir Edward Bushel.

Apparently there was only one child of this marriage, a daughter, who married in 1598 Silas Johnson, son of Paul Johnson of Fordwick and Nethercourt, in the county of

Kent, by Margaret Heyman, sister of William Heyman of Nethercourt, Kent, who founded the Heyman Exhibitions, and from which marriage I am descended.

This daughter of Sir Edward Bushel and granddaughter of Catherine Parr is described in my paper as being "a great fortune to her husband."

KINGSTON.

"SILVERWOOD."—I read in *The Daily Telegraph*, 31 March, 1913, in an article on the miners' strike in Yorkshire:—

"Here in the southern part of the county.... some of the pits have been closed down for some weeks.... At the Silverwood and other collieries distress and bread funds have been opened."

Is the name of the pit derived from a local place-name or from a family name, for Silverwood has become a cognomen?

Some time since it was noted in 'N. & Q.' that the "Silverwood" of the old ballads had yet to be identified. Is it possible that it lay in South Yorkshire, in Robin Hood's country?

M. P.

EARLY RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—I have heard it stated lately that in the early days of railways the passenger, on presenting himself at the station, had his name, address, and destination entered in a book. The clerk then gave him a copy of the entry on a piece of paper, which constituted his ticket for the journey.

On what railway systems was this method employed? and for how long?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

FRIAR TUCK.—Friar Tuck is not mentioned in the ancient rimes relating to Robin Hood which have come down to us. It is only in the later literature concerning the "gentle thief" that he appears. Hence it is said that he, like Maid Marion and other characters, was unknown to the early ballad-writers. But may he not have played a part in verse now lost? What ecclesiastics are there comparable with him in mediæval literature, English and foreign? Surely the jolly and lawless Churchman must have figured in the light literature of the Middle Ages—in the popular songs, dance-rimes, and so on.

F. T.

CIPHERS BEFORE FIGURES IN ACCOUNTS.—It was the custom down to about 1800 to specify amounts in accounts thus: £1010-05-06. What was the purpose of the cipher before the figures? Was it to prevent fraudulent alteration?

W. B. GERISH.

LAWYERS IN LITERATURE.—I should like to know if anything has been written on this subject, excluding the Dickens lawyers, who have been dealt with fairly thoroughly. I should be obliged if any reader would suggest examples of legal characters in English literature.

H. V. R.

1. **PHARAOH'S LEAN KINE.**—Has this subject ever been treated by any painter?

2. **DEVOTIONS ON HORSEBACK.**—Who was the Hebrew general who was accustomed to say his prayers on horseback?

BON A. F. BOURGEOIS.

RICHARD HENRY WOOD, F.S.A.—Harrison Ainsworth dedicated his 'Beau Nash' to a man of this name, of Rugby. Is this Mr. Wood a descendant of the celebrated architect Wood mentioned in the book, author of 'A Description of Bath'? F. R. SMITH.

"THE HINDMOST WHEEL OF THE CART."—The Italians have a way of alluding to a person who lags behind as "l'ultima ruota del carro." Can the use of this simile be traced far back? It is not mentioned in 'Chi l'ha detto?'
L. A. DUKE.
Hornsey.

EPITAPH: CHRISTCHURCH, HAMPSHIRE.—What is the interpretation of the following?—

We were not slayne but raysd
Raysd not to life
But to be buried twice
By men of strife.
What rest could the living have
When dead had none
Agree amongst you
Here we ten are one.
Hen: Rogers, Died April 17, 1641.

JOHN B. WALNEWRIGHT.

"WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW WON'T HURT YOU."—I have heard this expression from several persons. Is it commonly known? Probably some one will say that it is an Americanism.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

THE CALENDAR.—An innumerable variety of calendars and almanacs are now printed year by year in various forms of diaries, &c. Whence do the several printers and publishers obtain their "copy"?—i.e., who works out one or more years beforehand the actual dates of festival and fast, the times of the moon and the sun rising, setting, and of the changes of the moon?

I assume there is some standard basis to which each publisher adds the matters which best suit his own class of customers.

W. S. B. H.

Replies.

SIR GREGORY NORTON, THE REGICIDE, AND HIS SON SIR HENRY.

(1 S. ii. 216, 251; 6 S. xii. 187; 7 S. viii. 324, 394; 10 S. vii. 168, 330, 376, 416; 11 S. x. 12, 51, 91, 131.)

TOWARDS the end of 1660 we find Lady Mabella, wife of Sir Henry Norton, Bart., petitioning the King for

"restoration of 300l. a year, recovered by her husband, at expense of her portion of 2,000l., out of the estate of his father, Sir Gregory Norton, who had his hands died in the blood of the late King, and disinherited her husband because he abhorred such deeds. Her own father Sir Richard Norton bart and her late brother Sir John Norton of Hampshire bart suffered for the late King in the Wars."

This petition was sent to Treasurer Southampton, who on 18 Oct., 1661, reported as follows:—

Treasury (Miscellaneous Warrants), 51/7.

Lady Mabella Norton wife to Sir Henry Norton, bart. That this pet^r is daughter of S^r Richard Norton Kt & Baront who manifested his loyalty by Imprisonm^t & sufferings during his life, and is sister to S^r John Norton of Hampsh^r a sufferer likewise That the pet^r having 2,000l. portion married S^r Henry Norton sonn of S^r Gregory who had his hands in the blood of his Sovereigne, wth horrid Act the pet^r's husband abhorred, in so much that his father disinherited him, whereby hee was forced to contract great debts for his subsistence. That the pet^r's husband wth the expence of her porcⁿ in divers suits recovered pt of his Estate to the value of 300l. p. ann w^{ch} is settled upon the pet^r for her ioyn^ture. And praies his Mat to restore what remains it being all the support & future subsistence of her husband.

Referred 20 July 1661 by Do^r Mason from the King to my Lord Tre^r to give such ord^r therein as his Lordsp. shall thinke meete, and to certify his Ma^{ty} what he conceives fit to bee done therein.

May it please yo^r Ma^{ty}

Though this petiⁿ bee referred singly to myself, yet upon a generall ord^r concerning buisness of this nature, I considered it in the company of my Lord Chancello^r, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Ashby. And wee all having weighed the certificat of M^r Solicitor Generall who conceives in extremity of Law because the Lands (wch are valued at 300l. p. ann) were vested in the father Sr Gregory Norton, yo^r Maty by the Act of Parliament may have a right to them, yet because they were recovered by the son with the fortune of his wife and that hee himself was disinherited of them by his father in respect of his constant loyalty to the Crowne (wch loyalty and disinherison for that cause were likewise certified to us by many psons of quality)

Mr Solicitor conceived him very capable of yo^r Mat^r grace And wee conceive it suitable to yo^r Mat^rs goodnes to take noe advantage of this forfeiture.

Oct 18, 1661.

T. SOUTHAMPTON.

I can find no further reference to this petition among the State Papers or elsewhere, so we may assume it was granted. In the light of what has been already recorded in these articles, the following documents are particularly interesting, inasmuch as they indicate the extent of Sir Gregory Norton's estates, and the difficulties the Crown must have had to contend with in respect to the settlement of claims made by parties who had suffered, and were still suffering, for their fidelity to the Royal cause:—

"[? October, 1660.] Robt Gordon Viscount Kenmure for a grant of Stockenham Rectory, co. Devon, and Clymsland Prior, and Landulph Manors, co. Cornwall, forfeited by Sir Gregory Norton, bart for treason in murdering the late King; he settled them on his lady, who conveyed them to the petitioner, but by the power of the late times, they were taken from him."—*Cal. State Papers, Domes. Ser.*, 1660.

"1661, July 25. Petition of Nicholas Delves; Sir Henry Norton, son and heir apparent of Sir Gregory Norton, deceased, entered into a statute of 700*l.* to petitioner on the 12th March 1659-60, petitioner being moved to furnish the money because he had often heard that Sir Gregory Norton had disinherited his son for his affection to His Majesty. Sir Henry was involved in a long and expensive suit at law before he could regain his estate. Petitioner did not know at the time he lent the money that Sir Gregory Norton had been in any way concerned in his late Majesty's death.

"Parliament having been pleased to allow all statutes etc upon the estates of such persons as are reserved to pains and penalties until September 1659, petitioner had hopes his debt had been therein comprehended and secured, but finding the Bill has passed the House of Commons, and that he is therein excluded only in point of time, he prays that in case their Lordships shall think fit to take away the estate of Sir Henry Norton, they will allow petitioner's statute by way of proviso to the Bill."—*Cal. of House of Lords' MSS.*, Hist. MSS. Comm., 7th Report, App., 151*a*.

"1661, Nov. 27. Whitehall Petition of Nicholas Delves of London to the King. Lent 350*l.* to Sir Henry Norton, bart on a bond of 700*l.* because his father had disinherited him for loyalty. The money not being paid, extended the Manor & Rectory of Stokenham in Devonshire, for the debt, but it is forfeit by the treason of Sir Henry's father; hears that it is re-granted to Sir Henry, who has taken it in another name, which will endanger his money. Asks satisfaction for the debt. With reference thereon to the Attorney & Solicitor General, and report of the latter that Sir Henry Norton should either pay the debt or have the grant of the lands passed in his own name."—*Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser.*, Chas. II., 1661-2.

"1661, Dec. 28. Order that no grant of the Manor and Rectory of Stokenham in Devonshire be made until Sir Henry Norton have secured or paid a debt of 350*l.* to Nicholas Delves, or that the grant to Sir Henry be made in his own name in order that the land may be liable for the debt."—*Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser.*, Chas. II., 1661-2.

"1662, March. Grant to Sir John Norton, bart and two others of the Rectory of Stokenham, co. Devon, with all lands etc belonging thereto, except the advowson of the church, now in the King's hands by forfeiture of Sir Gregory Norton, deceased."—*Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser.*, Chas. II., 1661-2.

ALBERT A. BARKAS.

Richmond, Surrey.

BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND LONDON (11 S. ix. 471).—Having quoted the above in the columns of *The Farnham, Hindhead, and Haslemere Herald*, I have been favoured with permission to publish the following remarks, which MR. R. P. L. BOOKER, F.S.A., of Ling Cottage, Hindhead, and Eton College, Windsor, was kind enough to send me concerning the same.

MR. BOOKER says:—

"Practically, no one knows the history of English roads between Roman times and the days of Charles II. It is a favourite device of writers to piece together fragments of old roads, and call the whole by a name which has at some time been applied to one or more of the fragments. And I strongly suspect that the so-called Pilgrims' Way is a case in point. What evidence there is for the name west of Guildford is, I expect, small.

"The permanence of the old roads was due as much to fairs as to pilgrimages, and the good order in which the Roman roads centring on Winchester and Cambridge still exist is due to the importance of St. Giles's Fair and Stourbridge Fair principally.

"When the Winchester authorities posted men to guard Alton Gap at fair-time (see Austen-Leigh's book on Chawton), I have no doubt it was to protect traders from London chiefly. Other traders would have been much less important.

"Alton Gap was, I presume, a gap between wooded tracts, and the road there to be protected was no doubt much on the line of the existing road near Medstead station. None of the roads thereabouts are Roman, though the first four or five miles out of Winchester may be so.

"When the roads emerge again in the seventeenth century into the fierce light of day Winchester is an unimportant place,

and it is obvious that the Southampton road misses it altogether, and goes by Morestead and Twyford (see Ogilvy, 'Britannia,' 1675). Then the highway came from Bagshot by Frimley, Aldershot, Farnham, Alton, and Alresford—as now—and Celia Fiennes rode that way in 1695 (?): 'Through England on a Side Saddle,' p. 233. She came from Winchester, but the main Southampton road still misses Winchester in the earliest editions of Paterson's 'Itinerary.'

"The Roman road from Winchester to Basingstoke seems to have been neglected till turnpiked."

I have expressed my acknowledgments to MR. BOOKER for these interesting comments.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

'AUT DIABOLUS AUT NIHIL' (11 S. ix. 270; x. 139).—When I first read this story on its appearance in *Blackwood's Magazine*, my opinion of it was that of *The Spectator*, which spoke of it as "distinctly original, and in the highest degree imaginative." There was also a notice of it in *The Athenæum* for 6 Oct., 1888—the story having appeared in the October, and not the November, number of *Blackwood* for that year—which sought to identify some of the characters of the drama, and concluded by saying that "Parisian society is extremely anxious to know who X. L. is." In the Preface to the book published by Methuen in 1894 the author gave "an emphatic and unqualified denial to the rumour that the characters in this little drama are portraits," with the exception of the Prince of Evil himself, who is said to be "a photograph taken from life." In addition to the title-story, the Methuen volume contained some other tales which had been originally published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, *Pall Mall Magazine*, and *Temple Bar*. Their names were 'A Waltz of Chopin,' 'A Kiss of Judas,' 'The Strange Story of a Diamond,' and 'The Luck of the Devil.' They are all of the strange, uncanny nature of the first story, and evince great powers of imagination.

Of the author himself, we can only learn that he had lived many years in Paris; that he was the friend of Victor Hugo and of several other distinguished Frenchmen, as well as of Sir Walter Besant (to whom he dedicated his book); and that he was a man of great cultivation and extensive reading. On the title-page of the

book he is described as "Author of 'Little Hand and Muckle Gold.'" Like the Parisian public, I should certainly be glad to know more of a writer of such original gifts. Was "Julian Field" his real name, or merely a *nom de guerre*? I have sometimes thought that in "X. L." we should read "Exsul."

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

TRANSLATION OF THE LIFE OF M. DE RENTY (11 S. x. 49, 98).—PEREGRINUS requested information about E. S., who appears as the translator of a Life of M. de Renty (London, Tooke, 1684). If we turn to Gillow's 'Bibliographical Dictionary of English Catholics' (London, Burns & Oates, 1885 ?), v. 499, we find the following notice under 'Sheldon, Edward, Esq.,' who proves to be E. S.:—

"Born Apr. 23, 1599, third son of Edward Sheldon of Beoley, co. Worcester, Esq., by Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Markham, of Ollerton, co. Notts, Esq. Entered Gloucester Hall, Oxford, as a gentleman-commoner about 1613, became a student at Gray's Inn, Mar. 1, 1619/20, and matriculated as a member of University College, Oxford, in Nov., 1621. He then travelled on the Continent for some years, during which time he acquired proficiency in French and Italian. Upon his return he settled on his patrimony at Stratton, co. Gloucester; but, falling under persecution on account of his religion, and alarmed by the outbreak of the Civil War, he retired to London, where he continued to live in great privacy till his death at his house in St. James Street, Mar. 27, 1687, aged 84[?].

"By his wife Mary, daughter of Lionel Wake, of Antwerp and of Pedington, co. Northampton, Esq., he had nine sons and three daughters. From his eldest son, William, descended the Sheldons of Ditchford, of whom Francis Sheldon inherited the estates of the Constables and Tunstalls of Burton Constable and Wyclif, and assumed the name of Constable. His fourth son, Dom Lionel Sheldon, O.S.B., was chaplain to the Duchess of York; his fifth son, Dominic, was a colonel of horse under James II. in Ireland; another son, Ralph, equerry to James II.; and two of his daughters were maids of honour to Queen Catherine. Ralph Sheldon, the antiquary, was his nephew."

Besides the Life of M. de Renty mentioned by PEREGRINUS, Gillow gives the titles of three other works as follows (I give the barest form): 'The Rule of the Catholic Faith,' from the French of Francis Veron, D.D., Paris, John Billain, 1660; 'Counsels of Wisdom,' from the French of M. Nicolas Fouquet, Marquis of Belle Isle, London, 1680; 'Christian Thoughts,' from the French, London, 1680.

A short notice of Sheldon appears also in 'The Catholic Encyclopedia,' s.v.

Another notice is to be found in the 'D.N.B.'

With reference to M. de Renty, I might refer to that excellent book by Maurice Souriau, 'Deux Mystiques Normands au XVII^e Siècle: M. de Renty et Jean de Bernières' (Paris, Perrin, 1913).

WM. A. McLAUGHLIN.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.

FOLK-LORE QUERIES: SWALLOWS: ROBINS (11 S. x. 29, 78).—The superstition about swallows mentioned by PIERGRINUS seems to coincide with a similar one regarding the robin in Yorkshire. A correspondent of 'N. & Q.' related the following (I forget which number of 'N. & Q.' it was in, as I have only a written copy of it):—

"A young woman, who had been living in service at a farm-house, one day told her relatives how the cow belonging to her late master had given bloody milk after one of the family had killed a robin. A cousin of hers, disbelieving the tale, went out and shot a robin purposely. Next morning her uncle's best cow, a healthy one of thirteen years, that had borne nine calves without mishap, gave half a canful of this 'bloody' milk, and did so for three days in succession, morning and evening.... The young man who shot the robin milked the cow himself on the second morning, still incredulous. The farrier was sent for, and the matter furnished talk to the village."

The above was written at least thirty years ago.
A. S. WHITFIELD.
Walsall.

[The incident, which is said to have occurred in the neighbourhood of Boro'bridge, is related in 'N. & Q.' for 29 Feb., 1868 (4 S. i. 193). The belief in the connexion between robins and "bloody" milk exists in the Alps (4 S. i. 329). See also 4 S. viii. 505; ix. 24.]

SLOE FAIR (11 S. x. 90, 152).—In Stephen Whatley's 'England's Gazetteer,' 1751, mention is made of a fair at Chichester at Michaelmas, which "holds 9 days, and is called Slow Fair." The other three fairs appear to have been of only one day's duration each.

Might not a fair which covered nine days be called reasonably a "Slow Fair"?

Can this be the explanation of the term "Sloe" or "Slow" Fair?

The sloe is such a poor fruit that it would appear impossible that it should give its name to a nine days' fair.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ST. ANGUS (11 S. x. 88).—It would be interesting to know more about the saint buried at Balquhiddier. His name, in this form at least, does not appear in the very full 'Table hagiographique' published by Monsignor Paul Guérin in vol. xvii. of 'Les Petits Bollandistes' (Paris, 1882).

L. L. K.

THE SEVENTH CHILD OF A SEVENTH CHILD (11 S. x. 88, 135).—I had an intimate knowledge of a seventh child, a relative, who was said to possess the power of healing by touch, and also the gift of clairvoyance, because she was born at midnight on All-Hallows—so her Derbyshire friends asserted. She certainly had clairvoyance to some degree, and had a curious way with young girls, after a quiet look at their faces telling them things concerning their future lives, some of which came about afterwards. Her touch was singularly soothing, and gave relief to pain.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Southfield, Worksop.

The seventh child of a seventh child is supposed by Devonians to possess the power of curing King's Evil. Within my recollection one answering this description was sought from a long distance.

WEST COUNTRY.

A LONDON BUSHEL OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY (11 S. x. 90).—There never was any real difference between the London and the Winchester bushels: they were two slightly variant measures of the same ancient standard. The bushel contained the same weight of heavy wheat as a cubic foot contained of water—i.e., 1,000 averdepois ounces=62½ lb., and was divided into 8 gallons, each of 270 cubic inches. The gallon of the London bushel was 268.8 cub. in., that of the Winchester bushel was 272½ cub. in., corresponding to 2,150 cub. in. and 2,178 cub. in. for the bushel, the difference being apparently due to the difficulty in casting shallow bronze bowls of absolutely the same capacity.

The ancient standard bushel attributed to King Edgar, existing at Winchester according to comparatively modern accounts of the city antiquities, seems to have disappeared: it is not in the Westgate collection of weights and measures, and I could find no trace of it. On a recent visit to Dorchester, I found in the museum one of Queen Elizabeth's standard bushels, and I discovered within it the figures 2157.3 in faded white paint, only just legible. This number, evidently the capacity in cubic inches, is very close to the 2,160 of a bushel of 8×270 cub. in. When and by whom it was gauged I could not find out; probably by an inspector of weights and measures.

The unity of the standard bushel is shown by its being called alternately "London" and "Winchester" in four statutes of the reigns of Charles II., William III., Anne, and George III.

In the United States, where the gallon has not been unified, as in our Imperial gallon of 277½ cub. in., the two "Queen Anne's" gallons for wine and for corn are still used, and the bushel is known as "Winchester," though its standard is that of the old London bushel. This is also the standard bushel of Brazil, metric system notwithstanding.

I may mention that a short, but accurate account of these measures will be found in the *Weights and Measures* article of 'Whitaker's Almanack' for 1913, which I recommend readers of 'N. & Q.' who have it not to look up and keep for reference.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

"Trod" (11 S. ix. 27, 116, 158, 454, 492).—"Trod" is still in common use in the Isle of Axholme (North Lincolnshire) as a name for a footpath. Compare Spenser's

In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle.

C. C. B.

HOLCROFT OF VALE ROYAL (11 S. x. 130).—There were two Sir Thomas Holcrofts of Vale Royal. The first was second son of John Holcroft of Holcroft in Lancashire, descended from a long-established family in that county. He was one of the many Royal favourites, parasites at the Court of King Henry VIII., who were indebted for their after-fortunes to the unscrupulous following-out of that monarch's will, and who fattened upon the ruin of the monasteries. Appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Abbot of Vale Royal in Cheshire, he so managed the business that for a nominal sum and a still more nominal ground rent he, on 7 March, 1542, obtained from the King the grant of "the scite of the Abbey of Vale Royal," together with much other surrounding property, where he thereafter fixed his residence. He was knighted in Scotland by the Earl of Hertford, 11 May, 1544, "after the destruction of Edinburgh"; served as Sheriff of Lancashire in 1545-6; was M.P. for Lancashire 1545-7, Cheshire 1553, and Arundel 1554; and died in 1564. Will dated 25 June, 1558; proved 20 April, 1564. By his wife Juliana, dau. and heiress of Nicholas Jenyns, in 1526-9 Alderman of London, he left an only son and daughter.

His son and heir, the second Sir Thomas of Vale Royal, was one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1598-9, and M.P. for the same county in 1593, 1597-8, 1601, and 1604-11. He was knighted at York by James I., 17 April, 1603; married Elizabeth,

dau. of Sir Edward Fitton of Gawsworth, and was living at the Visitation of Cheshire, 1613, but died shortly afterwards, leaving issue. The Vale Royal estate was sold in 1616 to Lady Cholmondeley.

Thomas Holcroft of Battersea (*not* Battersby), co. Surrey, was only remotely akin to the foregoing, being second son of Geoffrey Holcroft of Hurst, an early fourteenth-century branch of the Holcrofts of Holcroft. He married Joan, dau. and heiress of Henry Roydon of Battersea, who after Thomas Holcroft's death married Oliver St. John, first Viscount Grandison (died December, 1630). It is thus clear that he could not be the Thomas Holcroft whose dau. Elizabeth married William Ayloffe, Serjeant-at-law in 1577. Ayloffe, who was a Justice of the Queen's Bench from 1577 till his death in November, 1585, according to Foss, married Jane, dau. of Eustace Sulyard. This is confirmed in Burke's 'Extinct Baronetcies' (art. 'Ayloffe of Braxted Magna, Essex'). I fancy, therefore, that your correspondent must somehow be mistaken in his references.

W. D. PINK.

Winslade, Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

A pedigree of Sir Thomas Holcroft is given in Ormerod's 'Cheshire' (ed. Helsby), ii. 153-4; and an account of the descent from Culcheth of Culcheth and Hindley of Hindley, both in Lancashire, will be found in the 'Victoria History of Co. Lancaster,' iv. 160, &c. There is no mention of the suggested connexion with Holcroft of Battersby.

CHARLES MADELEY.

Warrington Museum.

For an account of Sir Thomas Holcroft see 'Local Gleanings (Lancs. and Ches.),' 1877, vol. ii. p. 124.

R. S. B.

[J. J. B. thanked for reply.]

'POEMS WRITTEN FOR A CHILD,' BY TWO FRIENDS (11 S. x. 129).—The above book was written by Miss M. B. Smedley in collaboration with one of her friends. The two afterwards published 'The Child World, by the authors of 'Poems written for a Child.'

"IEBIE HORSE" (11 S. x. 130).—This is evidently an old way of spelling "jibby horse." A "jibby" was a giddy, flaunting, showily-dressed girl, and a "jibby horse" was the term used for a showman's horse decorated with parti-coloured trappings, plumes, &c. It was also sometimes applied to persons. The quotation given by your correspondent seems to refer to a show, and thus supports the above explanation.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

WILLIAM CARR, MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL 1741 (11 S. x. 131).—Have the lists of wills proved at Chester about the date in question been consulted in the Record Society's volumes? I see wills of William Carr of Liverpool, merchant, 1754; Laurence Carr of same, 1762; Edward Carr of same, mariner, 1710; and several others from Liverpool and places round Chester. I noticed no Stephen Carr.

A pedigree of the Gildarts would be interesting. Surely your correspondent is in error in saying J. Gildart, Mayor in 1786, was a brother of Mrs. Carr. Her brother James was Mayor in 1750, and it was his son of the same name who was Mayor in 1786.

R. S. B.

"MEMMIAN NAPHTHA-PITS" IN TENNYSON: MEDICINAL MUMMIES (11 S. ix. 67, 70, 115, 137, 157, 195, 316).—MR. J. B. WILLIAMS asked at the second reference whence, why, and where dead bodies could have been used for medicine. Curiously enough, MR. L. R. M. STRACHAN in the same number, puzzled by "Memmian naphtha-pits" in Tennyson's less-known sonnet, asks (p. 67) whether "Memnonian" can possibly be the real reading. Tennyson admittedly is, as a rule, accurate. In these connexions "Memmia ædificia"—stated to be found in 'Paulus apud Festum'—might be taken as asphalted or bitumened brick buildings, and "hence or otherwise" might explain Tennyson's transference of the rare adjective "Memmian" to his naphtha-pits. I confess that as a close student of Tennyson I feel inclined to hazard a guess in textual criticism, not to say prosody (which "Memnonian" violates, I think), and to ask whether in this less-printed, less-published sonnet the true reading may not have been "Mummy and Naphtha pits," which solution, I hope, is sufficiently close to what "nice" scholars classically love to term the "ductus literarum." Further, the query occurs to me, Did Tennyson write "&" or "and" in his MSS.—generally, or here incidentally? If so, my emendation of "mummy and" naphtha pits may be put forward with more assurance.

But to return to my mutton, or in this case mummy, it is somewhat tiring—however great an admiration one may have for the 'N.E.D.' (its pronunciation always excepted, because here I follow the strictures of the present Poet Laureate as sound)—to note the indolent neglect with which Oriental philology is treated, even in the simplest terms. In the 'N.E.D.' Persian (!) is quoted

as the source of "mummy"; but no evidence is adduced. Far more evidence is there, indeed, for supposing "mummy" to be of Egyptian origin, *maman*, of Aman, Aman's property, protected, sanctified; "preserved" for ever from harm, cured, saved. As to the eating of mummy, on the assumption that "you eat the best, and what you eat does you good," the accounts of passages in reference to "mummy" in the 'N.E.D.' easily enable an inquisitive and curious outsider "to get the hang of the thing." Let us see. First, in 1400, we have Lanfranc's 'Cirurg.', 153, "Take mummie 3ss." In 1525 Jerome of Brunswick, 'Surg.', 93, "Take mumie." Hakluyt in his 'Voyages', ii. 1. 201, says: "These dead bodies are the Mummie which the Phisitians and Apothecaries doe against our willes make us to swallow." (We may note that mummy is also, when ground up and pounded, a paint still used by modern painters.) Blount in 1656, in his 'Glossographia,' says: "Mumie is digged out of the Graves [Egyptian] of those bodies that were embalmed....Arabian mummie. The second kind is onely an equal mixture of the Jews Lime and Bitumen." In 1755 we find Swift suggesting medicinally "the mummy of some deceased moderator of the general assembly in Scotland to be taken inwardly as an effectual antidote against Antichrist." In 1786 Beckford in his 'Vathek' says: "My taste for dead bodies and everything like mummy is decided." Shakespeare's "mountain of mummie" in 'Merry Wives,' III. v. 18, also refers *ad rem*. Wiedemann the Egyptologist produced an article in the *Zeitschrift* for 1906 entitled 'Mumie als Heilmittel.'

MR. J. B. WILLIAMS's inquiry, then, as to the colonel who believed and practised these methods falls within the limits of ordinary experience. As touching Shakespeare's witchcraft of "liver of blaspheming Jew" and the mid-nineteenth-century fight between alloëopathic and homœopathic chemists and apothecaries, or sympathetic surgeons and chemists, readers of Early-Victorian reviews or magazines will recollect pictorial chemists' advertisements therein: "Don't go to the fellow over the road; he's an Homœopath. He'll give you what you've had already again!" &c. The root-idea seems to have been that Egyptian natron, asphalt, and bitumen, or mummy (as Herodotus first tells, apart from the Bible), inherently and subsequently possessed a medicinal principle which, partaken by the invalid, produced in him and for him

also, and for any third party, a perfect and safe cure. After all, the sources of modern surgery and physic are, in some cases at least, dependent on smallest herbs and creatures. They are witchcraft less the Babylonian and Chaldean incantations. Hence Mr. J. B. WILLIAMS's "colonel who was hanged" no doubt considered quite honestly and conscientiously that "a slice of burglar's liver" was an excellent remedy for the gout. Dr. Budge of the British Museum in his painstaking compilation on 'The Mummy' quotes (from Pettigrew, I think) how the Turks of Asia Minor suppressed a very businesslike Jewish mummy merchant, whence the failure of modern medicinal mummy.

Perth, W.A.

CECIL OWEN.

MARQUIS DE SPINETO (11 S. ix. 510; x. 138).—Lady Granville wrote (22 Aug., 1820) that, at the Queen's trial,

"the interpreter is the man that delights them all. His name is Spinetto; he is an Italian teacher at one of the Universities, as quick as lightning, all gesticulation, and so eager he often answers instead of the witness. Between them they act all the evidence, and at times they say this is so irresistibly comic that the noble lords forget all decorum and are in a roar of laughter."—'Letters of Harriet, Countess Granville,' vol. i. p. 161.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

It seems to be forgotten that one daughter of this Neapolitan nobleman, Mary Jane Doria, married in 1846 Henry Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catherine's College, afterwards Bishop of Worcester.

F. DE H. L.

THE WEARING OF THE OAK (11 S. x. 7).—Autumnal fires were known in Europe long before the days of Guy Fawkes. Is it not probable that oak-leaves were worn at some May festival earlier than the Battle of Worcester? Some few fragments of folklore suggest that the first of the month was not the only time of merrymaking in May. An old Lincolnshire woman, who would have been more than a hundred had she lived till now, once described to me a festival anciently held in the pasture of a village in the north of her native county. At this feast a garland of oak-leaves had to be set up. Its date could scarcely have been Old May Day, for frequently oaks have no leaves then.

What evidence exists of a festival connected with milk and milkmaids about the end of May?

If wearing oak-leaves has to do with a spring festival, doffing them at noon may have some connexion with the sun.

M. P.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (11 S. x. 129).—The lines about which Mr. MATTHEW HUGHES inquires are from Mr. William Watson's poem on 'The Tomb of Burns,' published in 'The Father of the Forest, and Other Poems' (John Lane, 1895), p. 42. In the fifth line quoted "And" should be *But*.

CHARLES J. BILLSON.

[C. L. S. also thanked for reply.]

OLD ETONIANS (11 S. x. 108).—"Llanowell, Denbigh," must be an English contortion of "*Glanwynn*, Denbigh." *Glanwynn* is a mansion still standing in the neighbourhood of the town of Denbigh. "Edward Clough," who was admitted to Eton in 1751 and left in 1756, in all probability was *Edward* (b. 1741), the third of the thirteen children of Hugh Clough, Esq., of Glanwynn, Sheriff of the county of Denbigh in 1759. Edward Clough must have died early in life, as his brother Richard Clough (b. 1753) inherited Glanwynn after their father.

It is of interest to point out that Roger, the thirteenth child of Hugh Clough, Esq., of Glanwynn, and brother of Edward Clough of this query, was the father of James Butler Clough, who was the father of Arthur Hugh Clough, the poet.

T. LLECHID JONES.

Ysptyty Vicarage, Bettws-y-Coed.

LORD ERSKINE'S SPEECHES (11 S. x. 131).—There can be no doubt that Phillimore's reference to 'Miscellaneous Speeches' is to

"Speeches of Lord Erskine, when at the Bar, on Miscellaneous Subjects. London, Printed for J. Ridgway, 1812."

In vol. i. there is a good report of the Bishop of Bangor's trial, but "the whole trial" is not reported, as the evidence is omitted.

It is stated in a note at p. 95 that the report is taken from Gurney's shorthand notes of the trial, published by Stockdale of Piccadilly.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

[Mr. C. E. A. BEDWELL also thanked for reply.]

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES: WILLIAM CAREY (11 S. x. 104).—The bust of Dr. William Carey by J. C. Lough is no longer in the vestibule of the Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta, as a "lasting testimony" to his memory. On the Hall

being required for the purposes of the Imperial Library in 1903, the bust was removed to the entrance of the gardens of the Agri-Horticultural Society at Alipore, a suburb of Calcutta, where, I believe, it still remains. Carey was a founder of the Society in 1820. If I remember rightly, when I last saw it it stood in the open, and was easily seen from the public road.

WILMOT CORFIELD.

SIR PHILIP HOWARD (11 S. x. 129).—‘Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.’s,’ by Robert Ferguson (London, 1871), gives a lengthy account (pp. 379–80) of “Colonel Sir Philip Howard, Knight, M.P. for Carlisle 1661–81.”

He may have been a Knight of the Bath, but, I feel pretty confident, not of the Garter, though my books at hand do not enable me to verify the fact. H.

He was knighted at Canterbury 26 May, 1660, and was not a K.G. M.P. for Malton in 1659 and 1660 (then esquire), for Carlisle 1661 to 1681 (three Parliaments) as Knight. Died 2 Feb., 1685/6; buried at Westminster Abbey. W. D. PINK.

[MR. R. C. BOSTOCK and MR. S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN also thanked for replies.]

SAINTS’ DAY CUSTOMS (11 S. x. 129).—

“In Overbury’s ‘Characters,’ describing a footman, he says: ‘Tis impossible to draw his picture to the life, cause a man must take it as he’s running; only this, horses are usually let blood on St. Steven’s Day: on St. Patrick’s he takes rest, and is drenched for all the year after.’”—Brand’s ‘Popular Antiquities,’ ‘St. Patrick’s Day’ (Chatto & Windus, 1900, p. 55).

In Brand’s book, under ‘St. Stephen’s Day,’ will be found several quotations dealing with the bleeding of horses on that day. I will only give one from Tusser’s ‘Husbandry’ (1580):—

Yer Christmas be passed, let Horsse be let blood,
For manie a purpose it dooth them much good:
The Day of S. Steeven, old fathers did use,
If that do mislike thee, some other day chuse.

WM. H. PEET.

“CORVICER” (11 S. ix. 308, 395, 477; x. 15).—“Corversarius, corvisarius:—a cord-wainer; a cobbler,” is given in Martin’s ‘Record Interpreter.’ BROWNMOOR.

DWIGHT, ANCIENTLY DYOTT (11 S. x. 87).—An old friend of this family writes me:—

“The Dwights gave me to understand that the name is Dutch, and is a contraction of De Witt.”

CECIL CLARKE.

Mappleton, Derbyshire.

RED HAND OF ULSTER (11 S. vii. 189, 275, 334, 373, 434; viii. 14, 95, 154, 217, 273; ix. 195, 238, 257).—Further as to the Oriental end of this question, the finger-prints of Murad I. are said to have been worked into the Imperial Osmanli seal. Thurston’s ‘Omens and Superstitions of Southern India’ says in part on p. 119:—

“The sacrificer dips his hand in the blood of the animal, and impresses the blood on his palms on the wall near the door.... At Kadur, in the Mysore Province, I once saw impressions of the hand on the walls of Brāhman houses. Impressions in red paint of a hand with outspread fingers may be seen on the walls of mosques and other Muhammadan buildings.”—Citing *Journal Anthropol. Inst.*, 1890, xix. 56.

Impressions of a hand on the wall of a house are depicted on the page opposite p. 119.

“When cholera, or other epidemic disease, breaks out, Muhammadans leave the imprint of the hand dipped in sandal paste on the door” (pp. 119–20),

thus leaving the requisite red mark.

Boston, Mass. ROCKINGHAM.

SCOTT: ‘THE ANTIQUARY’ (11 S. x. 90, 155).—6. “Its parent lake” (chap. xvii).—This is probably a reference to Smollett’s ‘Ode to Leven Water,’ l. 17:—

Devolving from thy parent lake,
A charming maze thy waters make.

THOMAS BAYNE.

REV. FERDINANDO WARNER (11 S. ix. 369).—He was created LL.D. by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 5 March, 1754 (Patent Roll). DANIEL HIPWELL

Notes on Books.

Memorials of an Ancient House: a History of the Family of Lister or Lyster. By the Rev. Henry Lyttelton Lyster Denny. (Ballantyne.)

THIS sumptuous volume does not disappoint the expectations it excites. The family of Lister or Lyster furnishes, perhaps, as good an example as any in Great Britain or Ireland of a stock, not, indeed, distinguished by any name belonging unquestionably to the first rank among the leaders of mankind in any particular sort of activity, but proved capable of bearing generation after generation of sound gentlemen and gentlewomen—those brave enough and able enough to make some mark among their compeers, and these for the most part supplied with the beauty and elegance and accomplishments requisite to make them the fitting repositories and handers-on of the gentler part of the traditions of a good family.

The first of the name to make any distinct appearance was one John Lyster de Derby, living in 1312, brother of Geoffrey Lyster, in

that same year member of Parliament for Derby, these being sons of Sir Thomas Lyster, Knt., who was living in 1272. John Lyster increased the wealth and importance of the family by his marriage with an heiress, Isabel de Bolton, who brought him Midhope, Rimington, Gisburne, and Clitheroe—lands on the banks of the Ribble which her descendants have held ever since. Fourth in descent from John and Isabel de Bolton comes Christopher Lyster of Midhope, whose two sons, William and Thomas, were the progenitors of the two main branches of the house of Lister—those with which Mr. Denny has been principally occupied. The descendants of the second son have, on the whole, done most, as they have become most numerous. Jane Lyster, the daughter of Thomas, was, by her marriage with John Alan of Rossall, the mother of Cardinal Alan, the distinguished sixteenth-century scholar. Jane's brother, another Thomas, married a Westby, and from Thomas, his eldest son, come the Listers of Gisburne, the Lords Ribblesdale, and the Listers of Armitage, as well as, through a second grandson, the Listers of Manningham; while from his second son, Anthony of Newsholme, is derived the interesting line of the Lysters of Roscommon. This Anthony's youngest son, Walter, went to Ireland as secretary to Judge Osbaldeston, and married his daughter Debora, thus bringing into the Lyster family the blood of half the royal houses in Europe—which, indeed, was to be reinvigorated as the generations went on by union with more than one other lady of royal descent.

Mr. Denny has added to particulars of marriages, progeny, and deaths such interesting details of the life and character of individuals as he has been able to get together, and the careers of the Roscommon Lysters are among the liveliest. Anthony Lister, son of Walter, married a Miss Blood, who with her five children was murdered in 1641 by the Irish insurgents. Anthony himself, the story goes, was saved by being hidden in an "oven" by the ready-witted nurse of his children—which "oven," it has been conjectured, was a round, hollow mound, of which several are found in groups in that part of the country. A delightful boy must have been Thomas Mark Lyster—true son, too, of an impetuous father—who died at the age of 23, but contrived before that to meet little Miss Henrietta Bourke, aged 14, who had been reprimanded at school, and had run away crying. Hearing what was the matter, Thomas Mark, exclaiming, "No one will ever scold you again," carried her off and married her then and there. The uncle of Thomas Mark, Anthony Lyster, through whom the line descends, also made a romantic marriage, having for wife a beautiful girl called "Anna McLellan," reputed to have been a daughter of Princess Amelia Sophia: her father, one of her grandsons used to say, would never be known. The eldest son of these had a pleasant adventure as a young man. Ordered by the War Office to go to Leith to recruit there for his regiment, he embarked with his wife and child in a sailing vessel, which was wrecked off the Farne Island Rocks. After nearly losing the child, they were rescued by the brothers of Grace Darling, and taken to Bamberborough Castle, where they stayed as guests of Archdeacon Thorpe. There they met two undergraduates (Henry Temple and William Lamb),

who arrived "with their vacation knapsacks, filled chiefly with books, on their backs." A friendship sprang up between them and the Listers, and they all seem to have made their way back to London as strolling players. When Temple had become Lord Palmerston and Lamb Lord Melbourne, the friendship grew to have no little value for Lister, shown chiefly in the bestowal of commissions in the army on his numerous sons.

From William, Christopher Lister's elder son come the Listers of Thornton and Burwell, and the Listers of Skelbrooke, now known as Nevilles. These have intermarried, as every genealogist is aware, with many ancient and well-known families, and in the seventeenth century attained to some distinction in medicine and natural science: witness Sir Matthew Lister, faithful servant of Charles I., and Dr. Martin Lister, author of the '*Historia sive Synopsis Methodica Conchyliorum*.'

The surname was undoubtedly borne by several families who were not connected with the "ancient house" here in question, and Mr. Denny has collected pedigrees and biographies illustrating no fewer than fifteen which may be taken as independent. Among them is the family of the one Lister who has given the name its widest renown, the great surgeon whose discovery of the cause of the suppuration of wounds and invention of antiseptic surgery have revolutionized the whole treatment of wounds. His ascendants are traced up to a Bryan Lister of Bingley in Yorkshire, who was buried in 1607.

The book is illustrated with numerous highly interesting portraits, some of which deserved, however, to be better reproduced. The excellent plan of the book, the carefully accumulated information of collateral interest, and the unusual liveliness of the way in which the different matters are set out are worth some special praise. It should prove of real use and value to the student of genealogy, and also a source of entertainment to the general reader. Indeed, Mr. Denny may consider himself rewarded for what must have been prolonged and often somewhat arduous labour by the knowledge that he has produced one of the most notable books of its kind.

Chats on Household Curios. By F. W. Burgess. (Fisher Unwin, 5s. net.)

THIS is the sixteenth of the series of these useful books, and may be regarded as a companion to the '*Chats on Copper and Brass*.' Mr. Burgess has, with his wonted industry, made diligent search for examples among public collections and private friends, and the numerous illustrations show with what good result.

The "Ingle side," being the central attraction in British homes, naturally has first place; and the tinder box is naturally one of the most prominent curios. Mr. Burgess gives the date of the lucifer match as 1820, but we do not think it came into general use before 1834. It is remarkable that it was not until about 1860 a match that would light only on the box was introduced by Messrs. Bryant & May.

The subject of table appointments (knives, forks, and spoons) gives occasion for much folklore, as does the punch-bowl, which until recent

years was inseparable from the convivial feast. Among peg tankards mentioned is the one originally belonging to the Abbey of Glastonbury, afterwards in the possession of Lord Arundel of Wardour. It held two quarts, the pegs dividing its contents into half-pints, according to the Winchester standard. On it were carved round the sides the twelve Apostles, and on the lid the scene of the Crucifixion. Under 'The Old Work-box' we get chats about spinning-wheels, and are reminded that St. Distaff's Day, formerly the 7th of January, was the day on which women resumed work after Christmas. The article on musical instruments gives an interesting note of the introduction of the piano. On a playbill of Covent Garden Theatre issued in 1767 it was announced that "Miss Brickler will sing a favourite song from 'Judith,' accompanied by Mr. Dibdin on a new instrument called the pianoforte."

The "Chats" close with a list of obsolete household names. Among these are "Ample," an ointment box formerly carried by a medical man; "Bombard," a large leathern bottle for carrying beer, a term also applied to ancient ale-barrels; and "Finger guard," to protect the nails when nibbling pens.

Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society.
Vol. I. No. 1. (Sheffield, the Society.)

THIS Society was inaugurated at Sheffield University on the 13th of May, 1912, when a hundred members were enrolled, and we are glad to see that it is now a flourishing association of some 300 members. The objects of the Society are "the promotion of interest in the preservation, excavation, and restoration of the ancient sites, buildings, &c., in Sheffield and its neighbourhood, and in the preservation of local place-names, folk-lore, and dialect; the collection and preservation of books, manuscripts, maps, coins, and objects of local, and particularly antiquarian, interest, and the undertaking of the care of such objects on loan; the preparation and publication of papers on local history, and of biographical and genealogical accounts of local worthies," &c.

The first paper, by Mr. Charles Drury, rightly gives an account of Joseph Hunter, whose name the Society has adopted in honour of the historian of Hallamshire. This is followed by a gossip on 'The Customs of Hallamshire,' by our old contributor Mr. S. O. Addy, who explains that "the word Hallamshire is a convenient expression for Sheffield and the surrounding villages, such as Ecclesfield, Bradfield, and Handsworth, without attempting to define its original limits." Mr. Edmund Curtis writes on 'Sheffield in the Fourteenth Century'; Mr. T. Walter Hall on 'Ye Racker Way'; Mr. R. E. Leader on 'The House at the Church Gates'; and Mr. W. T. Freemantle on 'The Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., a Bibliography.' An account is also given of the summer excursions.

The illustrations include 'Lady's Bridge in 1844'; 'Ye Racker Way, 1914'; 'A Brass Sealing Box, 1644'; and some ancient local furniture from the late Reginald Gatty's collection, of which Mr. Charles Green furnishes descriptions.

We offer our cordial greetings to this latest of our *Archæological Societies*.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—AUGUST.

READERS whose wants are apt to be much longer than their purses might do well to consult Catalogue No. 138 issued by Mr. Andrew Baxendine of Edinburgh. It contains a large number of useful works offered at low prices. We mention half a score or so of those which happened to fall in with our own line of thought at the moment; it would be easy to make several other such lists. There is the 1790 edition of Barbour's 'Bruce' with Pinkerton's Notes and Glossary, 3 vols., 10s. 6d. There is a copy of the edition of Burke in 12 vols. brought out by Bickers, a new copy and out of print, 2l. 18s. 6d. Mr. Eckel's 'Bibliography of First Editions of Dickens,' published last year, is offered for 12s. 6d.; and we noticed a set of Blackwood's 'Works' of George Eliot, published at 2l. 12s. 6d., to be had here at 1l. 15s. Lord Braybrooke's 'Pepys,' the edition published three years ago in 4 vols., is certainly cheap at 10s. 6d.; and the 1902 edition of Lockhart's 'Scott,' now out of print, in 10 vols., is not dear either at 3l. 10s. Mr. Baxendine has also a complete set of *The Yellow Book* from April, 1894, to its end in April, 1897, the price being 2l. 2s.; and Weiner's translation of Tolstoy—the whole of the 'Works'—for which he asks 2l. 15s. 6d.

MESSRS. BROWNE & BROWNE of Newcastle-on-Tyne describe over 1,100 items in their Catalogue No. 109 recently sent us. The principal one is, perhaps, the complete set of the Surtees Society's Publications from 1834 to 1905, running to 111 vols., and offered for 30l. We noticed 'Plutarch's Lives'—A. H. Clough's edition of the Dryden translation, so called—in 5 vols., uncut, 1893, 4l. 4s.; a first edition of Johnson's 'Dictionary,' a good copy in the original calf, 1755, 4l. 4s.; and a copy of the best edition of Grote's 'Greece,' in 8 vols., 1802, 3l. An item which may interest those who care for antiquities and for curious information is the collection, in seven folio volumes, of some 373 engravings, with appropriate letterpress, by different authors, illustrating costume in Great Britain, China, Turkey, Russia, and Austria, ranging in date from 1804 to 1818, and having cost over 70l., which is here to be had for 16l. We may also mention the late S. W. Stevenson's 'Dictionary of Roman Coins,' revised by C. Roach Smith and completed by Frederick W. Madden, 1889, 3l. 10s.; and a copy, priced 5l. 5s., of Mr. George Redford's 'History of Sales of Pictures,' 1899.

MESSRS. CHARLES THURNAM & SONS of Carlisle have sent us their Catalogue No. 16, which is full of good things relating to the North of England, principally Cumberland and Westmorland. It includes books on topography, books on archaeology and history, volumes of verse, transactions of societies, and even a certain amount of fiction, as well as sundry pamphlets, papers printed for clubs or societies, and records of different sorts and periods. The most unusual of the items is one of which the description is entitled 'Caledonian Railway,' consisting of plans of the railway from Carlisle to Edinburgh, on 18 sheets, and plans also of the line to Castle Carly (Dumfries) on 5 sheets, as well as 23 more sheets giving tables of cost, &c., all mounted on linen and bound in leather, 10l. 10s.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 245.

NOTES:—Capt. Cook's Old Master, 181—Webster and the 'N.E.D.', 182—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal', 183—The Original of 'Aladdin'—Fortifications of Antwerp in the Seventeenth Century, 186—Humphrey Halley: "The Unicorn"—"Frap"—Lowerth ab Espus of Avan, 187—Memorial at Southampton—St. Paul's Cathedral Gallery—"Skillington Time"—Flower-Women in London—"Handy-dandy," 188.

QUERIES:—Rate-Books kept by Overseers of the Poor—Alexander Reid of Kirkennan—James Lonsdale, Portrait Painter—Carlyle's 'Past and Present'—Bishop Stubbs and 'N. & Q.', 189—A Napoleonic Button—Presenting the Lord Mayor to the Constable of the Tower—Daughter of a St. Paul's Schoolmaster *temp.* Elizabeth—Rev. W. Langbaine of Trotton—Sixteenth-Century Flemish Sideboard—Bonar—Whitfield—"Kennedie," 190—Sir Hugo de Gray of Broxmouth—British Coins and Stamps—Whitehead—"Spade Tree" as a Sign—"The Dark Ages," 191.

REPLIES:—Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' 191—Hugh Peters: 'Tales and Jests'—Registers of Protestant Dissenters—Shilleto's Edition of Burton—"I was well; I would be better," 193—Sir Gregory Norton, the Regicide—Henry IV.'s Supper of Hens—"Queen Elinor in the ballad," 194—Burial-Place of Eleanor of Provence—Napoleon and Wellington—Napoleon as Historian—Napoleon's Diversions at St. Helena, 195—"Left his corps"—Palm the Bookseller—Spoon Folk-lore—"Chatterbox"—Language and Physiognomy—Shakespeare and the Warwickshire Dialect, 196—Lowell's 'Fireside Travels'—The Stockwell Ghost—Action of Vinegar on Rocks—Emendation in 'All's Well that Ends Well'—Author of Quotation Wanted—Pedigrees of Knights, 197—Wall-Papers—Acrostics—Author Wanted—'Almanach de Gotha,' 198.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'New Light on Drake'—'Customary Acres'—English History in Contemporary Poetry—'Analecta Bollandiana'—Reviews and Magazines.

Notes.

CAPT. COOK'S OLD MASTER.

I HAVE for some time been trying to get information regarding the Wm. Sanderson of Staithes to whom Capt. Cook was apprenticed when young, and the result of my labours may be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.'

It has always been said that Wm. Sanderson was a small shopkeeper in Staithes, whose business combined drapery and grocery.

His will (dated 14 Aug., 1773) was proved at York on 12 April, 1774. In it he describes himself as of Staithes in the parish of Hinderwell, Yorks, merchant. He leaves his messuages in Staithes, where he then dwelt, with the shop, &c., to his eldest son John Sanderson, and his freehold estates to his wife Elizabeth Sanderson, his son John Sanderson, and John Harrison of Guisborough, co. Yorks, gent.—they to sell

the same, and the proceeds to go for their support to his son John and the remainder of his children, viz., Elizabeth, Ann, Robert, Augustine, Thomas, George, William, and Isaac, who were to take equal shares at the age of 21. If his wife married again she was to have one-tenth of the proceeds. He left all his personal estate to his wife, son John, and the said John Harrison upon trust, they to pay all funeral expenses, &c., and be executors and guardians for his younger children. The witnesses to the will are Frith Jefferson, David Lincoln, and Henry Carrington.

I had an idea that the above Wm. Sanderson was the same Sanderson who bought the Handale (or Grendale) Benedictine Nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the parish of Lofthouse-in-Cleveland, Yorks, in 1758, and whose daughter parted with it; and having discovered the present owner of the property, I asked him whether he would be so kind as to refer to his deeds and tell me the Christian name of the Sanderson who bought it and his occupation, and the name of his daughter who sold it, and the date of the sale. His solicitor thereupon furnished me with the following particulars:—

"By deeds of lease and release dated 27th and 28th Feb., 1758, made between Roger Beckwith and Eliz. his wife of the 1st part, Wm. Consett and Wm. P. Consett and John Preston the Younger of the 2nd part, and Christopher Wayne, then of Stokesley, apothecary, and Samuel Gill, then of Staithes, gent., of the 3rd part, and Wm. Sanderson, then of Staithes aforesaid, gent., of the 4th part—the said Wm. Sanderson acquired the Manor or Lordship of Handall, otherwise Grindall, with the rights, &c., and the mansion house called Handale, otherwise Grindale Abbey, and the land held therewith, containing 290 acres—of the yearly value in the whole of 90*l.* or thereabouts."

A later deed describes Wm. Sanderson as a merchant, and mentions that his will was proved as above. His six children living in 1787 were named John Sanderson, Elizabeth (wife of Thos. Richardson), Ann Sanderson, Augustine Sanderson, George Sanderson, and Isaac Sanderson.

On 23 June, 1788, a common notice of bankruptcy was awarded and issued against Elizabeth Sanderson and John Sanderson, directed to Thos. Nugent, John Wm. Rose, and Augustus Greenland, and recites

"that the Commissioners had found that the said Eliz. Sanderson and John Sanderson had for the space of one year and eight months then last past carried on the trade or business of Shopkeepers (in the name of the said John Sanderson only) by buying of Grocery, Linen, Drapery, and other goods and selling the same," &c.

On 29 Nov., 1788, the said T. Nugent, J. W. Rose, and A. Greenland sold the above-mentioned estate to Thos. Pearson of King's Street, Cheapside, London, factor, and Thos. Maynard of Wood Street, London, grocer, subject to the incumbrances then subsisting thereon in trust for the creditors. On 4 Aug., 1789, the said property was sold by the bankrupt trustees and the Sandersons to Thos. Richardson of Manchester, merchant.

This shows that my supposition was correct, and that the Wm. Sanderson whose will was proved in 1774 was identical with the purchaser of Handale Nunnery. It will also be seen that the family only held the property for some thirty years.

Little now remains of the nunnery except the west end of the chapel and some of the walls in the farm-house (Graves's 'Cleveland').

Horne's 'Guide to Whitby,' 3rd ed., 1893, p. 107, states that the shop at Staithes where Wm. Sanderson carried on his business was situated in a row of houses which about 1740 was washed away—a few years after Cook had run away from his master. The only house remaining of the row is the "Cod and Lobster Inn." A little shop is pointed out where, it is said, Cook was apprenticed, but it is merely the place where his old master carried on business after the destruction of the shop in which Cook served.

Any further information regarding these Sandersons will be very welcome to me.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

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WEBSTER AND THE 'N.E.D.'

(See 11 S. ix. 302, 324, 343, 398: x. 165.)

gentleman-porter, noun—the officer in charge of a gate.—'To Castle Angelo...the gentleman-porter.'—'W.D.' V. iii. 46. (First ex., 1642.)
glass-metal, noun—glass in a state of fusion.—'Our chairs of state are but glass-metal.'—'Mon. Col.' 116. (First ex., 1629.)
great-master, noun—the head of the Knights of Malta.—'This styled Great Master of Malta.'—'Mon. Hon.' 279. (First ex., 1632.)
hand (by the), phrase—expeditiously.—'And they will save by the hand.'—'App.' IV. i. 206. (First ex., 1658.)
impending, adj. (fig.) imminent.—'Impending storms.'—'App.' II. iii. 62. (First ex. of this figurative meaning, 1682.)
impertinently, adv.—intrusively.—'I shall never to your ear...press unmannedly or impertinently.'—'Mon. Hon.' Dedication. (First ex., 1647.)

interest, act. v.—to inspire with concern.—'Him [who] stands interested to Your Lordship.'—'Mon. Hon.' Dedication. (First ex., 1630.)

jealously, adv.—suspiciously.—'I'll love you wisely, that's jealously.'—'D.M.' II. iv. 25. (First ex., 1718.)

kickshaw, noun—a frivolous person, a mock-beggar.—'Many noblemen...Build the rest of the house the bigger;...some sevenscore chimneys, But half of them have no tunnels—A pox upon them, kickshaws, that beget such monsters without fundaments.'—'D.L.C.' II. i. 82. (First ex., 1654.)

knight's service, phrase—good service (fig.).—'This paper may do knight's service.'—'D.L.C.' I. ii. 27. (First ex., 1675.)

landlady, noun—mistress of a lodging-house.—'No cruel landlady...which lends forth groats to broom-men.'—'W.D.' IV. i. 163. (First ex., 1654.)

lane, noun (fig.).—'Plagues that make lanes through largest families.'—'D.M.' IV. i. 101. (First example of this figurative meaning, 1625.)

law case, noun—lawsuit.—'D.L.C.' title. (First ex., 1710.)

lawsuit, noun.—'For one strange law-suit.'—'D.L.C.' IV. ii. 621. (First ex., 1624.)

lay down, act. v.—to set (a scheme).—'The same project which the Duke laid down.'—'W.D.' IV. i. 205. (First ex., 1669.)

league, intrans. v.—to associate.—'You might fall in love and league with him.'—'Cuck.' IV. ii. 173. (First ex., 1638.)

lemon-pill, noun.—'Thy breath smells of lemon-pills.'—'D.M.' II. i. 131. (First ex., 1672.)

live, act. v.—to give life to.—'And, as it were, given death in the Nuntius.'—'W.D.' To the Reader, 14. (The word is quoted only from nineteenth century; however, Marston had used to *live*, 'Revenge,' II. v.)

look up at, intrans. v.—to reverence.—'I do not altogether look up at your title.'—'D.M.' Dedication. (First ex., 1626.)

low-bred, adj.—of a lowly origin.—'Virtue low-bred aspiring to high deeds.'—'Mon. Hon.' 164. (First ex., 1757.)

marriage-night, noun.—'The marriage-night is the entrance into some prison.'—'D. M.' I. i. 339. (First ex., 1664.)

mechanic, adj.—worked by machinery.—'The working or mechanic part of it.'—'Mon. Hon.' 20. (First ex., 1625.)

meet, act. v.—to answer (an objection).—'We meet that opposition thus.'—'App.' II. iii. 60. (First ex., 1654.)

melting, adj. (fig.) affecting, moving.—'Melting words.'—'App.' III. i. 63. (First ex., 1656.)

model, act. v.—to fashion in clay, wax, or the like.—'The College of St. John Baptist exactly modelled.'—'Mon. Hon.' 338. (First ex., 1665.)

moon-eyed, adj. (fig.) purblind (a term used by farriers).—'Too much light makes you moon-eyed.'—'D.L.C.' I. ii. 53. (First ex. of figurative use, 1688.)

nutmeg-grater, noun.—'She looked like a nutmeg-grater.'—'D.M.' II. i. 30. (First ex., 1695.)

out, used verbally—to reveal.—'She will out with it.'—'Cuck.' II. iv. 83. (First ex., 1802.)

out-of-fashion, adj.—'This out-of-fashion melancholy.'—'D.M.' II. i. 99. (First ex., 1680.)

outside, adj.—“What appears in him mirth is merely outside.”—‘D.M.’ I. i. 188. (First ex., 1634.)

ovation, noun=exultation.—“As in triumphs and ovations.”—‘Cuck.’ I. i. 2. (First ex., 1649.)

passage, noun=*locus* in a book.—“’Tis neither satire nor moral, but the mean passage of a history.”—Ind. to ‘Malcontent,’ 67. (First ex., 1611.)

perspicuous, adj.=eminent, conspicuous.—“My weighty and perspicuous comment.”—‘D.M.’ Dedication. (First ex. of this meaning, 1634.)

pew-wew, a scornful interjection.—“Pew-wew, sir, tell not me.”—‘W.D.’ I. ii. 76. (First ex., 1638; *pew* occurs singly in Fletcher, 1625.)

policy, noun=a promissory note.—“I’ll fetch a policy for a hundred double ducats.”—‘D.L.C.’ III. ii. 142. (First ex., 1709; previously the meaning of *policy* for insurance is often illustrated.)

propriety, noun=fitness.—“He could not have invented his own ruin with more propriety.”—‘W.D.’ V. i. 69. (First ex., 1615.)

prospect, noun=expectation.—“Noble houses have no such goodly prospects as into their own land.”—‘D.L.C.’ I. i. 175. (First ex., 1665.)

provocative, adj.=aphrodisiac.—“The provocative electuaries doctors have uttered.”—‘W.D.’ I. ii. 102. (First ex. as an adjective, 1621.)

purchase, noun=purchase-money.—“I never would give great purchase for that thing.”—‘D.L.C.’ V. i. 18. (First ex., 1718.)

put off, act. v.=to sell away fraudulently.—“To put off horses and slight jewels.”—‘W.D.’ III. iii. 51. (First ex., 1653.)

rapture, noun=charm, delight.—“Her discourse is so full of rapture.”—‘D.M.’ I. i. 208. (First ex., 1629.)

rid off, act. v.=to sell off (stale commodities).—“Their false lights are to rid bad wares off.”—‘D.M.’ I. i. 448. (First ex., 1680.)

ring in, act. v.=to surround.—“The iron wall that rings this pomp in.”—‘App.’ I. iii. 127. (First ex., 1871.)

ropes, noun=tight ropes for vaulting.—“Flameneo is dancing on the ropes.”—‘W.D.’ V. ii. 117. (First ex., 1620.)

run, intrans. v.=to be persistent in a family.—“The lunacy runs in a blood.”—‘D.L.C.’ IV. ii. 72. (First ex., 1777.)

Scotchwoman, noun.—“Nor the Scotchwoman with the citterne.”—‘D.L.C.’ I. ii. 172. (First ex., 1818.)

sea-music, noun=music performed on water.—“What brave sea-music bids us welcome.”—‘Mon. Hon.’ 53. (First ex., 1819.)

single-sword, noun=a sword used in duels.—“What’s the weapon?—Single-sword.”—‘Cuck.’ I. ii. 94. (First ex., 1688, when the word is explained as *single-stick*, which seems wrong, as in the present case the duel is to be a serious affair.)

sitting, noun=a spell of sitting to an artist for a portrait.—“At next sitting.”—‘D.L.C.’ I. i. 152. (First ex., 1706.)

small drink, noun=a restorative drink or julep.—“He would call for small drink.”—‘D.L.C.’ IV. ii. 384. (First ex., 1659.)

BON A. F. BOURGEOIS.

SIR JOHN GILBERT, J. F. SMITH, AND ‘THE LONDON JOURNAL.’

(See 11 S. vii. 221, 276, 375; viii. 121, 142; x. 102, 144.)

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE TALES SIR JOHN GILBERT ILLUSTRATED IN ‘THE LONDON JOURNAL.’

TURNING over the pages of *The London Journal*, I happened to see the following announcement (20 Nov., 1847):—

“Cartoons for the people: the first six after Hogarth* [but they were not, as No. 6 was after Wilkie, published on 17 June, 1848; see p. 229 of *The London Journal*]. The other six will be selections from the finest pictures of other great masters: price one penny each to subscribers, one shilling to others.”

The only cartoon I can find in the National Library copy is No. 1, bound up between vols. vii. and viii. This is a print of Hogarth’s ‘Marriage à la Mode,’ dated 17 Nov., 1847. I believe it is by Gilbert.

On 20 May, 1848, vol. viii. p. 170, is announced:—

“Cartoons for the People: No. V. Mr. Gilbert’s picture of a scene from ‘Othello.’ We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers the fifth number of our ‘Cartoons for the People,’ a very beautiful engraving from an original oil painting by Mr. Gilbert, an artist already favourably known to our subscribers by his spirited executions in this Journal, particularly for his illustrations of ‘Faust,’ and ‘Martin the Foundling.’”

I was very much surprised at this, as I had settled that the illustrations to neither of these romances were Gilbert’s (see 11 S. vii. 222). I now find Gilbert began with chap. iv. of ‘Faust,’ which had up to then been illustrated by another artist.

In deference to the statement by the editor of *The London Journal* I have inserted ‘Martin the Foundling’ in the list below, but I still cannot believe the engravings are Gilbert’s. If they are, he imitated the French drawing well, but I would ask readers to compare the style with that of a beautiful portrait in the same volume (*L.J.*, 12 June, 1847, vol. v. p. 225) of Jenny Lind, which is undoubtedly by Gilbert; and a splendid picture in black and white of ‘Old Christmas’ (27 Dec., 1845, vol. ii. p. 241), which is signed J. Gilbert, G. Stiff being the

* In reply to my question Messrs. Bradley, the publishers, write to me:—“We regret that we are unable to add to the information you already possess re *The London Journal* cartoons. They were issued as supplements, and are not bound up in the volumes in our possession.”

engraver. There are eleven other cuts to this article about Christmas by Gilbert. The style is quite different from that of the illustrations to 'Martin the Foundling.'

In referring back to my own notes I have experienced some difficulty in finding the

titles I required. I have therefore drawn up the following chronological list, which will serve as an index, not only to these notes, but to the Guildhall Collection. It also enables me to correct one or two oversights.

Date.	Title of Novel in 'The London Journal.'	'Notes and Queries.'	Guildhall Volumes.
1846	'It was Time,' by F. Soulie. Gilbert illustrated this story only from 17 Jan. (vol. ii. p. 297) to 7 March (vol. iii. p. 9); the leading story was 'Faust.'	—	—
1846	'Faust,' by G. W. M. Reynolds. Gilbert only began with chap. lv. on 14 March, and continued to the end on 18 July (vol. iii. p. 305).	—	—
26 July, 1846.	'Cromwell's Death Bed,' by F. Soulie (vol. iii. pp. 321 and 337); two cuts only.	—	—
1 Aug., 1846.	'Martin the Foundling,' by E. Sue. Ended 29 May, 1847.	11 S. vii. 222, col. 1	—
27 Nov., 1847.	'The Seven Cardinal Sins,' by E. Sue. A fine picture on 4 Dec., signed J. Gilbert, and illustrations by him to 22 Jan., 1848 (vol. vi. p. 321), when the <i>Journal</i> was almost taken up with the French Revolution.	—	—
5 Aug., 1848.	'Gideon Giles'	11 S. vii. 222, col. 2	—
3 March, 1849.	'Godfrey Malvern'	11 S. vii. 222, col. 1	—
19 May, 1849.	'Stanfield Hall.' Concluded, with the sub-title of 'Cromwell; or, The Protector's Oath,' 16 Nov., 1850 (vol. xii. p. 171).	11 S. vii. 222, cols. 1 and 2; viii. 143; x. 103, 144.	pp. 58-70
25 Jan., 1851.	'Amy Lawrence'	11 S. vii. 121, col. 1	—
25 Jan., 1851.	'Kenneth: a Romance of the Highlands,' by G. W. M. Reynolds. Published in <i>Reynolds's Miscellany</i> , vols. vi. and vii.; concluded 27 Dec., 1851. Illustrated throughout by Gilbert in his happiest vein. Engraver's name, E. Hooper. The Guildhall volume has only one illustration—of minstrels sitting at a banqueting table, from <i>R.M.</i> of 22 Feb., 1851 (p. 65).	(Not in my first lists.) 11 S. x. 144.	— p. 210.
11 Oct., 1851.	'Minnigrey'	11 S. viii. 121, col. 1.	—
9 Oct., 1852.	'The Will and the Way'	11 S. viii. 121, col. 2; x. 103, 144.	pp. 98-111, and 210.
16 July, 1853.	'Hercules and the Cretan Bull'	11 S. viii. 121, col. 2.	p. 209.
3 Sept., 1853.	'Woman and her Master,' with fifty-three illustrations	11 S. viii. 121, col. 2; x. 144.	pp. 181-207.
9 Sept., 1854.	'Temptation'	11 S. viii. 121, col. 2; x. 144.	pp. 112-125.
3 March, 1855.	'The True and False Heiress'	11 S. viii. 121, col. 2; x. 144.	pp. 164-172.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title of Novel in 'The London Journal.'</i>	<i>'Notes and Queries.'</i>	<i>Guildhall Volumes.</i>
23 June, 1855.	'Masks and Faces'	11 S. viii. 121, col. 2; x. 144.	pp. 77-79.
22 March, 1856.	'The Star in the Dark'	11 S. viii. 121, col. 2.	—
12 April, 1856.	'Blythe Hall.' Ends 16 Aug., 1856	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1.	—
16 Aug., 1856.	'Quadroona'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1.	—
7 Feb., 1857.	'Harding the Money-spinner'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1.	—
25 April, 1857.	'Madame de Marke'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1.	—
11 July, 1857.	'White Lies' [See next entry.]	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1; x. 144.	—
15 Aug., 1857.	'The Double Marriage' (by Charles Reade)—ends 31 Oct. This and 'White Lies' ran concurrently in the <i>L.J.</i> In 1857 Charles Reade published a three-volume novel entitled "White Lies; or, The Double Marriage, a new edition."	(Omitted from first lists.) 11 S. x. 144, col. 2.	pp. 173-176
5 Dec., 1857.	'The Flower of the Flock'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1; x. 144.	pp. 1-13.
8 May, 1858.	'The Snake in the Grass'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1; x. 144.	pp. 177-180; 282-294.
27 Nov., 1858.	'Too Late'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1; x. 144.	pp. 263-270.
26 March, 1859.	'Ivanhoe'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1; x. 144.	pp. 237-253.
30 July, 1859.	'Brandon of Brandon,' by Mrs. Southworth. Begins in vol. xxx. p. 33; ends 17 Dec., 1859, in vol. xxx. p. 369. Some of the illustrations to this tale are not Sir John's.	(Omitted from previous lists.) 11 S. x. 144.	pp. 150-163.
22 Oct., 1859.	'Love me; Leave me not'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1; x. 144.	pp. 126-145.
26 May, 1860.	'Laura Etheridge'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 1; x. 144.	—
6 Oct., 1860.	'The Wonder of Kingswood Chace'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 2; x. 144.	pp. 14-35.
29 June, 1861.	'Eudora'	11 S. viii. 122, col. 2; x. 144.	pp. 146-154.
7 Sept., 1861.	'Imogen.' Ends 14 June, 1862	11 S. viii. 122, col. 2; x. 144.	pp. 36-50.
7 June, 1862.	'The Scarlet Flower.' Ends 15 Nov., 1862	11 S. viii. 122, col. 2; x. 144.	pp. 225-235.
1 Nov., 1862.	'The Poor Girl.' Ends 5 Sept., 1863	11 S. viii. 122, col. 2; x. 144.	pp. 211-224 and 236.

(To be continued.)

RALPH THOMAS.

THE ORIGINAL OF 'ALADDIN.'

I WROTE in 1910 the subjoined for an Australian newspaper, and it struck me that I have discovered the track of a story wandering across Asia between 200 and 1000 A.D., and getting "improved" on the way.

I do not think I ever heard the Chinese origin of 'Aladdin' explained before.

"The story of Aladdin, as we have chosen to shorten his real name—Allah-ed-din, the servant of God—is of course taken straight out of the 'Arabian Nights,' or, more correctly, 'The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night.'

"This famous collection was made during the palmy days of the early Mohammedan Empire, which then extended from Spain to Persia, and had a capital of great brilliance at Bagdad on the Euphrates. The stories told are, no doubt, assembled from all parts of the world, and represent new forms of old tales, as all known collections of stories do. This is especially the case with 'Aladdin.' The scene is laid in China, and at Liangchow, in the west of China, on the Upper Hoang-ho River, we find a story which obviously forms the groundwork of the Arabian variation. What were the steps of the wanderings of this story from China to Bagdad we know not, but we may surmise it was carried along the routes followed by the stream of trade which traversed Asia between those places for centuries.

"The story is to be found, in a literal translation from the Chinese, in a book describing the Great Wall of China, by Dr. Geil, who, it is interesting to note, is quite unconscious of it being the same story as 'Aladdin.' It runs as follows in a somewhat shortened form:—

"During the Ming dynasty there dwelt in a village near Liangchow a worthy widow, with a sturdy son named Wang. The widow lived on a small farm under the shadow of the Great Wall, then, as now, honeycombed at that point with caves, in which wasters dwell to-day, and, no doubt, dwelt then. The farm, which at first supported her, gradually decayed in value, and, to add to her misfortunes, the country began to be attacked by the wild horsemen from Tibet, just beyond the Wall. These attacks caused the men of the country to be told off to garrison the Wall, and among them were taken Wang, the widow's only son and her main support, and her worthless brother, a drinking man, and also a gambler, who had squandered much of his nephew Wang's estate. Thinking his sister's remarriage would bring money into the family, he urged it on her, but in vain. He therefore formed the plan of ruining her livelihood by the murder of Wang, and compelling her to take a second husband when left alone and helpless on her little farm. The wicked uncle made a plot accordingly with another scoundrel to throw Wang among the Tibetans at their next attacks, but the youth fell into a dry well unnoticed, and the uncle and his associate themselves lost their lives. The raiding party overran the neighbourhood, burned the farm, and carried off the widow on a horse, which, luckily, stumbled and threw her, so that she rolled into a dry well and escaped the ruffians. In the well, to her joy, she found Wang unhurt, and both were rescued by friendly soldiers.

Finding their home in ashes, their only resource was to settle in a cave in the Wall, where they lived on vegetables they collected. Wishing to lay by a stock for the winter in a safe place, they began to burrow deeper into the Wall, and after much labour they struck, to their astonishment, a door, which proved to be the entrance to a cave stocked with gold, hidden centuries before. There are other legends of gold being hidden in the Great Wall, no doubt in troublous times. Wang honestly reported the find to the magistrate, who informed the Viceroy of the province, and the story thus reached the Emperor of China. The sovereign rewarded Wang with great honours, as a dutiful son and a loyal subject. He was made a general, and his mother ennobled."

"In this story we have the *dramatis personæ* of 'Aladdin'—the poor widow, the son, the wicked uncle—as well as the wealth and position the son attained. Nor has the story any miraculous element. It may very well have been founded on facts which occurred at that spot. It no doubt gives us the actual locality and origin of the Chinese story, which travelled thousands of miles to Bagdad, and appears, in its present enlarged and embellished shape, crusted over with marvellous details and supernatural agencies. Stories lose nothing in the telling, and the space this one has covered in its wanderings implies that it has been, during many years, told and retold uncounted times, even before the incomparable authors of the 'Arabian Nights' recast it to stand for ever in literature."

HUBERT FOSTER.

University of Sydney.

[It is, perhaps, worth while to remind our readers that the story of 'Aladdin,' like that of 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves,' does not form part of the original collection of the 'Arabian Nights.']

FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—The following account of the fortifications of Antwerp as they existed at the end of the seventeenth century should be of interest at the present time. It is taken from François Maximilien Misson's 'New Voyage to Italy,' which first appeared in French in 1691, and was translated into English in 1695. Misson was a French Protestant refugee in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was appointed tutor to the Earl of Arran, whom he accompanied on the grand tour. Addison speaks highly of the book. The edition here used is the fourth (1714):—

"The famous City of Antwerp, is seated on a smooth and level spot of Ground, on the right Bank of the Scheld; its Figure approaches to a Semi-circle, the Diameter of which is washed by the River....The Fortifications formerly good are now indifferent. The Ramparts are adorn'd almost throughout with double Alleys border'd with great Trees, which make very pleasant Walks. The Citadel is strong, but somewhat neglected; 'tis a regular Pentagon. It was built in the Year

1567, and I have read it cost Five hundred thousand Ducats. The Duke of Alva's Statue in Brass was erected in the Middle of the Place of Arms: he was represented in compleat Armour, but without a Head-piece: his right Arm was extended toward the City, and his Hand open. Under his Feet was a monstrous Figure with two Heads and six Arms, that had two Dishes hanging at its Ears, and at its Neck a Wallet or Satchel, out of which issued two Serpents. The six Hands held a Torch, a Leaf of Paper, a Purse, a torn Cloak, a Club, and an Ax, and at the Feet of the Monster there was a Visor. On the Face of the Pedestal that look'd towards the City were these Letters: F. A. A. T. A. D. P. S. H. R. A. B. P. Q. E. S. R. P. R. P. I. C. P. P. F. R. O. M. F. P. [i.e., Ferdinando Alvarez à Toledo, Albar Duci, Phil. Secundi Hisp. Regis apud Belgas Prefecto, quod extincta seditione, Rebellibus pulsus, Religione procurata, Justitia culta, Provinciis Pacem firmaverit, Regis Optimi Ministro fidelissimo positum]. This Statue was not long after broken by the People. The Manner in which that great Prince (the Prince of Orange) whom we have just now heard, has spoken of this Figure, well deserves our Relation of it here. 'The Duke of Alba,' says he, 'has arrogantly trampled our Liberties under Foot, &c. His insupportable Contempt of all these Countries has above all appear'd in this Superb, Ambitious, Prophane, Heathenish, and Foolish erecting his Statue in the Middle of the Cittadel of Antwerp, marching impudently over the Belly of the Lords the States, and of the whole People: a Monument of his Tyranny, and an evident Proof of his Pride, &c.' ('Apol.', p. 89, 93). Somebody has very well applied to this barbarous Murderer what was formerly said of a cruel Roman Emperor, That never any Person had drank so much Wine as he had shed Blood ('Tantum vini hausit nemo, quantum fudit Sanguinis').—Vol. iv. p. 537.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX

HUMPHREY HALLEY: "THE UNICORN."—The Newberry Library, Chicago, one of the four largest public libraries in this city, contains a copy of "The Grasshopper" in Lombard Street, by John Biddulph Martin (London, 1892). On pp. 202-5 are some remarks about "The Unicorn," which was probably identical with "The Unicorn" occupied at one time by Humphrey Halley, vintner, grandfather of Dr. Edmond Halley the astronomer.

The following extract is from a letter dated 25 Feb., 1910, from Mr. J. Wrench Towse of the Fishmongers' Company, London, addressed to Mr. R. J. Beever of St. Albans:—

"..... I gladly give you what particulars I can of Humphrey Halley.

"The first mention of him in this Company's books appears in a Court Minute dated the 13th January, 1631, where he is described as 'Humfrie Halleye of the Company of Vintners, London, dwelling in a tenement, belonging to this Company, called "The Unicorn," in Lombard Street, and petitioned to have a new Lease, &c.'

"In a Minute dated 24th March, 1650, 'Mr. Humfrie Halleye offered 200l. fine to make up his time in Lease on his house in Lombard Street, &c.'

"At a meeting of the Court on the 29th day of May, 1651, he is again mentioned as a citizen and Vintner of London; and on the 14th April, 1652, his name appears in regard to a lease of the same premises.

"I have also found confirmation of your statement that he assigned his lease of the premises to his son William Halley on the 25th April, 1669.

"....I should think that the Vintners' Company could probably give you more information about him, and from the first quotation from our Court proceedings given above....1631, it appears fairly certain that he actually lived at 'The Unicorn' in Lombard Street before subletting it."

EUGENE F. MCPHIE.

135, Park Row, Chicago.

"FRAP."—"The two ostensible senses* are so irreconcilable that the supposition of a blunder seems justifiable." So the 'Oxford English Dictionary.' May I venture to suggest an instance in which the two uses might practically coincide? William Catton, Keeper of the ships of Henry V., in his account for the period ended in 1420 ('Foreign Acc., 3 Hen. VI., m. F 2 dorso) credits himself with a payment for "ij. haunser de filo Burdegalie pro fraplynes† et Warp-ropes inde faciendis." Probably ropes that beat noisily on (e.g.) cleeks and other fixed tackle were "frapped," in sense 2, to prevent their fraying. Q. V.

IORWERTH AB ESPUS OF AVAN, GLAMORGAN, 1194.—In the Rot. Cur. Reg., 6 Ric. I., Somerset (Essoigns, 3 Nov., 1194), occurs a case of Juel de Mainne against Richard fitz Pagan of Avene. For the plaintiff appeared as his essoigns Jord' fil Espus and Jord', prior. In the Calendar of the Roll both of these essoigns are indexed as "Jordanus."

Now at this time, and till c. 1225, there was in the Lordship of Avan (Avene), Glamorgan, a Welshman named Joruard (Iorwerth) fil, or ab, Espus, his father being son of Caradoc ab Jevan, du, of Newcastle in the same county. Joruard and his ancestors named were homagers of the Welsh Lords of Avan, Newcastle, &c., who in 1194, and till 1213, were represented by that Morgan ab Caradoc ab Iestin whom Giraldus Cambrensis ('Itin. of Wales') in 1188

* "1. a. trans. To strike; to beat; also fig. Obs. exc. dial. † b. intr. To strike (at, on). Obs. 2. Naut. To bind tightly. [So also in Fr.]"

† On m. K 2, "Frapelines et Warpes."

called "Prince" of that country. Joruard fil, or ab, Espus appears as witness to a number of grants made between c. 1198 and c. 1220 by local magnates to the neighbouring Abbey of Margam, and, as usual at that date, his name is variously spelt—e.g., Yoruard, Zoruard, &c. See 'Catal. Penrice and Margam MSS.,' Dr. W. de G. Birch, 1893, Nos. 58, 72, 128, 289 (29), &c.; Brit. Mus. Harl. Ch. 75, B. 4.

The name of this Iorwerth's father, Espus, is so comparatively rare, that I am inclined to think the Jord' fil Espus of the Rot. Cur. Regis (as cited) is to be identified with the Ioruard, or Iorwerth ab Espus of Avan, Glamorgan.

AP THOMAS.

MEMORIAL AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Immediately in front of the Church of Holy Rood, High Street, Southampton, let into the public pavement, is a small brass cross 6 in. or 8 in. square. This cross marks the spot where a heavy stone pinnacle fell from the top of the church during the busiest part of the day without injuring a single person.

J. ARDAGH.

40, Richmond Road, Drumcondra, Dublin.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL GALLERY.—Apparently there are no indications in the ordinary works of reference as to the uses made of this Gallery in the present century. Except on occasions of public rejoicing or funerals, when every part affording a view of the ceremonial procession up the nave or the service under the dome would be occupied, we have been allowed to suppose that the Gallery was as little used as the Triforium at Westminster Abbey in the last few centuries.

A MS. diary before me affords an illuminating reference to its use in 1816. John Reynolds (1798-1868), a schoolmaster of Arlington House Academy, Clerkenwell, records:—

"Sunday, 7 May.—Fayerman and I took Mrs. R. and my daughter Mary Ann to St. Paul's in the afternoon; perched up in the Gallery, could not hear anything but the shuffling of feet in the body of the church, the voices, not the words, of the chanters, and the echo of the sermon, by some mumbling old Dean—who looked into his cap on saying the prayer, in a manner somewhat like Pindar saith of K. G. the 3rd beholding the immense vat at Meux's brewery—like a magpie looking down a marrowbone. Felt uncommonly cold, would gladly have departed, but was locked in. Amused myself, as I was too far off to hear the words of the preacher, by examining the carv'd work, particularly, the features of the *little Boys, not Girls, with their Duck's wings.*"

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"SKILLINGTON TIME."—I have taken the following note from *The Grantham Journal* of 4 April:—

"*The Correct Time.*—During the past few days, a very old custom has been abolished. We refer to the time that has been observed for generations past in this village, which has always been half-an-hour before 'English time.' How 'fast time' originated we are not able to say, but at last we have fallen into line with other people, and all that now remains of 'Skillington time' is a memory."

It is amusing to find how completely the village of Skillington has ruled itself in temporal matters, and how it now changes the time of day without any appeal for outside aid.

ST. SWITHIN.

FLOWER-WOMEN IN LONDON.—A change in the dress of the London flower-women may be worth noting.

I believe that a good many years ago the practically invariable head-dress was a black bonnet adorned with black feathers. Many of these women now wear black "sailor" hats with plain black ribbons. Yet some old women in the West End still wear the feathered bonnet. Recently at Piccadilly Circus, among several women, there was only one—an old white-haired woman—who wore the black bonnet with black feathers. I have made similar observations in Regent Street, north of Oxford Circus; but there a few days ago I saw three flower-women—all old or elderly—wearing the bonnet and feathers, and no young women. If I remember rightly, the partial disuse of the black bonnet with black feathers began with a gift of cloth bonnets to the flower-women at the latter station from a benevolent lady some twenty years ago.

About that time I was told by a friend of mine, long since dead, who could talk "Cockney" very fairly well, that the street or slang term for "flower-woman" was "Flower Sally." Was he correct? I have searched five slang dictionaries in vain.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"HANDY-DANDY."—The 'N.E.D.' gives instances of the mention of this child's game—1585, 1598, 1601. The following deserves to be added:—

1598. "Why loe heere we are both, I am in this hand and hee is in that, handy dandy prickly prandy, which hand will you haue."—Geo. Peele, 'Blind Begger,' B 4.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

RATE-BOOKS KEPT BY OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.—I should be very glad to know whether any of your readers could give me any information as to where I could find the Rate-Books kept by the overseers of the poor for (a) the parish of Hammersmith (originally a chapel of ease of Fulham) and (b) the parish of St. Pancras.

In both cases we have seen the books that are in the possession of the Borough Councils; but in the case of Hammersmith they do not go back earlier than 1795, and in the case of St. Pancras they were certainly not earlier than 1800.

PERCY W. LOVELL,

Secretary, London Survey Committee.
27, Abingdon Street, S.W.

ALEXANDER REID OF KIRKENNAN.—For many years past I have been making researches concerning the life of Alexander Reid of Kirkennan (1747–1823), a friend of Burns, Grose, Glenriddell, and others. I have gleaned a great deal of information concerning his life, and have made up a list of about thirty of his works, painted and engraved, the most of which I have examined or have in my collection. I am anxious to complete my inquiries, and am asking for the kind co-operation of readers of 'N. & Q.'

Three of the items of Reid's which I have discovered—the last three on my list—may be of use as clues.

- (1) Portrait of George Cairns.—The lettering on this engraving describes it in these terms:—

George Cairns, Esq., late of Kipp. Drawn by J. E. Woodford, from an original picture painted by and in the possession of A. Reid, Esq., of Kirkennan. Engraved by W. & D. Lizars, Edinburgh.

- (2) View of Dumfries:—

Plate as engraved by J. Walker from an original drawing by A. Reid, Esq. Published December 1, 1783, by Harrison & Co., No. 8, Paternoster Row, London.

- (3) Engraving of Friars Carse:—

Plate 39. Engraved by T. Medland from an original drawing by A. Reid, Esq. Published September 1, 1793, by J. Walker, No. 16, Rosomans Street, London.

- (4) View of the town of Kirkeudbright:—

Plate 17. Engraved by W. & J. Walker from an original drawing by A. Reid, Esq. Published October 1, 1792, by J. Walker, No. 16, Rosomans Street, London.

- (5) Luss, Dumbartonshire:—

Plate 30. Engraved by Barrett, from an original drawing by A. Reid, Esq. Published April 1, 1793, by Harrison & Co., No. 18, Paternoster Row, London.

I am informed that engravings after Reid are to be found in (1) *The Itinerary*, (2) *The Copper Plate Magazine*. Unfortunately, I have not had access to these works.

I shall be grateful for any assistance, and for the names and addresses of those who could help me in any way. JOHN MUIR.

219, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

JAMES LONSDALE, PORTRAIT PAINTER.—

Can any one refer me to portraits by this artist? He was born at Lancaster on 16 May, 1777, and died at Berners Street, London, on 17 Jan., 1839. I know of many local pictures by him, and of the three in the Nottingham Art Gallery. Any biographical details will be valued. Who are his present representatives? Where was he buried? Please reply direct.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.
78, Church Street, Lancaster.

CARLYLE'S 'PAST AND PRESENT.'—I should be grateful for information as to the source of the two following passages:—

1. "A certain degree of soul, as Ben Jonson reminds us, is indispensable to keep the very body from destruction of the frightfullest sort; to 'save us,' says he, 'the expense of salt.'"—Book ii. chap. ii.

2. "He reminded me of Solomon: 'Many sons I have; it is not fit that I should smile on them.'"—Book ii. chap. xi.

F. A. CAVENAGH.

BISHOP STUBBS AND 'N. & Q.'—In a letter to J. R. Green from Kettel Hall, Oxford, 26 March, 1877, Bishop (then Prof.) Stubbs wrote ('Letters of Bishop Stubbs,' 1904, p. 175):—

"If you look at *Notes and Queries*, you will see me described as a thief and anonymous slanderer. Avenge me mildly if you have the chance."

Where, and by whom, in 'N. & Q.' is this learned prelate and great historian so described? Had the editor of his letters enriched this remarkable passage with an explanatory foot-note, or even supplied the reference, these queries would have remained unpenned. Though there is evidence in his letters that he consulted 'N. & Q.' there is none that I know of that this consummate historian had ever contributed to its columns.

Further question: Did Green avenge his fellow-historian? J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

A NAPOLEONIC BUTTON.—I have a button said to have been worn on his uniform by Napoleon I. On one side is the letter N surmounted by a crown; and on the other, going round the button, "A. Bonnardot & Cie, F^{eur} de l'Empereur," with a crown and the words "G & Cie" in the centre.

Can any one say if this was a button likely to have belonged to the Emperor himself? I surmise that Bonnardot was "Facteur de l'Empereur." RAVEN.

PRESENTING THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TO THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.—Sir Henry Calthrop's interesting little work 'The Liberties, Usages, and Customes of the City of London,' &c., 1642, provides at p. 19 the following:—

"The Constable of the Tower of London, in the default of the Barons of the Exchequer being absent from Westminster, and also of the King at such times as the Major ought to be polluted [*sic*], must take the oaths of the Major and of the Sheriffs without the Tower Gates."

For "polluted" we, of course, read *presented*, but the appended reference, "lib. albo. fol. 36 b, Anno 12 H. 3," is apparently incorrect, as I cannot trace the original form of this direction, and it has possibly escaped the notice of several writers on this subject.

I shall be greatly obliged for any references.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

DAUGHTER OF A ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLMASTER TEMP. ELIZABETH.—A Hungarian traveller Martin Csombor, who in 1616-18 made an extensive tour in Europe, mostly on foot, mentions in his description of London the daughter of the schoolmaster of St. Paul's who, at the age of 15, wrote for Queen Elizabeth a book of poetry in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, which "even after her death" was republished and read with great delight by everybody. What was the clever young lady's name?

L. L. K.

REV. WILLIAM LANGBAIN, RECTOR OF TROTTON, SUSSEX.—In his will and codicil (dated respectively 1771 and 1779) he speaks of a niece Elizabeth Alcock, to whom he leaves "Buttermilk Hall," in Oving parish, Bucks; of a great-niece Mary, and great-nephews William and Charles, children of John Alcock; and of estates in East Wittering parish, Sussex.

If any Alcocks of the above family are extant, have they any Langbaine information? Please reply direct.

HENRY BRIERLEY.

Pooley Bridge, Westmorland.

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FLEMISH SIDEBOARD.—I have recently had the opportunity of examining an interesting carved oak sideboard of sixteenth-century Flemish workmanship. It is such a splendid example that I feel it will in all probability be known to furniture collectors and experts.

I should be glad to know if the piece can be recognized from the following description; and what fables, legends, and persons the scenes carved on the cupboard doors represent.

The sideboard contains six cupboards: three above the board, and three below. On the top right-hand cupboard door are carved two foxes, a stag, and a tree faintly resembling a vine. One of the foxes is carrying two geese by their necks, whilst the other appears to be attempting to reach the fruit on the tree. Possibly this is intended to represent the fable of the fox and the grapes. The centre cupboard door is ornamented by a mermaid combing her hair in front of a mirror, whilst a "bird-beast," not unlike the "griffin" of 'Alice in Wonderland,' looks on. Two goats and a horse are carved on the third door.

Only two of the three bottom cupboards are carved, both bearing female heads, apparently those of queens, as both wear crowns.

CARL T. WALKER.

Mottingham, Kent.

BONAR.—The Rev. A. C. W. Hallan in *Northern Notes and Queries*, iv. 114, suggests that this surname was of Flemish origin, and came into Scotland in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, when there was a large immigration of tradesmen from Flanders. Can any of your readers give me a reference to its being in common use in Flanders at the above period or earlier? Can they give me any information of its being now in use there?

HORATIUS BONAR.

Edinburgh.

WHITFIELD.—I am seeking for information about persons bearing the surname Whitfield or Whitefield, and shall be most grateful to any reader who can supply me with any.

A. S. WHITFIELD.

High Street, Walsall.

"KENNEDIE."—To what bit of Scots history do the following lines refer?—

'Twixt Wigton an' th' town of Ayr,
Portpatrick an' th' Creves of Cree,
No man need think for biding there,
Unless he count the Kennedie.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

SIR HUGO DE GRAY OF BROXMOUTH, CO. HADDINGTON. (See 11 S. viii. 235.)—He flourished about the year 1248, in the reign of Alexander II. This Sir Hugo de Gray left a son and heir of the same name, who succeeded him in his estate, and from him descends Andrew Gray of Foulis (first Lord Gray), who was created a Lord of Parliament by King James II. in 1439, on succeeding his father, Sir Andrew Gray, on his death the previous year, confirmed by Royal charter dated 1 Oct., 1440, which charter is not on record, nor is it mentioned in the Gray Inventory of Writs (Maunder's 'Treasury of Knowledge,' London, 1862, p. 837; Stuart's 'Foulis Church and Parish,' p. 97).

Can any reader elucidate the earlier portion of the subjoined pedigree, and show in what way (if any, at this period) the Chillingham Greys are connected with the first Sir Hugo de Gray of Broxmouth? The arms of the two families are the same; and it is worthy of remark that coats of arms were introduced into England in 1100. It would appear they were first used to distinguish noblemen in battle.

The pedigree from father to son may be stated thus:—

Fulbert of Falaise, c. 1030.

John, Lord de Croy.

Sir Arnold de Grey.

Auchitel de Grey, 1086.

Columbanus de Græ.

Robert de Grey.

Robert de Grey.

Walter de Grey of Rotherfield, co. Oxford.

Sir Hugo de Gray of Broxmouth, 1248.

Sir Hugo de Gray of Broxmouth, 1296.

Sir Andrew de Gray of Broxmouth and Longforgan.

Sir David de Gray of Broxmouth and Longforgan.

Sir John de Gray of Broxmouth and Longforgan.

Sir Patrick Gray of Broxmouth and Longforgan.

Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis and Broxmouth, married Janet Mortimer of Foulis (first wife), died 1438.

Andrew, first Baron Gray of Foulis, who died in 1469.

PATRICK GRAY.

BRITISH COINS AND STAMPS.—1. Why is the head of the monarch reversed, in successive reigns, on the coinage, and not on the stamps and postal orders?

2. When did the ship and lighthouse first appear on the reverse of the copper and bronze coinage? and when, and why, were they removed? J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

WHITEHEAD.—Can any correspondent kindly inform me whether there are any villages, hamlets, manors, or farms now or formerly called "Whitehead" or "The White Head" or "Quitehead"? I ask as I find instances of the family name preceded by "de." I know of the town of Whitehead, near Belfast.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD.

2, Brick Court, Temple, E.C.

"SPADE TREE" AS A SIGN.—In a Leicestershire village there is a public-house bearing the words "Spade Tree Inn," painted on a large fascia-board by way of sign. What is its significance? and is it known elsewhere?

W. B. H.

"THE DARK AGES."—Whose was the blunder of so dubbing mediæval times—1000–1400 or thereabout? ST. SWITHIN.

[See 7 S. i. 309, 434, 494; 9 S. vi. 406.]

Replies.

FIELDING'S 'TOM JONES': ITS GEOGRAPHY.

(11 S. ix. 507.)

MR. PAUL DE CASTRO'S note at the above reference, and his query as to Lidlinch in Somersetshire (book viii. chap. 8), are interesting to me, as I also have been unable to find any trace of this village. It is probable that Fielding had a real personage in his mind when he described the pettifogger, and therefore he might properly conceal his place of residence under a fictitious name. Apparently also he invented the name of Little Baddington (ii. 5), where Partridge lived, and which was said to be about fifteen miles from Mr. Allworthy's residence (ii. 6). Justice Willoughby, who presided at the trial of the man accused of horse-stealing, came from Noyle (viii. 11). Where was it? The three Misses Potter joined in the attack on Molly in the churchyard, and their father is said to have kept the sign of the "Red Lion" (iv. 8). Was there such an inn in the neighbourhood of Sharpham Park? Then there is Ox-croze, where Farmer Halfpenny was buried with a stake through his body, in Honour's story of the suicide (vii. 7). Where was it? Parson Thwackum refers to both Aldergrove and Westerton (xviii. 4) as livings to which Allworthy had the right of presentation, but I fail to find any parishes so named in Somerset. It is, of course, possible for Allworthy

to have had these rights in parishes situated in another county.

A most interesting geographical puzzle is Fielding's reference to Mazard Hill. Jones reached this place after turning to the left from the main road from Gloucester to Worcester, while Northerton came to the north-west slope of this hill on his way from Worcester to Hereford, after passing through "a large wood" (ix. 7). Apparently this wood was Malvern Chace, which Northerton would have reached by taking the road through Ledbury, and so Mazard Hill should be south-east of the Chace, and it could not have been further west, or else Upton would not have been the nearest town (ix. 2). Now no gazetteer makes any reference to Mazard Hill, and the latest available surveys, on a scale of an inch to the mile, show no elevation at all in this neighbourhood. Fielding's biographers have all taken it for granted that there was such a hill, and one at least has conjectured that George Lyttelton must have persuaded Fielding to climb it on some journey from Bath to Hagley Park, as it was acknowledged that Fielding would not have been naturally inclined to this sort of exertion; but no one hitherto has hazarded the conjecture that the author of 'Tom Jones' did but easily and comfortably climb a hill of his own imagining—and yet this, after all, seems to have been the case. One can appreciate the merriment of the author when he gave his two reasons for not presenting to the reader a more particular description of the noble prospect from the summit (ix. 2). And yet how convincing all these names are!

Another confusing reference relates to the good lieutenant whom Jones met on his travels, who had won his commission by gallantry at the Battle of Tannières, and, it is added, had remained a lieutenant for "near forty years." This would give the date of the battle as a little later than 1705, but the gazetteers disclose no such hamlet as Tannières, nor does the history of that period record any battle under that name. Yet we must conclude that Fielding was familiar with the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough, as his father rose to high rank in that service, and he would be unlikely to invent the name of a battle when so many real ones would have served. The explanation is, I think, that the battle intended is now known as Ramillies, fought 23 May, 1706. Marlborough began his attack on the French centre, resting on the village of Ramillies, and with their

right on the village of Tavières. Now the lieutenant, joining in this attack on Tavières, would naturally think of the battle by the name of his objective point. Soldiers are apt to do this, and a considerable engagement may be known by several names until the historians finally agree upon one. This would indicate that Fielding got his story—he is apparently recording a real incident—from his father or one of his father's friends; he had doubtless never seen the name of the action in print, which would account both for the misnaming and misspelling.

In one of her entertaining contests with the squire, Mrs. Western exclaims, "Greenland—Greenland should always be the scene of the tramountain negotiation." To which the irate squire replies, "I thank heaven I don't understand you now. You are got to your Hannoverian linguo" (xv. 6); and, unless the author desired to confuse and confound his readers as well as the squire, I confess I do not understand this emphasized reference to Greenland.

There is a curious geographical error in 'The Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon' which none of the commentators or editors have corrected. Near the end of his journal Fielding refers to "Bellisle," which, he says, was about three miles below Lisbon, and states that Catherine of Aragon is there buried in a church close to the convent of the Geronymites. Now there is no Bellisle in Portugal, and what he evidently refers to is Belem, a suburb of Lisbon, in which was the Convento dos Jeronymos de Belém (i.e., Bethlehem). At the south-east angle of the monastery was the Church of Santa Maria, and there was buried Catherine of Braganza, queen-consort of Charles II. Catherine of Aragon was buried at the abbey church of Peterborough. 'Baedeker' insists that Catherine of Austria is buried in Belem, but possibly the editor of this work has confused "Austria" with "Asturias," and the lady of Braganza is intended.

Another reference on which I would appreciate enlightenment, though it is not geographical, is to be found in the dialogue between Jones and Partridge after leaving Gloucester (viii. 9), when Partridge says that "the miller with three thumbs, who is now alive, is to hold the horses of three kings up to his knees in blood." Mr. Partridge could scarcely have imagined this gruesome spectacle, but where did he discover it?

FREDERICK S. DICKSON.

215, West 101st Street, New York.

HUGH PETERS : 'TALES AND JESTS' (11 S. x. 105).—May I be allowed first of all to thank your correspondent MR. J. B. WILLIAMS for his extremely valuable and interesting articles, and to express the hope that he will amplify what he has said on the subject of the 'Tales and Jests'? I have myself made from time to time certain notes as to the sources from which some of these tales may have been immediately derived, but a very short experience is sufficient to convince one that to attempt to discover the origin of such matter as is contained in this book is a practically hopeless task. I have used Caulfield's reprint, which I believe reproduces the first edition, though it seems there were at least three issues of the same date; and a fuller bibliographical note as to these than that in Collier's 'Catalogue' would be useful.

Of the 'Tales and Jests' as they appear in the reprint, No. 1 is, according to a MS. note in a copy in the B.M., a Norman tale of the twelfth or thirteenth century, and appears in Le Grand's 'Fabliaux'; Nos. 3, 4, 8-10, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, and 23-30 are taken from Taylor's 'Wit and Mirth,' 1630, in some cases verbatim; No. 6 is from Armstrong's 'Banquet of Jests.' These, and no doubt some of the others, did not originate with Peters.

There are references in 'Peter's Pattern' and 'Peter's Resurrection' (both printed in 1659) to No. 39, and the first of these two tracts also mentions Peters's best-known "jest," No. 7, which may be allowed him, though the same thing in a slightly different form is to be found in 'England's Vanity,' 1683, and 'The Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence,' 1692, without any reference to his authorship.

G. THORN-DRURY.

REGISTERS OF PROTESTANT DISSENTERS (11 S. ix. 489; x. 30, 93).—I had occasion to consult some Non-Parochial Registers at Somerset House some time ago, and was given every facility for so doing, without the formality of a personal recommendation, on showing that it was not my purpose to make extracts therefrom that might deprive the Department of its statutory fees. In other words, the registers were not accessible to me, without payment, for genealogical purposes. That there is some means of getting over this ruling is, however, apparent from the fact that entire registers of Roman Catholic missions, in the Registrar-General's custody, have been transcribed by private individuals and printed by the Catholic Record Society.

The Non-Parochial Registers are of genealogical and antiquarian rather than of legal value, and should be treated accordingly. One would like to see a Literary Search-Room opened in the Department on similar lines to that in the Probate Division, with rules of admission applicable to all alike, and a scale of charges framed in accordance with the special nature of these documents. At present there is no proper accommodation for the antiquary, and no staff available for his supervision, so it is in the interests of the Department to discourage applicants for free admission.

To MR. A. L. HUMPHREYS's bibliography of the subject may be added 'The Quaker Records,' by Josiah Newman, printed in 'Some Special Studies in Genealogy,' 1908, and 'Some Notes on the Early Sussex Quaker Registers,' by the present writer, in *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. lv., 1912, which should be consulted by those interested in the records of Quakerism.

PERCEVAL LUCAS.

Rackham, Pulborough.

NOTES ON SHILLETO'S EDITION OF BURTON (11 S. ix. 186, 513).—Baptista Mantuanus's line,

Sorte tua contentus abi, sine cetera nobis.
(*Ecl.*, v. 46),

is apparently, as Prof. W. P. Mustard has pointed out in his excellent edition of the 'Elogues,' indebted to Petrarch's

Sorte tua contentus abi, citharamque relinque.
(*Ecl.*, iv. 68.

But it should certainly have been noticed that Petrarch's predecessor in expression was Claudian, who in the second book of his 'Raptus Proserpinæ' (220, 221) wrote:—

Fratris linque domos : alienam desere sortem :
Nocte tua contentus abi.

EPITAPH : "I WAS WELL ; I WOULD BE BETTER ; I AM HERE" (11 S. vi. 469 ; x. 154).—Since writing the answer at the latter reference I have come on the following passage:—

"It would seem (he added) that Addison had not acquired much Italian learning, for we do not find it introduced into his writings. The only instance that I recollect, is his quoting, 'Stavo bene ; per star meglio, sto qui.'" Boswell's 'Johnson,' 7 April, 1775 (vol. i. p. 546, in the "Everyman's Library" edition).

Malone's note is:—

"Addison, however, does not mention where this celebrated Epitaph, which has eluded a very diligent enquiry, is found."

I am not able to consult Birkbeck Hill's edition.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Reydon, Southwold, Suffolk.

SIR GREGORY NORTON, THE REGICIDE (11 S. x. 12, 51, 91, 131, 171).—By way of a small addendum to MR. A. A. BARKAS'S interesting and welcome articles upon this Long Parliament M.P., may I be permitted to point out that the heretofore somewhat uncertain parentage of the Regicide appears to be definitely settled by the 'Visitation of Berkshire, 1623' (vol. ii. p. 116, Harl. Soc.)? In the pedigree of Norton of Charleton, in the parish of Wantage, Gregory is said to be son of Henry Norton (eldest son of John Norton of Wierton, in the parish of Boughton Monchelsea, co. Kent) by Elizabeth, dau. of William Nelston of Chadleworth, co. Berks, and nephew to Sir Dudley Norton, Knt., the King's Secretary in Ireland. Inasmuch as in the patent of his creation to the baronetcy in 1624 he is styled "Gregory Norton of Charlton, co. Berks," there can be no doubt of the identity.

W. D. PINK.

HENRY IV.'S SUPPER OF HENS (11 S. x. 150).—This allusion of Gray's to Henry IV., quoted from a letter to West, may be traced to the following story of a king and his father confessor.

A certain king was reproved by his father confessor for his many love-affairs with many too willing ladies of high and low degree, while neglecting his beautiful and virtuous queen. The king said nothing, but next day the father confessor was invited to the royal table, and to his astonishment got only partridge to eat. The first course after the *purée de perdrix* consisted of *perdrix à la broche*; the second of *perdrix en casserole*; the third of a *ragoût de perdrix*; the fourth of a *hâchis de perdrix*; the fifth of a *fricassée de perdrix*; the sixth of *perdrix en cocotte*; the seventh of *perdrix à la maître d'hôtel*; the eighth of *perdrix à la bonne femme*, and so on. The reverend father needed extra copious potations to wash all this partridge down, and when the repast was finished the king asked him how he had liked it. "A splendid dinner," answered he; "I am very grateful indeed, *mais toujours perdrix!*" "Well, sir," remarked his Majesty dryly, "in future you will perhaps agree with me that always the same stuff, however excellent and well cooked and served, palls on the palate—reason why we should occasionally vary our diet to sharpen our appetite."

This story has been told of several kings besides the son of Antoine de Bourbon and Jehanne d'Albret, who had *l'âme entière aux choses viriles*, and sang a lusty song while giving birth to him, that he might be *ni*

pleureur ni rechigné, nodding approval when his happy sire rubbed his lips with garlic and made him solemnize his advent with a sip of Jurançon wine before laying him to her breast. It appears to have come to France from Spain, see, e.g., the 'Curiosa Relación Poética' (Barcelona, 1837), "Del verdadero aspecto del mundo y estado de las mujeres," where we find:—

come dice el adagio
Que causa de comer perdices.

The gastronomic demonstration attributed to Henry IV., in his relations to his father confessor (and his queen), of a truth acknowledged in the proverbial lore of most countries, evidently got mixed up in Gray's brain with one of the hackneyed sayings, thanks to which the monarch who thought "que Paris valait bien une messe," and acted upon that idea, became

Le seul roi dont le peuple ait gardé la mémoire: I mean the wish he expressed to the Duke of Savoy (according to Hardouin de Péréfixe), and preserved in the words: "Je veux que le dimanche chaque laboureur de mon royaume puisse mettre la poule au pot"; or "Je veux que le dimanche chaque paysan ait sa poule au pot."

It must be admitted, by the way, that he did not conceal the personal motive behind his paternal care for his subjects: "Ventre-saint-gris!" said he, "si l'on ruine mon peuple, qui me nourrira? qui soutiendra les charges de l'État? Vive Dieu! S'en prendre à mon peuple, c'est s'en prendre à moi-même."

J. F. SCHELTEMA.

Edinburgh.

"QUEEN ELINOR IN THE BALLAD" (11 S. x. 150).—That Horace Walpole was very much interested in our old ballad literature is evidenced by his letter to Dr. Percy, dated 5 Feb., 1765, to which he appended a version of 'Lord Lovel,' quoted entirely from memory, though it was "above five and twenty years since I learned it" (Walpole's 'Letters,' Toynbee's edition, vi. 181-5). This letter was first printed by Mrs. Toynbee from the original in the British Museum, and Walpole's version of the ballad seems to have been unknown to Prof. Child, who has, however, printed a version which Percy had received from the Rev. P. Parsons of Wye, under date 22 May, 1770, and 19 April, 1775, several years after Walpole had communicated his version.* Except for a few verbal differences of very little importance, the two versions are identical, and evidence

* 'The English and Scottish Popular Ballads,' ed. Child, ii. 207.

is thus afforded of Walpole's wonderful memory. In the ballad after which MR. PAGET TOYNBEE inquires, Walpole made a whimsical variation. The ballad was popularly known as 'Queen Eleanor's Fall,' but its full title was

"A Warning Piece to England against Pride and Wickedness: Being the Fall of Queen Eleanor, Wife to Edward the First, King of England; who, for her pride, by God's Judgments, sunk into the Ground at Charing-cross and rose at Queenhithe."

It was originally published in 'A Collection of Old Ballads' (1723), i. 97, and will be found in several subsequent collections, the best of which is Prof. Child's earlier book, 'English and Scottish Ballads,' in which (vii. 291) it is shown that the beloved queen, Eleanor of Castile, has been confounded by the balladmonger with her unpopular mother-in-law, Eleanor of Provence, wife of Henry III. The pertinent stanzas are the following, it being understood that the queen had very vilely entreated the wife of the Mayor of London, and tortured her to death:—

A judgment lately sent from heav'n,
For shedding guiltless blood,
Upon this sinful queen, that slew
The London lady good!
King Edward then, as wisdom will'd,
Accused her of that deed;
But she denied, and wish'd that God
Would send his wrath with speed,—
If that upon so vile a thing
Her heart did ever think,
She wish'd the ground might open wide,
And she therein might sink!
With that, at Charing-cross she sunk
Into the ground alive,
And after rose with life again,
In London, at Queenhithe.

It is plain that there is here a confusion between Eleanor of Castile and the cross raised in her honour at Charing and Eleanor of Provence, who rendered herself odious to the City of London by her endeavours to compel all vessels to unlade, and pay the port dues, at her quay at Queenhithe.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

In George Peele's 'Famous Chronicle of King Edward the First' (1593) several most extraordinary violations of history and possibility appear to have been taken from a ballad called 'A Warning Piece to England against Pride and Wickedness,' in which Queen Eleanor of Castile, Edward's consort, is held up to contemporary prejudice as a pattern of Spanish sin and vindictiveness. It is possible, however, that the ballad follows the play, instead of preceding it. See Dyce's 'Peele,' pp. 373-4.

A. R. BAYLEY.

This ballad is printed by A. H. Bullen in his edition of the 'Works of George Peele,' vol. i., in connexion with Peele's play of 'King Edward I.,' which is founded on the same story as the ballad. M. H. DODDS.

[MR. A. COLLINGWOOD LEE also thanked for reply.]

BURIAL-PLACE OF ELEANOR OF PROvence
(11 S. x. 150).—

"She died at the nunnery of Ambresbury, during the absence of her son in Scotland. On the king's return, he summoned all his clergy and barons to Ambresbury, where he solemnly completed the entombing of his mother, on the day of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary, in her conventual church, where her obsequies were reverently celebrated. But the heart of his mother King Edward carried with him to London—indeed, he brought there the hearts of both the queens; and on the next Sunday, the day of St. Nicholas, before a vast multitude, they were honourably interred, the conjugal heart in the church of the Friars Preachers, and the maternal heart in that of the Friars Minors, in the same city."—Latin Chronicle of Thomas Wikes.

S. B.

NAPOLEON AND WELLINGTON: TOLD THEY ONCE MET (11 S. vi. 349).—Apparently this never happened, since Lord John Russell, in a full report of a conversation with Napoleon at Elba, 25 Dec., 1814, stated: "Speaking of Lord Wellington, he said he had heard he was a large strong man" ('Lady John Russell,' by MacCarthy and Russell, p. 53).

NAPOLEON AS HISTORIAN (11 S. vii. 70, 156).—Query evidently relates to what, in the English edition, is 'Napoleon's Notes on English History,' edited by H. F. Hall, London, 1905.

NAPOLEON'S DIVERSIONS AT ST. HELENA (11 S. ix. 188).—Apparently the design and exhortation should be classed with the pious forgeries formerly ascribed to Napoleon. Can any one with access to the recent bibliography of the 80,000 Napoleon books state whether Napoleon's real position regarding religion has ever been fairly treated? I know of no item thereon more interesting than that in Lord Rosebery's 'Last Phase,' p. 172 (1909), as to Napoleon's "ante-library" having been found by Louis XVIII. to be chiefly theological. On Grenville's asking if Napoleon was a believer, Talleyrand replied: "Je suis porté à croire qu'il était croyant, mais il avait le goût de ces sujets."

ROCKHAM.

Boston, Mass.

"LEFT HIS CORPS" (11 S. ix. 225; x. 158).—So the term *corsaint* was applied not only to the dead body of a saint, but to the same saint considered as living. See 'N.E.D.,' and 'Metrical Life of St. Cuthbert' (Surtees Soc.), 254.

A maidservant in Lincolnshire on her return from a funeral entertainment informed her mistress that she had enjoyed herself very much indeed, and that "the corpse's brother was the life of the party." "The corpse" had been an accepted suitor of her own.
J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

The way in which I have heard the tale is at the house of mourning, when the undertaker said to one of the mourners: "The corpse's brother would like to take a glass of wine with him."
H. A. C. S.

PALM THE BOOKSELLER, SHOT BY NAPOLEON (11 S. x. 10, 55, 76, 136).—The references already given do not contain any mention of Poultney Bigelow's 'The German Struggle for Liberty,' which, starting in the July, 1895, number of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, ran through several months. The opening chapter, consisting of one-and-a-half pages of letterpress and one full-page illustration of the tragic event, is entitled 'Execution of John Palm, Bookseller.' I do not know if the articles were afterwards published in book-form.

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

SPOON FOLK-LORE (11 S. x. 146).—A similar superstition, but in regard to umbrellas, is not uncommon about here (Bury, Lancashire). Not so long since, in one of the principal streets, I heard a young shopwoman exclaim to a sceptical female friend who was standing smilingly by a fallen umbrella, "Oh, do pick it up, please! I am so superstitious. I am frightened something will happen if I pick it up." What connexion there is between a dropped article and bad luck I cannot fathom, but I rather fancy the ill-luck is in the dropping of the thing, and the kindness of the intervening friend breaks the spell.

W. H. PINCHBECK.

To drop a spoon is a sign that an alteration will speedily take place, and remarks to that effect when a spoon is dropped may still be heard at dinner- or tea-table. Years ago, if a silver spoon—solid silver—was dropped, some one would be sure to exclaim, "The spoon goes sixpence!" meaning that the value of the article was depreciated to the extent of sixpence. Many poor families

possessed "solid" silver teaspoons, and prized them much. A set of six which I possess constituted a previous owner's "bank," for they were wont to go to "Uncle John" to fill a gap in finances on the last week of every month, to be redeemed the second week in the following month.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Southfield, Worksop.

"CHATTERBOX" (11 S. x. 128).—According to Allibone's 'Dictionary,' William Henry Pyne's "Wine and Walnuts; or, After-Dinner Chat, by Ephraim Hardcastle," was originally published in *The Literary Gazette*, 1820-22. The reference to "the last century" in the passage quoted by M. is rather vague.

"Chatter Box. One whose tongue runs twelve score to the dozen, a chattering man or woman," appears in 'A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue' (by Francis Grose), 3rd edition, 1796.

Since writing the above, I have referred to Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues,' 1890-94. I find that the above definition of *chatter box* is there quoted from the 1785 edition of Grose's 'Dictionary.'

It appears, then, that *chatter box*, meaning a chattering man or woman, was current fifteen years before the end of the eighteenth century, and thirty-five years before Pyne began to publish his 'Wine and Walnuts.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

LANGUAGE AND PHYSIOGNOMY (10 S. xii. 365, 416; 11 S. i. 33; x. 158).—A dentist once told me that protruding teeth usually resulted from allowing children to suck their fingers. The pressure of the fingers, especially of a finger curled over the thumb, pushed the upper teeth and jaw out, while the lower teeth were pressed inwards.

When I was in Switzerland in 1881 with a brother, we marvelled at the ugly, but flexible mouths of the people near Morat, and asked each other whether the vowels of the German patois spoken by many of the families had any effect on their faces.

P. W. G. M.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE WARWICKSHIRE DIALECT (11 S. ix. 288, 337, 376, 394; x. 156).—I do not know who is responsible for the assertion that in Shakespeare we find words "used in no other part of the country than Warwickshire." Such a claim displays an entire lack of local knowledge. If you leave Stratford-on-Avon, by the Shipston-on-Stour road, and travel four miles, you enter, in the following order, the parishes of

Clifford Chambers (Gloucestershire), Atherstone-on-Stour (Warwickshire), Preston-on-Stour (Gloucestershire), and Alderminster (Worcestershire). The fact remains that we find in the plays words still in use in the neighbourhood of Stratford, but "Shakespeare's Country" is by no means exclusively Warwickshire, as so many writers appear to suppose.

A. C. C.

LOWELL'S 'FIRESIDE TRAVELS' (11 S. x. 147).—3. The lines

For Achilles' portrait stood a spear
Grasped in an armed hand

should run:—

That for Achilles' image stood his spear,
Grip'd in an armed hand.

They are to be found in Shakespeare's 'The Rape of Lucrece,' ll. 1424-5, and are quoted by Charles Lamb in his Essay on Hogarth.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

5. Fishes building in trees.—In the 'Complete Account of the great Country of Brasile' in Harris's 'Voyages' there are references to crabs that live in the trunks of trees, and in Robert Harcourt's 'Voyage to Guiana' (same collection) we are told of oysters that may be gathered "from the Branches of the Trees by the Sea-side," but I find nothing of fishes that actually build in trees.

C. C. B.

7. "That quarrel of the Sorbonists, whether one should say *ego amat* or no."

"Incredibile prope dictu est, sed tamen verum et editis libris proditum, in Parisiensi Academia Doctores extitisse, qui mordicus tuerentur ac defenderent, *Ego amat*, tam commodam orationem esse quam, *Ego amo*, ad eamque pertinaciam comprimendam consilio publico opus fuisse."

This is quoted as from Freigius's life of Ramus by Motteux in his note on Rabelais, i. 19; and Motteux cites Cornelius Agrippa ('De van. Sci.' chap. iii.) to the effect that the Sorbonists founded their theory on the Hebrew of Isaiah xxxviii. 5, which, if literally translated, would run "*Ecce Ego addet super dies tuos.*"

S. G.

THE STOCKWELL GHOST (11 S. x. 149).—In Hughson's 'Walks through London,' 1817, p. 304, the following occurs:—

"Stockwell... was the scene of a singular deception, at the house of Mrs. Golding, in the year 1772, when, it is said, all the furniture literally danced about the house, and was sometimes broken without any visible cause. Mr. Lysons observes, that an auction being held at this house, in 1792, after the death of Mrs. Golding and her daughter, 'the dancing furniture sold at a very extravagant price.'"

W. M. NORMAN.

THE ACTION OF VINEGAR ON ROCKS (11 S. x. 11, 96, 152).—When I wrote what I did at the last reference, I did not know that the rocks were previously heated by fire, as in "fire-setting." In that case vinegar would undoubtedly cause disintegration, but I dare say that cold water would do just as well. The use of vinegar seems to have been something like that of "acoustic pots" in churches, based on a supposed advantage that was wholly imaginary.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

I think that the successful use of vinegar to destroy rock was mentioned in 'N. & Q.' not long since. According to my memory, the subject was spoken of in a review of the *Intermédiaire*, a French priest having formed an excellent road through rocky ground by this method. Holes drilled in rock and then filled with lime, which is subsequently wetted, result in cleavage. Holes into which dry pegs of wood are driven, the wood being subsequently soaked with water, also tear rock to pieces. As the wood swells the rocks give way under the strain.

M. P.

EMENDATION IN 'ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL' (11 S. x. 125).—

I see that men make ropes in such a scare. It is possible that "ropes" here means cries. *Roup*, *roop*, or *rope* is old and provincial English for "cry." Diana, with an ironic touch, pretends to own that men by vehement pleading can scare women away from their better selves. Her words are but a blind to cover her abrupt "Give me that ring." If my reading of "ropes" is correct, there is no need for the *U* after "we," and the two lines should run:—

I see that men make rouns in such a scare
That we forsake ourselves. Give me that ring.

W. H. PINCHBECK.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (11 S. x. 148).—"The heart desires," &c.—Here is a clue. These four lines were inscribed on the four pictures of Pygmalion and Galatea in the old Grosvenor Gallery of blessed memory. I suggest that they may have been Burne-Jones's own.

SILVANUS P. THOMPSON.

[MR. H. A. C. SAUNDERS also thanked for reply.]

PEDIGREES OF KNIGHTS (11 S. x. 149).—Much information as to the Grafton Staffords would probably be gleaned by looking through the *Collections* published by the William Salt Archaeological Society. Consult also 'D.N.B.,' s.v. 'Stafford.'

WALL-PAPERS (11 S. x. 29, 75, 110, 137).—The walls of two rooms at Beau Desert, the Staffordshire home of the Marquess of Anglesey, are covered with a Japanese wall-paper which was affixed on the occasion of the visit of the Prince Regent, that on the bedroom used by him being so arranged as to fit the room exactly without any repetition of subject. I have recently seen this paper, which is bold in design and excellent in colour, and "as good as new."

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

ACROSTICS (11 S. x. 129).—I would suggest that the 'Keys' required should be advertised for in the 'Books Wanted' department of *The Bookseller* and *The Publishers' Circular*. This can be done either direct or through a bookseller. The cost is very trifling.

WM. H. PEET.

AUTHOR WANTED (11 S. x. 148).—

In Paradise I learned to ease my soul in song.
Is this an imperfect recollection of Keats's 'Faery Song'?

Dry your eyes—O dry your eyes,
For I was taught in Paradise
To ease my breast of melodies.

C. C. B.

'ALMANACH DE GOTHA' (11 S. x. 147).—I possess copies from 1801 (inclusive) to 1815 (inclusive).

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.

Castle Pollard, Westmeath.

Notes on Books.

New Light on Drake: a Collection of Documents relating to his Voyage of Circumnavigation, 1577-1580. Translated and edited by Zelia Nuttall. (Hakluyt Society.)

THIS is one of the most interesting, as it is one of the most important, of the publications of the Hakluyt Society. It is the extraordinarily rich result of researches, at once acute and lucky, among hitherto unpublished matters in the archives of Mexico and Spain relating to Drake's exploits in the South Sea. The occasion of these researches was Miss Nuttall's discovery, in the National Archives of Mexico, of the MS. of a declaration concerning his capture by English pirates made by a Portuguese pilot, Nuño da Silva, to the Inquisitors on his trial for heresy. This incited her to further investigations, in the course of which she found at Seville the log-book of Nuño da Silva, as well as the depositions of a number of Drake's prisoners, and the sworn declarations of John Oxenham, John Butler, and Thomas "Xerores," then lying in the prison of the Inquisition at Lima, who were examined by order of the Viceroy, upon the news of Drake's arrival in the South Sea, as to what Drake knew or intended with regard to the Strait of Magellan

and other matters. These are the most striking of her finds, though she gives a list of twenty-three other documents bearing on her subject which should furnish good matter for later investigation.

It is unnecessary here to retrace the well-known events of Drake's famous voyage. Miss Nuttall in her Introduction concentrates attention on the two reproaches which have in many minds sullied its glory. It has been said that Drake was a mere pirate: it has been said that the execution of Doughty at San Julian was unjustifiable. The defence against both is virtually one and the same, and it is clinched by one of the relations of a prisoner of Drake's included here. The question at issue is, Had Drake, or had he not, a licence from the Queen to harry the King of Spain's lands and vessels while he sought for good lands to colonize in her service? On 4 April, 1579, he captured the vessel and person of a Spanish nobleman, Don Francisco de Zarate, whom he conveyed on board the Golden Hind and kept with him for some days, treating him with every courtesy, and even with confidence. To him he showed "the commissions that he had received from her and carried," and to him also he gave an account of Doughty's attempt at mutiny, "speaking much good about the dead man, but adding that he had not been able to act otherwise because this was what the Queen's service demanded." This is related, together with a number of highly interesting details concerning Drake's surroundings, behaviour, and employments, in a letter written by Zarate to the Viceroy of New Spain—the most delightful piece, perhaps, in this collection.

Not the least instructive part of this volume are the Spanish official documents. One may observe in them, with amusement, how painfully, but with what over-subtlety, the Viceroy and some of his advisers tried to forecast the route by which Drake, after having sailed northward, taking ship after ship, intended to return to England. He might strike the unexplored Strait of Anian—a myth then generally believed in; he might return by way of China, and that was what he himself had said he would do; he might pass down the South Sea again, and return, as he had come, through the Strait of Magellan. The Viceroy, largely because he thought Drake's statement about China was intended to mislead, was inclined to think the coasts of New Spain must prepare to meet him as he bore southward; but Don Luis de Velasco—in a letter to Philip II., very reasonably criticizing the curiously futile attempts at the pursuit of "this Corsair" organized by the Viceroy—reckoned better, being persuaded that Drake, with his one ship, would not rashly brave a whole coast prepared against him, and that some endeavour ought to be made to catch him at the Moluccas "on the Portuguese route."

As "new light" on Drake the new documents and those previously published included with them here are entirely favourable to the great mariner. They reinforce the prevalent conception of his ability, humanity, daring, and personal charm; they tend to clear off doubts and criticisms, and show that he fulfilled his commission "to any [the King of Spain] by his Indies," and to look for good lands beyond his occupation, without slaying a single Spaniard. By the fragments they contain of

Drake's talk, they set him before us with a renewed vivacity "in his habit as he lived," and what greatly enhances this, in the way in which he appeared to the eyes of a multitude of persons of all degrees and kinds connected with government or with seafaring. Other detail of personal and incidental interest is abundant also.

Miss Nuttall is to be congratulated, not only on the high value of the new material she has found, but also on the use she has made of it. Her grouping of the documents into parts, the notes which precede and accompany them, the Introduction, and the choice of illustrations are good and scholarly. Much working-over of what she has provided will be necessary before its full worth has been realized, and it is not to be forgotten that this volume gives us only the papers relating to Drake's voyage of circumnavigation. A noteworthy feature is the reproduction of the rare map engraved by Nicola van Sype, showing the world and the journey over it of Drake's expedition:—five vessels to start with; two burning at the mouth of the River Plate; three emerging from the Strait of Magellan; and then the solitary Golden Hind, sailing north and north-west along the Pacific coast till she reaches the ice and turns south-west to enter on the way of the Portuguese. This is a "Carte veuee et corigee par le diet siegneur drach." Miss Nuttall thinks that the "corrections" by his hand are the royal arms, drawn over the land south of the Strait and over the tract in the north-west which he named New Albion, and the lines which boldly delimit the territories of "Nova Hispanie" (centre and west) and "Nova France" (towards the east), giving thereby to understand that the explorer's imagination sees England in possession of all beyond those boundaries.

Customary Acres and their Historical Importance, being a Series of Unfinished Essays. By the late Frederic Seeböhm. (Longmans & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

MR. HUGH SEEBÖHM has been well advised in giving us this last work of his father's, incomplete though it is. It contributes a solid array of facts—suggestively grouped, even if not exhaustively discussed—to a study of great importance. His investigations into the question of tribal landholding had led Frederic Seeböhm to see in the open-field system what he called a "shell"—a framework or cover which at once protected the life of the agricultural population through vicissitudes of migration and conquest, and determined its social development. To realize its full significance for economic history the student must look beyond the confines of Britain, and observe over how large a tract of Europe the system was extended, how close was the correspondence between different areas in the details of measurement, and how long and tenaciously the original principles of division held their own. Accordingly, the customary acres of Britain are here compared with the acres of the corn-growing regions of France and of the mouths of the Po and the Danube, with the Armenian system, with that of Northern and Eastern Europe, and with the agricultural units of the Mediterranean countries. A great part of the book is taken up with metrological statement, accompanied by numerous illustrations; but the social aspect of the question is not neglected. There is an indefeasible quality of poetry about these old

measurements—all determined at bottom by the strength and capacity of man the worker, by the length or breadth of his foot and hand and arm; by the speed or staying power which can cover just so much in an hour's march or in a day's ploughing. This also the writer has by no means overlooked in his search for traces of the connexion between people and people, and in his careful study of the relations between the groups in which the lower and higher standards of measurement were respectively adopted.

This work should be of great use not only to the student of modern history, but also to the classical student, for whom the familiar *jugerum*, *aroura*, and *parasang* are invested with a new and deeper interest by being set in relation to the primitive land-measurement of the Celtic and other European races. We noticed with pleasure the repetition of Dr. Dörpfeld's beautiful illustration of differences of standard by means of the ground plan of the temple of Sunium.

English History in Contemporary Poetry. By Miss C. L. Thomson. (Bell & Sons, 1s. net.)

THIS is the fifth of the series on English poetry issued by the Historical Association, the present volume treating on its influence in the eighteenth century. In a small work like this, of sixty-eight pages, it is not possible to give more than the fringe of the subject, but as an outline it could hardly have been better done. Miss Thomson in her brief Preface says, "To give an adequate account of the history of the eighteenth century as illustrated in contemporary poetry would be a task requiring much more learning, leisure, and space than are at my command," and all she has attempted is "to notice some of the most important and interesting allusions in the verse of the period to political events and movements."

The reigns of William and Mary and Anne, which "may be said to have witnessed the culmination of the effort to sway public opinion by means of political verse," naturally affords a multitude of examples. Among the quotations is one from a poem the authorship of which is doubtful, though it is said to have been composed by a Capt. Ogilvie, who fought at the battle of the Boyne, and afterwards joined the army of Louis XIV. :—

It was a' for our rightfu' King
We left fair Scotland's strand;
It was a' for our rightfu' King
We e'er saw Irish land, my dear,
We e'er saw Irish land.

Miss Thomson brings her treatise down to the French Revolution, and reminds us that Prof. Firth has noted how the poets at first hailed it with sympathy and approval, rather than hostility. Warton, visiting Montauban in 1750, "lamented that so fair a country should be so oppressed, and contrasted its lot with that of the oak-crowned plains of his native land." Cowper, thirty-five years later, delivered himself with equal warmth; but it was "comparatively easy to sympathize with the oppressed nations beyond the seas. More significant was the increasing tendency to dwell on the sorrows of the English peasantry, and to make them the subject of poetry." The author illustrates this with quotations from Gray, Crabbe, and Burns.

become "Domini" upon their promotion? One must infer that they qualified for the promotion by taking priest's orders; but it is not permissible to assume that they all took the unessential step of becoming B.A. Whatever view the author of 'Scholars' held about the word "Dominus," it may be doubted whether some of the Fellows whom he noted as "B.A." really had that degree; and the doubt is perhaps strongest in the cases of Odham, Webbe, Erewaker, and Vole, whose Fellowships were the reward of service, first as Lay-Clerk and next as Chaplain.

A Chaplain's annual stipend was 53s. 4d., and a Lay-Clerk's 20s. They were lodged and boarded within the College, had an allowance of gown-cloth, and could earn extra money by special work, such as the making or repairing of books and vestments for the chapel. Moreover, their income grew as the obits increased in number. In 1545-6, just before the suppression of obits by the Chantries Act, each Chaplain was making 26s. 6d. a year from this source, and each Lay-Clerk 7s. 5d.

In my notes upon the Chaplains "A.R." stands for Account Roll; "L.A." for the College book called 'Liber Albus'; "Reg., L.A.," for the Register of Fellows in that book; "Reg. O." for another book containing notarial acts relating to admissions of Fellows; and "Reg." for the Register of Scholars.

1. Nicholas Yonge, 1417 (or earlier)-19 (or 20). Vicar of Downton, Wilts (College living), 1420 (Hoare's 'Mod. Hist. of Wilts'); exchanged with Dom. Wm. Hawkyngs, Vicar of Cannings (Bishop's Cannings), July, 1428 (L.A., f. 78).

2. John Berton, for three-quarters of year 1417-18, and probably also earlier.

3. Richard Tytelyngs, for two quarters during 1417-18.

4. Thomas Mauncell, 1418-19 (or 20). Probably Thos. Maunsell of Maiden Bradley (Wilts), Scholar, admitted c. 9 H. IV.: "recessit propter etatem," 12 H. IV. (Reg.). As "Thomas Mawnsell presbyter Sar. dioc.," presented to Heston Vicarage, Middlesex (College living), 31 Oct., 1420 (L.A., f. 77): exchanged with John Baldrian, Rector of Southease, Sussex, 1422 (Hennessy, 'Nov. Repert. Eccl. Paroch. Londinense').

5. William Hauke, 1418-19. Probably Wm. Hawke of Wiltshire, Scholar, adm. under election of August, 1408, 9 H. IV.

(see *The Wykehamist*, No. 532, July, 1914): "recessit," 12 H. IV. (Reg., under year 8 H. IV.).

6. Peter Fader, 1419.

7. Dominus John Sprott, 1421 (or 20)-24. Probably Dom. John Sprott, Vicar of Andover, Hants (College living), who exchanged with Dom. John Marys, Rector of Westwoodhay, c. May, 1429 (L.A., f. 78).

8. Dom. John Palmer, 1421 (or 20)-27. Perhaps Dom. John Palmer, Vicar of Hound, Hants (College living), upon whose death the College, so it is stated, presented both (1) Dom. Wm. Cromewell, 9 March, 1429 (? 1429/30), and (2) Dom. Rd. Steward, 15 April, 1432 (L.A., ff. 78, 79). Or possibly Dom. John Palmer, Vicar of Andover, instituted between 1443 (when Dom. John Grene was Vicar) and 1448 (see A.R., 1443-4, and A.R., 1448-9, under 'Receptio forin-ecce'), and dead before 18 Feb., 1473/4, when, upon his death, the College presented Mr. Wm. Branche (L.A., ff. 78, 79).

9. Dom. John Talgarth, 1421 (or 20)-22 (or 23).

10. Dom. Philip Pentecost, 1423 (or 22)-1426. Vicar of Twickenham, Middlesex (College living), presented 17 Jan., 1426 (1426/7); resigned before 28 Nov., 1433, when Dom. Walter Byseleygh was presented (L.A., ff. 77, 79; cf. Hennessy).

11. Dom. John Saunder, 1424-31.

12. Dom. John Grigory, 1427-35. Lay-Clerk, 1426-7, in which year the Account Rolls begin regularly to record the Clerks' names.

13. Dom. John Swayne, 1428 (or 27)-30.

14. Dom. Nicholas Smyth, 1430-31. Perhaps Nicholas Smyth of Berwick St. James, Wilts, Scholar, adm. c. 8 H. V.: "recessit sponte," 18 Sept., 6 H. VI.—i.e., 1427 (Reg.).

15. Dom. John Newburgh, 1431-35.

16. Dom. Robert Courtys, 1431.

17. Dom. John Byketon, 1431-34. Probably John Byketon of Winchester, Scholar, adm. 28 Nov., 8 H. V.: "recessit sponte," August. 4 H. VI.—i.e., 1426 (Reg.).

18. Dom. John Pope, 1432-3. Probably John Pope of Hursley, Scholar, adm. c. 8 H. V.: "recessit propter etatem in festo sancti Mathei apostoli," 5 H. VI.—i.e., 21 Sept., 1426 (Reg.).

19. Dom. William Coke, 1434-35 (or 36).

20. Dom. William Moryn, 1435.

21. Dom. Robert Stere, 1436 (or 35)-40. Vicar of Heston, Middlesex, presented by College 25 May, 1440 (L.A., f. 81; cf. Hennessy).

22. Dom. John Robard, 1436 (or 35)-38.
 23. Dom. Thomas Caley, 1437-42. "Garcio panetrie et botellerie" at the College, 1430-32 (in succession to John Wykeham). Lay-Clerk, 1432-37.
 24. Dom. John Pays, 1438-55 (or 56). Lay Clerk, 1431-38.
 25. Dom. William Wareyn, 1440-43. Probably Wm. Waryn of Basingstoke, Scholar, elected 20 Aug., and admitted 30 Nov., 1431: "recessit sponte a^o r.r. H. VI. xi^{to} mense N[ovembris]"—i.e., 1433 (Reg.).
 26. Dom. Thomas Clavyce, 1442-44. Probably Thos. Clavys of Bishopstone, Wilts, Scholar, adm. 14 H. VI.: "recessit propter otatem" (Reg.).
 27. Dom. Richard Westbury, 1444-50.
 28. Dom. Hugh Hereberd, 1443 or 1444.
 29. Dom. Henry Vernegew, 1444-47. Died in 1447, when the College received 3s. 4d. as legacy from him (A.R., 1446-7, "Oblationes").
 30. Dom. John Dyer, 1447-49.
 31. Dom. Walter Bathe, 1449-50. Scholar, from Yeovil, adm. 1439: "recessit ad obsequium," 1443 (Reg.). Lay-Clerk, 1444-48.
 32. Dom. William Dey, 1450-51.
 33. Dom. William Hyll, 1451-52.
 34. Dom. John Howse, 1451-55 (or 56).
 35. Dom. Thomas Rydyng, or Redyng, 1452-55 (or 56).
 36. Dom. Robert Clyfton, 1456 (or 55)-1457. Vicar of Hampton, Middlesex (College living), 1457: ceded 1460: Vicar of Sunbury, 1460: resigned 1463 (Hennessy).
 37. Dom. Thomas Yorke, 1456 (or 55)-62.
 38. Dom. William Hale, 1456 (or 55)-57.
 39. Dom. John Parley, 1457-62 (or 63 or 64). Lay-Clerk, 1453-54. Fellow, adm. as of Marshfield, co. Glouc., "capellanus," 15 May, 1472, being then "rector in insula vecta: et recessit ad suum beneficium iij^{to} die Octobris eodem a^o" (Reg., L.A., and Reg. O.).
 40. Dom. — Forster, 1457-58 (or 59).
 41. Dom. John Kyngton, 1458-64.
 42. Dom. John Knyth (Knight), 1462-1463 (or 64).
 43. Dom. Thomas Walson, 1464 (or 63 or 62)-74.
 44. Dom. John Boner, 1464 (or 63 or 62)-67.
 45. Dom. John Wulford, 1465-69. Lay-Clerk, 1459 (or 58)-65.
 46. Dom. Thomas Odam or Wodam, 1467-76. Lay-Clerk, 1456-67. Fellow, adm. 5 Jan., 1476 (1476/7), as "Thomas Odham prespiter de Glapthorn in com. Northampton. Lincoln. dioc." (Reg. O.). Died about February, 1487/8 (see A.R., 1487-8, 'Stipendia sociorum'): bequeathed to the College 53s. 4d. (A.R., 1489-90, 'Receptio forincica').
 47. Dom. John Cote, 1469-72.
 48. Dom. John Crowe, 1473-79. Lay-Clerk, 1461-73.
 49. Dom. John Cokett, 1474-75. Vicar of Harmondsworth, Middlesex (College living), presented 25 Feb., 1475/6, as of Norwich dioc., "capellanus": resigned before 12 Jan., 1500/1, when Dom. John Horne was presented (L.A., ff. 70, 89).
 50. Dom. William Dowce, 1475-88 (or 89).
 51. Dom. Richard Crowe, 1477-78 (or 79). Scholar, adm. 1466, native of Bristol, son of College tenant at Alton (Reg.). Scholar of New College, Oxford, and Fellow there, 12 March, 1473/4-76 ('Liber Successionis et Dignitatis').
 52. Dom. Richard Page, 1479 (or 78)-1485 (or 86 or 87). Lay-Clerk, 1475-78.
 53. Dom. William Mercer, 1479-85 (or 86 or 87).
 54. Dom. Simon Norman, 1487 (or 86 or 85)-88 (or 89).
 55. Mr. Simon Smyth, 1487 (or 86 or 85)-1488. Fellow, adm. 30 Jan., 1488 (i.e., 1487/8; see A.R., 1487-8, 'Stipendia sociorum'), as "Mr. Simon Smyth de Medylton in comitatu Oxon. Lincoln. dioc. in jure canonico bac." (Reg., L.A.).
 56. Dom. Robert Chalden or Chalton, 1488-91.
 57. Dom. John Ruge or Rugge, 1489 (or 1488)-99. Chaplain of Huls' or Holes' Chantry in St. Mary Magdalene Chapel in Salisbury Cathedral, 1501-29 (A.R., under Andrew Huls' obit, where Ruge, while such Chantry Chaplain, is styled "magister": the Chantry was founded by the College under the will of Magister Andrew Huls, Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral, who died in 1470). Died before 7 Jan., 1529 (1529-1530), when the College presented Dom. Richard Dunstall as Chaplain of the said Chantry (L.A., f. 62). This John Ruge must not be confused with the John Rugge, M.A., who was admitted Fellow on 8 March, 1520/21, and who, having resigned his Fellowship in 1524 (A.R., 1523-4, 'Stipendia sociorum'), was hanged at Reading ("pependit apud Redyng"), November, 1539, for denying the King's supremacy (see 'N. & Q.', 9 S. xi. 350).

H. C.

(To be concluded.)

THE "MONSTROUS" POSSESSIVE CASE AND BEN JONSON.

DR. LOWTH in his 'Short Introduction to English Grammar,' published in 1762, writes as follows on pp. 25-7:—

"For instance, the relation of possession, or belonging, is often expressed by a case, or a different ending of a substantive. This case answers to the genitive case in Latin, and may still be so called; though perhaps more properly the possessive case. Thus, 'God's grace,' which may also be expressed by the preposition, as, 'the grace of God.' It was formerly written '*Godis grace*': we now very improperly always shorten it with an apostrophe, even though we are obliged to pronounce it fully; as, 'Thomas's book,' that is, 'Thomas's book,' not, 'Thomas *his* book,' as it is commonly supposed."

To his text the author adds this very interesting note:—

"'Christ *his* sake' in our Liturgy, is a mistake, either of the printers, or of the compilers.—'My paper is the Ulysses *his* bow, in which every man of wit or learning may try his strength.'—Addison, *Guardian*, No. 98. This is no slip of Mr. Addison's pen; he gives us his opinion upon this point very explicitly in another place. 'The same single letter (*s*) on many occasions does the office of a whole word, and represents the *his* and *her* of our forefathers.'—Addison, *Spectator*, No. 135. The latter instance might have shewn him how groundless this notion is, for it is not easy to conceive how the letter *s* added to a feminine noun should represent the word *her*, any more than it should the word *their*, added to a plural noun, as 'the children's bread.' But the direct derivation of this case from the Saxon genitive case is sufficient of itself to decide this matter."

Dr. Lowth says on p. v of the Preface to his book:—

"The last English Grammar that hath been presented to the public, and by the person best qualified to have given us a perfect one, comprises the whole Syntax in ten lines. The reason, which he assigns for being so very concise in this part, is because our language has so little inflection that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules."

No reference is given for this quotation, but the words are Samuel Johnson's, and occur in the short 'Grammar' prefixed to his 'Dictionary,' first published in 1755. In the third or fourth edition, which was the last corrected by the author, Johnson mentions Dr. Lowth's name in commendatory terms more than once. The latter does not seem to have borrowed from the former when treating of the subject about which these notes are written.

"These genitives [Johnson says] are always written with a mark of elision, *master's*, *scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *s* is a contraction of *his*, as the *soldier's* valour, for the *soldier his* valour; but this cannot be the

true original, because *s* is put to female nouns, *woman's* beauty, the *virgin's* delicacy; haughty *Juno's* unrelenting hate; and collective nouns as *women's* passions, the *rabble's* insolence, the *multitude's* folly: in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood."

Addison and Dr. Lowth were evidently unacquainted with Ben Jonson's 'English Grammar,' but our great lexicographer was not, for he somewhat contemptuously refers to it in his own. And yet Ben Jonson was one of the first to expose the absurdity of this possessive, and it is from him I have borrowed the epithet "monstrous" at the head of this paper. In chap. xiii. he says:—

"Nouns ending in *z*, *s*, *sh*, *g*, and *ch*, in the declining take to the genitive singular *t*, and to the plural *e*; as

Sing.	<i>prince,</i>	Plur.	<i>princes,</i>
	<i>princis,</i>		<i>princes,</i>

so *rose*, *bush*, *age*, *breech*, &c., which distinctions not observed, brought in first the monstrous syntax of the pronoun *his* joining with a noun betokening a possessor; as the prince *his* house, for the *princis* house."

This sketch of an 'English Grammar' was published in 1640, some years after the author's death. If, as he says in his poem entitled 'An Execration on Vulcan,' this work in its completed state was destroyed by the fire that caused so much damage to his library, we have lost what would have been a most valuable book. The fragments that remain and his finished productions show that no one in his time was more competent to write an authoritative treatise on the language which he knew so well.

I have quoted Ben Jonson's vigorous condemnation of the false possessive case about which these notes are written. It is, therefore, with much surprise that I find his own rule is not observed in one of his posthumous works. I have lately been reading again his 'Timber; or, Discoveries,' in the beautiful little volume edited for Dent & Co. by Prof. Israel Gollancz. This interesting opusculum was printed for the first time in 1641, about four years after the author's death.

Taking proper nouns, I have made a list which shows when he uses the possessive, correctly or otherwise:—

I.

"He is like Homer's Thersites."—P. 21.

"Heath's epigrams and the Sculler's poems, the Water-rhymer's works against Spenser's."—P. 34.

"Virgil's felicity left him in prose, as Tully's forsook him in verse. Sallust's orations are read in the honour of story, yet the most eloquent Plato's, which he made for Socrates, is neither worthy of the patron nor the person defended."—P. 44.

"Regulus's writings."—P. 78.

"Pythagoras's knowledge."—P. 91.

"Deprived of Achilles's armour."—P. 133.

II.

"Horace his Odes."—P. 114.

"Horace did so highly esteem Terence his comedies."—P. 125.

"Horace his judgment."—P. 126.

"Sophocles his Ajax."—P. 133.

It will be noticed that both forms occur on p. 133. I am convinced that Ben Jonson could not have been guilty of such an inconsistency, and that the few examples of the vicious possessive which have been enumerated must be attributed to the editors of the folio of 1640, in which his 'Timber; or, Discoveries,' is found, though it is dated a year later.

The quotation from the 'Grammar' is taken from the one-volume edition of his works published in 1860 by Routledge & Co.

JOHN T. CURRY.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43, 83, 122, 163.)

1785. "The Choleric Fathers; a comic opera, performed at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden, by Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row. MDCCCLXXXV." Octavo, 4 + 70-1 pp.

This play was produced 10 Nov., 1785, and the book was noticed in *The Town and Country Magazine* (17: 563), November, 1785, in *The English Review*, December, 1785 (6: 436), and in *The Monthly Review* (74: 231), March, 1786; cf. 'Memoirs,' p. 111 f. Five of the songs were reprinted on the monthly page of poetry in *The Town and Country Magazine* (17: 607-8), November, 1785.

I have located only one other edition:—

"The Choleric Fathers, a comic opera, performed at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden. By Thomas Holcroft. Dublin: Printed by John Exshaw, for the Company of Booksellers. MDCCCLXXXVI." Octavo, 4+1-71 pp.

The Dublin edition is a new impression, in smaller formes and with smaller type, but evidently set from a printed copy of the London edition. In five places (pp. 4, 22, 35, 42, 45) there is variation of less than six lines—soon evened up—so that pagination continues the same. A variation of six lines—retained from p. 46 on—causes the beginning of the third act to vary by a whole page of type. The difference is held regularly, page for page, up to pp. 67-8; a further four-line variation here continues

to the end. It is obvious on inspection that the Dublin issue is a new edition, but typographical similarities in setting indicate a most palpable piracy.

Accompanying a notice in *The Universal Magazine* for November, 1785 (77: 266-7, 279), are reprints of four of the songs:—

"Of ups and downs we daily see."

"My Sancho was the dearest youth."

"When gloomy thoughts my soul possess."

"When o'er the wold the heedless lamb."

(Cf. also 'The Comic Songster,' 1789, *infra*.)

1785. "Memoirs of Baron de Tott. Containing the State of the Turkish Empire and the Crimea, during the late war with Russia. With numerous anecdotes, facts, and observations, on the manners and customs of the Turks and the Tartars. Translated from the French. In two volumes. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row. 1785." 2 vols., octavo.

The above work, of which I have examined the second volume only, was reviewed in *The New Review* for November, 1785, and *The Town and Country Magazine* for June, 1785 (17: 309). In the second magazine there appeared from time to time what seem to be extracts from Holcroft's translation. The Robinsons issued *The Town and Country Magazine*, and such a course would not be unusual. The articles were:—

'Remarks on the city of Constantinople and the Turks, in a late tour to the East.'—April and May, 1784 (vol. 16: pp. 175-6, 254-6).

'Observations on the administration of Turkish justice.'—July, 1785 (17: 351-2).

'A Sketch of the Memoirs of Baron de Tott.'—October, 1785 (17: 516-22).

In *The Universal Magazine* for the same year there appeared 'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of the Turks and Tartars (from the Memoirs of Baron de Tott),' as follows: June (76: 292-6), 'Supplement' (76: 349-52), July (77: 22-5), August (77: 93-5).

I have not yet carefully compared these passages.

The original French by De Tott (1733-1793) was issued in four octavo volumes at Amsterdam, 1784, and Paris, 1785 (2 vols.), and was translated into Danish in 1785, and German in 1786 (Quérard, 9: 506; Larousse, 15, 1: 328; 'Biographie Générale,' 45: 522).

In 'A Catalogue of Books, of Thomas Holcroft, Esq., (Deceased) Sold on Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1809,' there is an item,

"154. Memoires de Tott, 3 tom. 1784,"

referring to the book which Holcroft probably used for his translation. There

no three-volume French edition listed in Quérard, but in the Bibliothèque Nationale I find the following:—

"Mémoires du Baron de Tott, sur les Turcs et les Tartares. Premier [sic] Partie. [Vignette.] A Amsterdam. M.DCC.LXXXIV." Octavo. I., 1 p.l.+2 [title]+v-lvi+1-274; II., 1 p.l.+2 [title]+5-301; III., 1 p.l.+2 [title] 5-252 pp.

There was another translation, besides Holcroft's, the same year:—

"Memoirs of the Baron de Tott, on the Turks and the Tartars. Translated from the French by an English gentleman at Paris, under the immediate inspection of the Baron. London: Printed and sold by J. Jarvis, at No. 283, Strand; and also by J. Debrett, opposite Burlington-house, Piccadilly; T. Becket, Pall-Mall, and J. Sewell, Cornhill." In two octavo volumes.

The Preface to this translation, of which I have seen the first volume only, is dated "Paris, 16 March, 1785," and the British Museum Catalogue (1053. K. 11) dates it 1785. I have found some reviews of the work among the magazines of that year. *The English Review*, August, 1785 (6: 89, 171), takes up both translations in the same article. There is a notice of "Memoirs of Baron de Tott on the Turks and Tartars. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s." in *The Universal Magazine* for April, 1785 (76: 222), which does not give the name of the publisher, but I should judge by the phrasing of the title that it refers to the Jarvis publication. Then, too, since the Robinsons issued *The Town and Country Magazine*, can we not assume that their June notice of their own book would be as early as any, and that they neglected to notice the rival publication? There is a review in *The European Magazine*. April, 1785 (7: 277), quite obviously referring to the Jarvis imprint. Since Holcroft was not in Paris in March, 1785, and since I have not caught him in a lie yet, I have no hesitation in saying that the translation is not his work. We must therefore admit the note on this item in the Waller-Glover edition of the 'Memoirs' to be in error, for it points very clearly to this Jarvis book. The 'Memoirs' (p. 107) tell us that Holcroft did such a translation; and since most of the books which he brought from Paris in 1783 with the De Tott volume were issued by the Robinsons, I have small hesitation in giving him the translation which was reviewed in *The Town and Country Magazine* for June, 1785 (17: 309).

A new impression was required the following year:—

"Mémoires of Baron de Tott, containing the state of the Turkish Empire and the Crimea, during the late war with Russia. With numerous

anecdotes, facts, and observations, on the manners and customs of the Turks and Tartars. The second Edition. To which are subjoined, the Strictures of Monsieur de Peyssonnel. Translated from the French. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Pater-noster-Row. MDCCLXXXVI." Octavo. I., xiv+xxxvi+1-238+2+1-236; II., 2+1-204+1-287+19 [index] pp.

It is probably this book which I find listed ('Catalogue of Books, of Thomas Holcroft....Sold....Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1809') in the item,

"184. Memoirs of Baron de Tott.--1786."

The above is in the British Museum (10,075. e. 26.). It was reviewed in *The Town and Country Magazine* for October, 1786 (18: 543). An importation by Elmsly of the new French form, with the Peyssonnel material, had been noticed in *The New Review* nearly a year earlier (November, 1785; 8: 354).

In the December, 1786, number of *The Town and Country Magazine* (18: 646) appeared a review of the book called

"Appendix to the Memoirs of the Baron de Tott; containing an answer [by M. Russin] to the remarks of M. Peyssonnel, an Historical Memoir concerning the Druses, a people inhabiting Mount Lebanon. Robinsons."

There is probability that Holcroft continued his work for the Robinsons, and translated this also; but I have found no further reference to this Appendix, and have located no copy, so can make no statement beyond the mere suggestion.

1786. "Letters on Egypt, with a Parallel between the Manners of its ancient and modern Inhabitants, the present State, the Commerce, the Agriculture, and Government of that Country; and an Account of the Descent of St. Lewis at Damietta: Extracted from Joinville and Arabian Authors. Illustrated with Maps. By Mr. Savary, Author of the Life of Mahomet, and Translator of the Coran. In two Volumes. 8vo. G. G. J. and J. Robinson. London. 1786."

I have copied the above just as it stands in *The European Magazine* for January, 1787 (11: 26). The work was noticed in *The Town and Country Magazine* for December, 1786 (18: 646), and *The Universal Magazine* for November, 1786 (79: 279). It was taken from 'Lettres sur l'Egypte,' &c. (Paris, 1785, 3 vols. in 8vo), by Claude Etienne Savary (1750-88). (Cf. Quérard, 8: 492, and Larousse, 14, 1: 285.)

There was an edition, which I have seen, as follows:—

"Lettres sur l'Egypte, Où l'on offre le parallèle des mœurs anciennes & modernes de ses habitants; où l'on décrit l'état, le commerce, l'agriculture, le gouvernement, l'ancienne religion

du pays, & la descente de St. Louis à Damiette, tirée de Joinville & les Auteurs Arabes, avec des Cartes Géographiques. par M. Savary. Tome Premier. Nouvelle édition soigneusement corrigée. A Amsterdam, Leide, Rotterdam, et Utrecht. Chez les Libraires Associés. 1788." Duodecimo. I., viii+1-339; II., 1-252; III., 1-248 pp.

There was a later French version, which I have seen:—

"Lettres sur l'Egypte; où l'on offre le parallèle des mœurs anciennes et modernes de ses habitants....Nouvelle édition. Paris, 1798." 3 vols. 8vo.

The translation listed above is given to Holcroft in the 'Memoirs' (p. 107), but I have seen no other attribution.

In the British Museum Catalogue is:—

"Letters on Egypt, containing, A Parallel between the Manners of its ancient and modern Inhabitants, its Commerce, Agriculture, Government, and Religion; with The Descent of Louis IX. at Damietta, extracted from Joinville, and Arabian authors. In two volumes. Second edition. Vol. I. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row. MDCCCLXXXVII." Octavo. I., 4+i-xii+1-467; II., 4+1-490+14 [index] pp.

But there is no indication of the translator's identity.

I have seen a copy of the Irish edition: "Dublin, Printed for Luke White, Dame-Street, and P. Byrne, Grafton-Street, 1787." 2 vols. 8vo.

In *The Town and Country Magazine* for February, 1787 (19: 71), is a simple notice: "Letters on Egypt by Mr. Savary." Whether this second notice in the same magazine refers to the second edition or was merely a bit of advertising—the publishers of the book and the magazine were the same—I cannot tell.

In the same magazine for December, 1788 (20: 560), I find:—

"Letters on Greece; being a sequel to Letters on Egypt. Translated from the French of M. Savary. 8vo. 6s. Robinson's."

From the same publisher, by the same author, and admittedly a sequel, there is the possibility of Holcroft's being the translator of this also. But I am not yet prepared to say. Notes from readers will be greatly appreciated.

The French original of this is "Lettres sur la Grèce, faisant suite de celles sur l'Egypte. Par Monsieur Savary" (8vo, 362 pp., Paris, 1788), which was noticed in *The English Review* for August, 1788 (12: 140).

The same magazine gives indication of two distinct translations, reviewed in November of the same year (12: 341):—

"Letters on Greece; being the Sequel of Letters on Egypt. Illustrated with a Map of the

Grecian Islands in the Archipelago, and of Part of Asia Minor; and with a Draught of the Cretan Labyrinth. By M. Savary. Translated from the French. 8vo. 6s. Elliot & Co. London, 1788."

"Letters on Greece; being a Sequel to Letters on Egypt, and containing Travels through Rhodes, Crete, and other Islands of the Archipelago; with Comparative Remarks on their ancient and present State, and Observations on the Government, Character, and Manners of the Turks and Modern Greeks. Translated from the French of M. Savary. 8vo. 7s. Robinsons. London. 1788." (London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row. MDCCCLXXXVIII. Octavo. I., p.1+2 [title]+1-407+8 [index] pp.—British Museum, 1047. c. 22.)

Extracts from the 'Letters on Egypt' appeared in 'The Annual Register' for 1786 (pp. 97-106, 118-27).

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN.—By a strange sort of coincidence, on 29 Aug., the day on which the news of the sack of Louvain appeared in the English papers, I was looking among my books to see if I could add to the Calendar of Incunabula which has been printed by Dr. Ernst Crous in the new volume of the *Transactions* of the Bibliographical Society. I found a very beautiful copy of Werner Rolewinck's 'Fasciculus Temporum,' bound by the late Robert Rivière after a Grolier pattern. On turning to the colophon, I read, "Impressa est hæc præsens Cronica...in florentissima universitate Lovaniensi." It was, in fact, the edition of 1476, printed by John Veltener at Louvain, where, in the far more civilized days of the fifteenth century, he had established his press. We have now to face the fact that, in an age that some people have the rashness to consider more enlightened than that in which John Veltener worked at his press, nothing remains of the once flourishing University of Louvain but a few books in scattered libraries. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

LOUVAIN LIBRARY: IRISH MSS. IN DUBLIN.—The following appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of the 1st inst.:—

"There was one deed the German incendiaries could not do at Louvain. They could not destroy the beautiful Celtic manuscripts belonging to the Irish College, for the simple reason that they were no longer there. About forty years ago these were removed to the Franciscan Convent of St. Isidore, at Rome, and shortly afterwards sent to the convent of the same name in

Dublin. At the same time a mass of Irish MSS. dealing with the lives of the saints, and used by Colganus when producing his 'Acta Sanctorum,' was also removed from Louvain....As, however, their resting-place is in the arena of war, no good would accrue from mentioning it by name.

"The library at Louvain was formed in 1627 by a bequest of books from Beyerlinck, and later Jacques Romain endowed it with his collection of works on medicine. Scientific agriculture until recently was the chief study at Louvain University. One may recall, too, that it was at Louvain in 1546, at the command of Charles V., that the academic authorities issued the first 'Index' of pernicious and forbidden books."

Perhaps some of our friends may have notes in reference to this now, alas! vanished library.
A. N. Q.

PETROGRAD. — By an Imperial decree dated September 1st, it was made known that in future the Russian capital is to be called Petrograd. The city was founded by Peter the Great on May 27th, 1703, under the name of Petersburg; and the seat of government was transferred to it from Moscow in 1711. The name now officially adopted is, it will be remembered, applied to it in the works of Pushkin, Lermontoff, Tolstoy, and Nekrasoff.
X. Y. Z.

Slav sympathizers will rejoice that the more accurate and picturesque name Petrograd has been substituted for the cumbersome Sankt Peterburg, abbreviated SPB. The initial letter of *grad* in Russian frequently represents *h*, and the Cech name for the city is Petrohrad, like Hradecany, Vinohrady, &c. *Grad* (*gorod*) has been more than once discussed, and occurs in the Russian name for Constantinople, *Tsargrad* (Cech *Carihrad*), Belgrade, Gratz, &c. St. Petersburg is directly associated with Peter the Great rather than with his namesake, and was generally called Peterburg. The French have always transliterated the name *St. Pétersbourg*, and do not appear to have adapted it to Pierre.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham.

"RACK-RENT." — This word is in regular use among lawyers to signify the market, the normal, or the full rent, as distinguished from a peppercorn or other nominal rent. The definition in the 'N.E.D.' is "a very high, excessive, or extortionate rent; a rent equal (or nearly equal) to the full value of the land." Skeat says a rack-rent is "a rent stretched to its full value, or nearly so." What is meant here? Is it the full annual value or the full freehold or capital

value? If the annual value is intended, the word *nearly* is inadmissible; and if the freehold value is intended, the definition is wrong. The quotations given for "rack-rent" in the 'N.E.D.' do not support the definition. The first quotation (1607) says in effect that a careful man paying a rack-rent will thrive as well as many freeholders. The word "rack" may, as stated, be connected with the instrument of torture, but among accurate speakers it has lost that connotation in England.

J. J. FREEMAN.

INSURANCE OF FOOD SUPPLIES. — As a foot-note to the history of our times — of probable interest when this comes to be written — it may be worth recording that the proposal now realized in the national underwriting of cargoes in transit was first made in 'Letters on Tactics and Organization' (Thacker, Calcutta, 1888), written by (to speak of him by his present title) Col. Frederick Natusch Maude, C.B.

SAPPER.

MEREDITH'S IMITATION OF PEACOCK. — The influence of Thomas Love Peacock and of his daughter on George Meredith's style and ideas is generally recognized. Peacock's daughter was Meredith's first wife, and the direct outcome of their unhappy marriage was 'Modern Love.' Meredith's attacks on romantic sentimentalism in men and women, his belief in the salutary effects of the war of the sexes, and his championship of women of beauty and brains, all point back to this marriage, the failure of which he probably laid as much to his own youth and sentimentalism as to the fault of his wife.

Her father's influence was personal and literary. Meredith talked with the noble old man and he read his books. Peacock bequeathed to Meredith his enthusiasm for women's education and his sprightly comedy.

The most remarkable record of Peacock's influence, however, has just come to light in 'Up to Midnight,' by George Meredith, a "Series of Dialogues Contributed to 'The Graphic,' Now Reprinted for the First Time by John Luce and Company," Boston, 1913. In their collected form these dialogues become a Peacockian novel, without Peacock's finish and Meredith's characteristic genius, but with an interest of their own as imitation. In the letter to Greenwood (1873) in which Meredith mentions these dialogues, he does not admit the influence of Peacock. However, he was just completing his imitative period, 'Harry Richmond' being then his last novel.

The topics of 'Up to Midnight' are Meredithian, but the introductions, setting, characters, and in particular the style, are Peacockian. In these dialogues the distinction Oliver Elton makes between Meredith's talk and Peacock's—namely, that, in spite of the unnaturalness of Meredith's hit-or-miss repartee, his dialogue "gives more of the sense of actual excited talk than Peacock's personages"—breaks down. The characters of 'Up to Midnight' talk Peacock, not Meredithese.

WILLIAM CHISLETT, Jun.
Stanford University.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

FIELDING QUERIES: SACK AND "THE USUAL WORDS."—In chap. iv. book ix. of 'Tom Jones' it is said that the Serjeant

"then proposed a libation as a necessary part of the ceremony in all treaties of this kind.... Jones no sooner heard the proposal than, immediately agreeing with the learned Serjeant, he ordered a bowl, or rather a large mug, filled with the liquor used on these occasions to be brought in, and then began the ceremony himself. He placed his right hand in that of the landlord, and, seizing the bowl with his left, uttered the usual words, and then made his libation."

I fail to find any reference to this ceremony in the volumes of 'N. & Q.' and I would be indebted to your readers for an accurate and detailed description. I believe "the liquor used on these occasions" was sack, or malmsey, a strong, light-coloured wine from Spain, the Canaries, the Azores, or Madeira; but is this wine prepared in any way to make it sack? Sophia, by the way, asks for sack-rohey at Upton (book x. chap. v.). How was this prepared? And what were "the usual words"? and what is implied by the phrase "and then made his libation"?

Just at this time, when there stands again a thin red line on the plains of Waterloo, it may be well to recall those significant words which Edward Gibbon wrote more than one hundred years ago:—

"Our immortal Fielding was of the younger branch of the Earls of Denbigh, who drew their origin from the Counts of Hapsburg. The successors of Charles V. may disdain their brethren of England; but the romance of 'Tom Jones,' that exquisite picture of human manners, will outlive the palace of the Escorial and the Imperial Eagle of Austria."

Now if anything that is future and uncertain can yet be deemed imminent and certain, we may be assured that in the coming year we shall witness the fall of the house of Hapsburg, and the production of a new edition of 'Tom Jones.'

FREDERICK S. DICKSON.
215, West 101st Street, New York.

PALMERSTON IN THE WRONG TRAIN.—In some book of memoirs recently published there is an amazing letter from Lord Palmerston to Queen Victoria, saying that he had fully intended to go to Windsor, but went to the wrong station in London, and arrived at Broadlands instead. Can any of your readers give me the reference?

G. W. E. R.

SITE OF THE GLOBE THEATRE.—We are told by Mrs. Stopes in her latest book, 'Burbage and Shakespeare's Stage' (London, 1913), that Dr. Martin has written a pamphlet on 'The Site of the Globe,' with many deeds and maps illustrative of its position. Has this pamphlet been published? The lady does not give the initials of the author, and his being an international name, it is like looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack to try to find the entry in the British Museum Catalogue.

Dr. Wallace, as we know, has published in *The Times* an extract from a title-deed which locates the site of the Globe on the north side of Maiden Lane (now Park Street); but Mrs. Stopes contends that the scrivener who drew up the deed in question lost his bearings, and I presume the errors (for he must have gone wrong in two, if not more instances) were not discovered by the several individuals who read and signed the deed, nor by others who afterwards copied the description into several leases of shares in the theatre. Such things will happen. The scrivener omitted also to specify the fact that the Park given as one of the boundaries belonged to the Lord Bishop of Winchester; and the Clerk of the Sewer Commission made a mistake when he described the bridge to the playhouse as lying on the north side of Maiden Lane.

Globe Alley is shown to the south of Maiden Lane on the map published in Strype's edition of Stow's 'Survey of London' (London, 1720), and in the indenture quoted by Mrs. Stopes (Sir Mathew Brend to Hilary Memprise in 1626) the alley or way is described as "leading to the Globe"; but this may only mean that its northern end, or the passage at right angles

to its western end, opened into Maiden Lane, opposite, or nearly opposite, to the Globe Theatre. On the other hand, the token books in St. Saviour's Vestry seem to strengthen the case for the south side; and there is also the difficulty pointed out by Mrs. Stopes, besides others, that on the north side there was hardly room enough for a park and two parcels of land with a lane between them. On Hollar's large-scale 'View of London' (1647) the Globe is shown close to the river. Can anything more decisive be said about the matter?

L. L. K.

[*The Athenæum* of 9 Oct., 1909, contained a long letter from Dr. William Martin on the site of the Globe Theatre.]

'THE SALOGNE': A PROPHECY. — In writing of the war a newspaper quotes a prophecy from 'The Salogne,' which it says was current in 1793:—

"When men fly like birds ten great kings will go to war against each other. The universe will be under arms. The women will bring in the harvest. They will begin the vintage, but the men will complete it."

Can any one kindly explain 'The Salogne'?

I.

THE PATRON SAINT OF PILGRIMS.—Who was the patron saint of travellers—particularly of pilgrims? Was it St. Christopher or St. Julian?

H. C—T.

EXTREMES IN STATURE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.—In 'With Kitchener to Khartoum,' by G. W. Stevens, chap. xviii., 'The Battle of the Atbara,' it says:—

"The fortune of Captain Findley, who was killed, was pathetic. He had been married but a month or two before, and the widowed bride was not 18."

Capt. Findley stood near 6 ft. 6 in. in height.

In 'Hard Lines,' a novel by Major Hawley Smart, chap. xxx. p. 317, in the account of "the taking of the quarries" in the Crimean War, is an instance of the opposite extreme in stature in an army officer. The author says:—

"Poor Lempriere, although reputed the smallest officer in the British Army, had shown that pluck was no matter of inches, and had died gallantly at the head of his company, in the rush with which these pits were carried. His Colonel had picked him up in the first flush of their success, and carried the lifeless figure out of the turmoil."

Will readers kindly oblige with information as to the greatest extremes of stature known in the British Army amongst commissioned officers?

F. C. WHITE.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, EAST WINDOW.—What has become of the painted-glass window which was taken out about fifty years ago and replaced by the present one, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott?

This latter was erected by the Dean and Chapter in memory of the Prince Consort in, I think, 1863.

The earlier window, after designs by Benjamin West, was erected, I believe, somewhere about 1805.

I saw it very often in my Eton days, and had the, I suppose, bad taste to admire it. It was like a huge oil painting, and threw a soft, pleasant light into the chapel. Edward Jesse, in 'A Summer's Day at Windsor, and a Visit to Eton,' 1841, writes (pp. 84-86):—

"At the time when so much was done to the Chapel under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt, the whole of the mullions and tracery were removed from the window over the altar, and from those at the terminations of the side aisles, and the disproportionate spaces filled by copies from West's designs, executed by Forrest and Jervas on large squares of glass. Allowing some merit to the designs as pictures, nothing can be worse than the effect produced.....The whole effect is dingy and disagreeable in the extreme.....We trust, therefore, that the Chapter of St. George's.....will remove the stigma which will always attach to them as long as the present miserable productions are suffered to disgrace their sacred edifice."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"FUAKER."—This word occurs in Harrison's 'Survey of Sheffield,' made in the year 1637, and printed in 1908. On p. 154 is the following:—

"Item an Intacke Called the fuaker meadow lying betweene the Lands of W^m Barber, North East, and a Highway South West and abutteth upon the Racker way* North West, And Cont(ain)ing 0a. 2r. 27½p."

There is a foot-note stating that it is written "Quaker (meadow)" in the Duke of Norfolk's copy.

The introduction to Harrison's 'Survey' was written by Mr. R. E. Leader, B.A., in which he says "the Duke of Norfolk's copy was probably made in the year 1668."

Now it appears self-evident that the word "quaker" was a miscopy of the word "fuaker," and that the latter has an entirely different origin, and nothing whatever to do with Quakers.

The survey was made in 1637, at which time a small plot of land was named "fuaker meadow." In 1668 this was miscalled "quaker meadow."

* There is an interesting and exhaustive article on 'The Racker Way,' by Mr. T. Walter Hall, in the *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society*, published in August. (See also ante, p. 180.)

To show that it could not have been "quaker" at the earlier date we must remember that the doctrines of the Quakers were first promulgated in England by George Fox about the year 1647, and the appellation of Quakers given to them in 1650, or thirteen years after the date of the survey. On the other hand, it is quite possible for the word to have been misconstrued in 1668 into "quaker," for at this date this nickname would be in everybody's mind.

What, then, is the meaning of the original name "fuaker"? Is it not simply the phonetic spelling of "feu-acre," meaning an acre of land held in consideration of the payment of feu-duty? It is true that the land did not measure an acre, but that fact is not sufficient to disprove my contention. Is not the burial-ground attached to a church known as "God's acre," irrespective of its size? Opinions as to the origin and meaning of "fuaker" will be welcomed.

CHARLES DRURY.

WILLIAM JACKSON, MUSICIAN, 1784.—On 20 Aug., 1784, a patent (No. 1449) was granted to William Jackson of Vine Street, Lambeth Marsh, musician, for a new musical instrument to be called "The British Lyre." I wish to know if the inventor was the well-known musical composer Jackson of Exeter (1730-1803), who occasionally resided in London. I have consulted Grove's 'Dictionary of Music' and the 'D.N.B.' but without result. In addition to this, I have made inquiries at the South Kensington Museum, but no instrument of that name is to be found there.

R. B. P.

LAW AGAINST CUTTING ASH TREES.—In Jacob Larwoods 'Anecdotes of the Clergy,' p. 97 of Chatto & Windus's new edition, 1890, there is this foot-note:—

"By statute 6 Geo. II., c. 37, it was felony, without benefit of clergy, to damage or destroy an ash tree. As late as 1824, one James Baker was sent to the treadmill for non-payment of 20*s.* penalty, and 1*l.* costs, for cutting the bough of an ash tree.—See *Morning Herald*, June 29, 1824."

This appears to suggest that some special need had arisen to protect this tree in particular. Could any reader say why this law was passed?

T. LLECHID JONES.

Ysppyty Viaraga, Bettws-y-Coed.

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following: (1) Denny, Thomas, admitted 6 June, 1762, left 1763. (2) Denton, William, admitted 26 June, 1763, left 1763. (3) Derby, William, admitted 25 Sept., 1763, left 1766. (4) Derby, George, admitted 25 Sept.,

1763, left 1764. (5) Dilgardino, Robert, admitted 31 Aug., 1761, left 1762. (6) Doble, Henry, admitted 6 June, 1757, left 1758. (7) Donaldson, John, admitted 14 Oct., 1761, left 1762. (8) Donnellan, David Nixon, admitted 5 Sept., 1764, left 1770. (9) Douglas, William, admitted 19 Jan., 1758, left 1760. (10) Douglas, Sholto, admitted 7 Sept., 1762, left 1767. (11) Drake, Roger, admitted 16 Jan., 1764, left 1763. (12) Drake, Richard, admitted 16 Jan., 1764, left 1765.

R. A. A.-L.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any reader identify the author of the poem of which the following is the first verse?—

I heard them praising this grey French country
Dotted with red roofs high and steep,
With one grey church-tower keeping sentry
Over the quiet dead asleep,
Grey rocks, and greyer dunes, as grey as duty,
Grey sands where grey gulls flew,
And I cried in my passionate heart, "They know
not beauty,
Beloved, who know not you!"

(Rev.) T. GOGARTY.

Ardee.

RUDD, CLOCKMAKER, WARMINSTER.—Is anything known of this maker? A "grandfather" clock with his name on the dial-plate has been in my family for many years, and we know its history since 1791, when it was brought by my great-grandfather, William Daphne, to Windsor from Brixton Deverill, near Warminster.

WM. H. PEET.

Replies.

DE GLAMORGAN.

(11 S. viii. 468; ix. 153, 476; x. 35.)

FURTHER consideration renders it more than probable that Sir John de Glamorgan was twice married, and that the first alliance was with the daughter and heiress of Sir Peter D'Evercy, Knt., of East Standen, I.W., and of Brympton D'Evercy, co. Somerset. A difference of opinion has been expressed as to the Christian name of the heiress. The earlier writers are not clear on the point. Collins's 'History of Somerset' says Amice or Anne. Warner in his 'History of the Isle of Wight' writes: "The lordship of East Standen came afterwards to John Glamorgan, who married Anne, the daughter and heiress of D'Evercy, as appears by an entry in the escheat rolls of the county of Somerset."

Batten in 'Historical Collections relating to South Somersetshire,' published 1894, says: "Sir Peter D'Evercy left issue an only daughter, Amice or Amye." The 'Victoria County History of Hampshire,' vol. v. p. 146, says "Amy."

The issue of the first marriage was three sons and seven daughters. The sons' names are given in a deed (20 June, 6 Edward III.) in which Sir John de Glamorgan obtains a licence to enfeoff Walter de Pevensey with the manor of Wolverton, with other lands and rents, in the parish of Brading, I.W.; with liberty to grant the aforesaid manor, lands, &c., to the said John de Glamorgan and Alice for their lives, and at their death to John, "fil. ejusdem Joh'is," and the heirs of his body; and in default of such heirs, then to Peter, "fratri ejusdem," and his heirs; then, if none, to Nicholas, "fratri ejusdem Petri," and "si idem Nicholaus sine herede de corpore suo exeunti obierit," then to the heirs male of the aforesaid John and Alice; and if the same John de Glamorgan dies "sine herede masculino de predicta Alicia procreato," then to the right heirs of the said John.

The sisters are named in a deed relating to the division of the manor of Brooke, I.W., amongst the coheirs of Nicholas de Glamorgan (Chanc. Inq. p.m., 36 Edw. III., part i. No. 82).

The second alliance of Sir John was with a lady named Alice, whose family name has not been traced. From the fact that at her death, in 1340, the widow of Sir John de Glamorgan is found seised of the manor of Merston Pagham, in the parish of Arretton, it has been surmised that the lady in question, at the time when Sir John married her, may "perhaps have been the widow of John Pagham," who was seised of the manor at his death, which took place before 1336-7, leaving a daughter Mary ('Vict. County Hist.,' v. 146; and Wriothesley, 'Ped. from Plea R.,' 35). This is a surmise only, no documentary evidence being adduced in support of the conjecture.

The deed of enfeoffment already quoted establishes the fact of a second marriage. The date when this took place has not been traced, but it would seem almost certain that the marriage was consummated some years before Sir John's death in 1337 (Chanc. Inq. p.m., 11 Edw. III., 1st Nos., No. 54). Sir Peter D'Evercy died in the early part of the fourteenth century. He was living 17 Edw. II., being in that year a witness with his son-in-law, John de Glamorgan, to a

grant by the Abbey of Quarr (Madox, 'Form. Angl.,' p. 165), but must have died shortly afterwards, an inquisition after his death being held at Yeovil before the escheator. Though Sir John de Glamorgan obtained—20 Edward II.—a grant of free warren over the D'Evercy estate of East Standen ('Cal. Cl. R., 1300-26,' p. 493), held by him in virtue of his alliance with the D'Evercy heiress, it is more than probable that at the time when the privilege was granted the heiress to the estates had been dead some years. The following corroborative evidence is adduced. The Close Rolls ('Cal. Cl. R., 1337-9'), 26 Feb., 1338, give an order to the escheator, William Trussel, to deliver to Alice, late the wife of John de Glamorgan, the estates enumerated in the enfeoffment deed of 20 June, 6 Edward III.; and entered on p. 308 of the same series is the statement that "after his [Sir John's] death in 1337, Alice, his widow, held the manor [of Mottistone] in dower, with successive remainders to her daughters Denise and Alice, until her death in 1340 (Chanc. Inq. p.m., 25 Edw. III., 1st Nos., No. 56), when Denise and her husband, Edmund de Langford, entered into possession" ('Feudal Aids,' ii. 340). Denise died in 1362, seised of the estate. The daughters here referred to were, presumably, Sir John's issue by his second marriage.

The references adduced by AP THOMAS (11 S. ix. 476) are not helpful:—

No. 1. "Eleanor, one of three daughters of Ralph de Gorges (who died 17 Edw. II.), married John de Glamorgan." This is not in accordance with accepted facts. Collinson, 'History of Somerset,' pp. 156-8, writes: "Sir Ralph de Gorges left a daughter Eleanor married to Theobald Russel." Dugdale, 'The Baronage of England,' vol. iv. p. 55, states that "Sir Ralph died 17 Edw. II., leaving a son and three daughters, Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Joan—and that Eleanor married Theobald Russel of Kingston Russel, co. Dorset." Banks, 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage,' vol. i. p. 326, writes to the same effect: "Eleanor became heir to her brother and married Theobald Russel," &c. The latest authority, Sir Harris Nicolas, 'The Historic Peerage of England,' ed. William Courthope, ed. 1857, p. 216, has, re 'Gorges—Baron by Writ':—

"Ralph de Gorges, ob. 1323, leaving Ralph his s. and h. had also three daughters: (1) Elizabeth, who married Ashton. (2) Eleanor, wife of Theobald Russel, of Kingston Russel. (3) Joan, wife of Sir William Cheney."

No. 2. A reference from the Patent Rolls re "licence to resettle the Glamorgan

estates." This is identical with the enfeoffment deed, 6 Edward III., from which I have freely quoted. The deed deals with a portion only of the estates.

No. 3. An excerpt from the same series, 34 Edw. III.: "the land and heir of John Glamorgan are in the hands of the King." This was so by reason of Nicholas, Sir John de Glamorgan's last surviving son, being "fatuus." His estates were taken into the King's hand at an even earlier date than AP THOMAS supplies, viz., 28 Edward III., and, doubtless for the same reason, Thomas Haket in 1341 had been appointed guardian.

The conclusions drawn by AP THOMAS from the references quoted by him require to be modified:—

(a) "that Sir John's first wife was Eleanor" should read *was Amy*.

(b) "that he [Sir John] married Alice shortly after 26 Jan., 1332," should read *prior to 1332*, since Denise, a daughter of the second marriage, was married when her mother died in 1340.

(c) "that Nicholas, the idiot third son, was his brother John's heir." There is strong presumptive evidence that John, the eldest son, died *vita patris* after 1332, and before 1337. According to Harl. MS. 4120, "Peter, son and heir of Sir John de Glamorgan, took possession of Brympton D'Evercy, co. Somerset," and did fealty for East Standen and La Wode manors, 12 Edw. III. c. 1338-9 (Rot. Orig.).

(d) "that consequently Peter, the second son, predeceased his elder brother," is not in accordance with the statement made in the Plac. Cor. Reg. that Peter died 17 Edw. III., 1344. It is, however, probable that he died c. 1341.

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD, M.D.

Ventnor.

EPITAPH: CHRISTCHURCH, HAMPSHIRE (11 S. x. 171).—The Rev. Thomas Perkins, in his account of the Priory contained in "Bell's Cathedral Series" (1899), p. 90, says:—

"It is said by some that Cromwell was at Christchurch, and dug up some lead coffins to make bullets for his soldiers, and flung the bodies out of ten such coffins into one grave; but this is manifestly incorrect. Oliver Cromwell was never at Christchurch, though Thomas Cromwell probably was, and here, as elsewhere, the two have been confounded.... But neither of them had anything to do with this tomb, nor were the Parliamentary forces guilty of tampering with the coffins of the dead in the parish burying-ground at Christchurch. The very date precludes the idea, for the civil war did not begin till more than fifteen months after the date carved on this stone; and we may give the Roundheads credit

for more sense than to be digging up coffins to make their bullets with, when there was an abundance of lead to be had for the stripping on the roof of the Priory Church. A far more probable explanation is that which states that the ten bodies here interred were those of ten shipwrecked sailors, who were first buried on the cliffs near the spot where they were washed ashore; but the lord of the manor, when he heard thereof, waxed exceeding wroth, and a strife ensued between him and Henry Rogers, Mayor of Christchurch, the former insisting on their removal to consecrated ground, the latter objecting to the removal, probably on the ground of expense; but in the end the lord of the manor had his way. But the mayor, to save the cost of ten separate graves, had them all buried in one, and placed this inscription over their remains as a protest against the conduct of the lord of the manor in moving their remains from their first resting-place."

A. R. BAYLEY.

This epitaph is given in Pettigrew's 'Chronicles of the Tombs,' with the following note to it:—

"There is a tradition that ten men were killed by the caving-in of a gravel pit in which they were working, but that does not explain 'by men of strife.'"

Others have thought it may allude to the days of the Civil War, when the bodies of ten men may have been exhumed and suspended on trees or gallows; afterwards being a second time buried, the ten would be placed in *one* grave.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

Bolton.

MEILER FITZ-HENRY AND ROBERT FITZ-STEPHEN (11 S. x. 161).—The best authority for the name of Gerald de Barri's mother should be Gerald himself; and he, in his somewhat glorified autobiography, 'De Rebus a se Gestis,' tells us (book i. chap. i.) he was the youngest son of William de Barri by Angharad his wife, daughter of Nesta, the daughter of Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr of South Wales. Information as to himself and his relations he gives in detail in book ii. chap. ix. of the same work, where he relates how, at a feast given at the bishop's house in Hereford by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Prince Rhys ap Griffith (ap Rhys ap Tewdwr), the Prince spoke of the author "and those called the Giralduines" as descending from his aunt Nesta, *amita mea*, the sister of his father Griffith. Thereupon Giraldus names in a spirit of pride how in castles, towns, and palace the sons of Nesta had prospered in Pembroke, and these sons he names as follows: William fitz Gerald the eldest, Robert fitz Stephen, Henry fitz Roy (Regis), Maurice, William

Hay, Hoel, and Walter. To them he adds David the Bishop and Nesta's two daughters, Angharad (*mater mea*) and Gwladys, the wives respectively of the barons of Pembroke and Ros. To Ireland, he says, had gone to its conquest Robert and Maurice, and with them went their nephews, Reymond and Meiler. In a later work (*'Liber de Invectionibus,'* book v. chap. xiv.) he tells us that Meiler, being then Justiciar of Ireland, had offered him, his cousin—*consobrino ejusdem*—the bishopric of Waterford.

AP THOMAS.

PATAGONIAN THEATRE, EXETER CHANGE, STRAND (11 S. x. 107).—This subject was dealt with in 'N. & Q.' under another heading a few months ago, but, not having the volume handy, I cannot give the reference.

I am, however, now able to supplement what I then wrote, having discovered that I possess an odd number of a periodical called *The Tatler, a Daily Journal of Literature and the Stage*, dated 28 May, 1831, which contains an article entitled 'Historical Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Scene-Painting in England [From the *Library of Fine Arts*, No. IV. for May].'

The following extract from the article throws some light on the nature of the performances at the Patagonian Theatre:—

"The late Charles Dibdin, the lyric bard of our 'wooden walls,' in conjunction with Dighton, a favourite performer at Sadler's Wells, about half a century ago, furnished the scenery for a fantoccini, entitled the Patagonian Theatre, which was erected in the great room over Exeter Change. There the regular drama was played by puppets of about fourteen inches in height; and Dibdin and Dighton, with other actors, spoke and sung the parts for the automations, to the great delight of the town."

WM. DOUGLAS.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

SOPHIE ANDERSON (11 S. x. 168).—In reply to Mr. E. R. DIBDIN of the Walker Gallery, Liverpool, I believe that Mrs. Anderson, an American artist, was my contemporary in the island of Capri 1873 and 1875. I fail to recall her baptismal name Sophie, but she was a highly accomplished painter; her husband less so. I am under the impression that one of her most notable works was a group of girls dressed and apparelled in the costume of the Foundling Hospital. Her age was about as your correspondent says (born 1823). Mrs. Anderson lived for several years in Capri, and was very popular there.

White, brother-in-law of Signor Villari, the author, and Walter Maclaren, the painter

—schoolfellow of William Black, novelist, and sub-editor of *Daily News*—and others, including myself, used weekly to play bowls or skittles in her garden—shaded by a choice row of pretty hollyhocks—to her delight. Her house was a rendezvous in those halcyon days, and the bright eyes and white hair of our hostess were pleasing to us all. Many of us English, now I fear all gone except myself, would recognize that there could only be one Mrs. Anderson. Wreford, our chief and *Times* correspondent, often joined our company.

WILLIAM MERCER.

FIELDING'S LETTERS (11 S. x. 91).—M. DIGEON of Havre seeks assistance in obtaining further information relative to a book-seller's catalogue entry of 1767, which seemed to point to a former publication, in three volumes, of Henry Fielding's correspondence.

The matter being of first importance to students of Fielding, I put myself in communication with M. DIGEON, who was so good as to send me the press-marks at the British Museum Reading-Room (where he obtained his information), which has enabled me to verify his statements.

The conclusion I arrive at (probably in common with others interested in the matter) is that the book about which M. DIGEON seeks information is no other than Sarah Fielding's 'Familiar Letters between the Principal Characters in "David Simple,"' published anonymously (by Andrew Millar, Henry Fielding's publisher), to which Henry Fielding, her brother, contributed the Preface and five of the constituent letters. When the 'Letters' were published in 1747, they appeared in two octavo volumes. It is quite possible that they were republished later in three duodecimo volumes, in accordance with the catalogue entry, but at the moment of writing I have no opportunity of verifying this suggestion.

I have recently obtained fresh additional evidence that Fielding's manuscripts and correspondence were destroyed in the Gordon Riots (whilst the property of his half-brother Sir John), so that we are forced to the conclusion that few letters of his, unfortunately for English literature, are ever likely to come to light. As a fact, the last letter from his pen, written from Lisbon, which has survived was found about a month ago. It was written after the famous Lisbon letter published in *The National Review* of 1911, but, unfortunately, its contents are of no importance.

M. DIGEON concludes his letter of 6 Aug. by saying :—

"I have been recalled by the mobilization, and shall leave for the front in a few days. I only hope that I shall come back and resume my work on Fielding as soon as possible; but Fielding's Letters will be far from my mind for many days." Silence on the part of M. DIGEON must therefore not be taken as accepting my views.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1, Essex Court, Temple.

EARLY RAILWAY TRAVELLING (11 S. x. 170).

—The following is a copy of the rules for travellers on the Manchester to Liverpool Railway. It contains all the information desired by your correspondent, except the length of time that this method was employed :—

A Copy of the Rules for Travellers on the First Railway.

RULES.

(1) Any person desiring to travel from Liverpool to Manchester, or vice versa, or any portion of the journey thereof, must, twenty-four hours beforehand, make application to the station agent at the place of departure, giving his name, address, place of birth, age, occupation, and reason for desiring to travel.

(2) The station agent upon assuring himself that the applicant desires to travel for a just and lawful cause, shall thereupon issue a ticket to the applicant, who shall travel by the train named thereon.

(3) Trains will start at their point of departure as near schedule times as possible, but the company do not guarantee when they will reach their destination.

(4) Trains not reaching their destination before dark will put up at one of the several stopping-places along the route for the night, and passengers must pay, and provide for, their own lodging during the night.

(5) Luggage will be carried on the roof of the carriages. If such luggage gets wet, the company will not be responsible for any loss attaching thereto.

This document is still preserved among the Company's archives.

High Street, Walsall. A. S. WHITFIELD.

According to 'Our Iron Roads,' by Frederick S. Williams (7th ed., London, 1885), p. 307 :—

"In the early days of railways, passengers on some lines were required to give and to spell their names to the [booking-] clerk, in order that they might be written on a large green paper ticket; and, in other cases, metal tickets were used, on which was engraved the name of the station to which the traveller was going [as, e.g., on the Leicester and Swannington Railway]."

An illustration of such a metal ticket is shown on the same page. The history of the invention of the modern railway ticket in 1840 by Thomas Edmonson, a railway clerk

at a little station on the Newcastle and Carlisle line, is given by the same author (p. 308). Edmonson was also the inventor of the ticket printing machine, originally made by Blaylock, a watchmaker, and of the dating press. The Manchester and Leeds Railway Company were the first to avail themselves of the new invention.

L. L. K.

'Bradshaw's Railway Companion' for 1842 contains the following remarks about tickets :—

"The *check ticket* given to the passenger on the payment of his fare will be required from him on leaving the coach or at the station next before his arrival at London or Birmingham, and if not then presented, he will be liable to have the Fare again demanded.

"A passenger having paid his fare and taken out a *ticket* may go by any of the trains of that day, but the *ticket* will not be available on the following day, unless under special circumstances, when it may be exchanged for a *new pass* for the day required."

J. J. H.

HENDERSON'S 'LIFE OF MAJOR ANDRÉ' (11 S. x. 147).—Is it possible that the name of the author is Hensel? I found the following at the British Museum, bound up in a volume lettered 'Biographical Tracts, 1872-1906,' from the collection of Henry Spencer Ashbee :—

"Major John Andre [*sic*] as a Prisoner of War at Lancaster, Pa., 1775-6. With some Account of a Historic House and Family. A Sketch by W. U. Hensel. Read before Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Lancaster, Pa., on April 13, 1904. Reprinted from *The New Era*, Lancaster, Pa."

I note that there is a facsimile signature under a frontispiece portrait, but that there is no accent over the final letter, nor is there in the pamphlet itself. WM. H. PEET.

[L. L. K. also thanked for reply.]

DESCENDANTS OF CATHERINE PARR (11 S. x. 170).—Referring to Mary, daughter of Thomas Seymour and Catherine Parr, on p. 195 of 'Annals of Winchcombe and Sudeley' (1877), the late Mrs. Dent wrote :—

"If she had been befriended by her uncle, the Marquis of Northampton, who then held an important position at court, she might have retained some of her patrimony, but, on the contrary, he came in for great part of her possessions: an Act of Parliament was passed to disinherit Mary Seymour, and Sudeley Castle was bestowed upon the Marquis. Though another Act was passed for the restitution in the same year, we do not hear of its being carried out, and it is not known with whom she finally found a home. Strype affirms that she died young; Lodge that she only lived to be thirteen, but without giving any authority."

while Miss Strickland gives her pedigree, and states that she married Sir Edward Bushel; that their only daughter married Silas Johnson, whose daughter married the Rev. Francis Drayton, of Little Chart in Kent, where he and his wife lie buried. From that marriage the pedigree, down to Johnson Lawsons of Grove Villa, Clevedon, seems clear."

The descent of the family of Bushel (or Bushell) is derived from Sir Alan Bushell, Knt., lord of Broad Marston (Gloucestershire), who died in 1245. In 1622 the manor house and site of the manor were conveyed by Thomas Bushell to Sir Thomas Bennett. In 1670 Frances Bennett married James, fourth Earl of Salisbury. The manor remained in the hands of the Salisbury family till 1791, when it was sold. A. C. C.

See 9 S. xi. 268, 358. In Davey's 'The Nine Days' Queen,' p. 143, we are told that "on 30th August, 1548, Queen Katherine bore the infant for whom such great preparations had been made. The parents had fondly hoped it would be a boy, but, alack! it was a puny girl, destined to be a child of misfortune. She cost her mother her life, and grew up to suffer the bitter pangs of poverty and neglect."

I made a note some years ago that Hasted does not mention the Seymour marriage; and Berry's 'Kent Genealogies' is silent as to Silas Johnson's marriage. He is simply described as of Canterbury, being the seventh son of Paul Johnson.

Burke's 'Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies,' 2nd ed., under 'Lawson of Isell,' has:

"Gilfrid Lawson, Esqr., living temp. Queen Elizabeth, married the daughter of Seamer, and had a son."

The reference to 'N. & Q.' above quoted, p. 268, states that

"the late historian and genealogist Dr. Howard is said to have possessed proofs of marriage of Sir Edward Bushel with Mary Seymour."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

SEVENTH CHILD OF A SEVENTH CHILD (11 S. x. 88, 135, 174).—In a letter among the Newcastle correspondence at the British Museum (Add. 32916, 340), dated 1760, the writer, asking the Duke of Newcastle for a favour, says:—

"As your Grace mayn't remember me by my Christian name, [I.] as being [my parents'] seventh son, was, and am, vulgarly call'd Doctor." The implication is that, for the purposes of the appellation, whether the writer's father was also a seventh son was immaterial. Are other cases known or recorded of a seventh son being nicknamed "Doctor"?

PERCEVAL LUCAS.

ST. MARY'S, AMERSHAM, BUCKS, CHURCH-YARD INSCRIPTIONS (11 S. vii. 464; viii. 23, 103, 204, 303, 423).—With reference to these inscriptions, it may be of value to add the following, noted when I copied several of the inscriptions in May, 1900.

No mention is made of the fact that there are arms on tomb No. 96. The arms are at the north end of this large tomb within rails, and may be described as follows:—

"....a lion rampant.... quartering....a lion rampant....within a bordure engrailed....impaling: Erm., three pomeis, each charged with a cross...."

The tinctures are not given. There is no crest, but the following motto: "In celo quies."

I suggest the arms are Mason, quartering Pomeroy, impaling Heathcote. According to Robson's 'British Herald' and Burke's 'Armory' (3rd ed.), the Masons of Beel House, near Amersham, bore: "Az., a lion rampant, with two heads, ar., holding between the paws a crescent or." The lion on the tomb has certainly not two heads, neither is there a crescent between the paws.

Another inscription I noted was from a slab broken into pieces close to No. 124. On putting the pieces together the inscription read:—

"Margaretta Eeles | Relict of James Eeles Esq. | Died 11 March, 1784, | Aged 74 years."

It was similar in size to No. 124. Presumably it no longer exists. It may have been removed when the Raan Chapel was restored in 1906, for the pieces were quite close to the chapel.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

62, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

LAWYERS IN LITERATURE (11 S. x. 171).—In reply to H. V. R., let me suggest Mr. Paulus Pleydell in 'Guy Mannering' and Mr. Saunders Fairford in 'Redgauntlet.' Also several lawyers in Trollope, such as Mr. Chaffandbrass in 'The Three Clerks,' 'Orley Farm,' and 'Phineas Redux'; and Mr. Walker and Mr. Toogood in the 'Last Chronicle of Barset.' There are various lawyers in Warren's 'Ten Thousand a Year,' including Messrs. Quirk, Gammon, and Snap. I.

An article on 'The Lawyer in Literature,' by M. D. Post, appeared in *The Green Bag* (Boston), vol. xi., 1899, p. 553, while at p. 234 of the same volume there is an article by G. R. Hawes on 'Literature and Law.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

Bolton.

Lawyer Wakem, in George Eliot's 'Mill on the Floss,' is a fine portrait of the country lawyer.
P. D. M.

STATUE OF CHARLES I. AT CHARING CROSS (11 S. x. 169).—This statue has always stood upon the site upon which it was originally placed. The exact date of its erection is doubtful. Mr. Wheatley in his 'London Past and Present,' i. 355, gives it as 1674, on the authority of Waller's poem. It may have been placed on its site in that year, but Marvell in his poem complains that it had remained for five months "still muffled with board"; and as in a further stanza he refers to two prorogations of Parliament, the first of which had taken place in November, 1674, and the second in June, 1675, it is probable that the statue was not finally unveiled till the autumn of the latter year. Mr. Wheatley also says that it was erected under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. It appears, however, from Marvell's poem that Sir Charles Wheeler, M.P. for Cambridge University, and an official of the Court, was the authority who was actually in executive charge of the work (Marvell's 'Poems,' ed. Aitken, ii. 98). W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"WAKES": "LAIK" (11 S. x. 170).—Brand, in his 'Popular Antiquities,' says that he believes the true etymology of "wake" is given in an extract from a metrical life of St. John in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' quoted by Strutt:—

"And ye shal understand & know how the Evyns were first found in old time. In the begynning of holy Churche, it was so that the pepul cam to the Chirche with candellys brennyng and wold wake and coome with light toward the Chirche in their devociouns; and after they fell to lecherie and songs, daunces, harping, piping, and also to glotony and sinne, and so turned the holinesse to cursydney; wherefore holy Faders ordenned the pepul to leve that Waking and to fast the Evyn. But hit is called Vigilia, that is waking in English, and it is called Evyn, for at evyn they were wont to come to Chirche."

"Wake" is mentioned in the same sense in the 'Promptorium Parvulorum.' Many quotations are given in W. Carew Hazlitt's 'Faiths and Folk-lore,' 2 vols., 1905, which is founded on Brand's 'Popular Antiquities.'

The modern use of the word refers, particularly in Lancashire and Yorkshire, to the annual holidays of the operatives, when the workshops and mills are closed down for a week or ten days, and those working people whose means are adequate for the purpose pay visits to the seaside. Money for this

purpose is saved all the year round, and huge sums are distributed a few days before the "Wakes" week. "Playing" is used perhaps more than "laiking" in Lancashire, and means holiday, sport, idling, playing truant, to be out of work, or to abstain from work. Much information will be found in the 'English Dialect Dictionary.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

Bolton.

[Mr. T. RATCLIFFE thanked for reply.]

TURTLE AND THUNDER (11 S. ix. 268, 335).—MR. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA asks for "instances of the turtle being associated with thunder and lightning among various peoples of the world."

In one of Miss Alcott's books ('Little Men,' I think) there is a boy who, to wean himself from the use of worse language, has adopted the exclamation "Thunder turtles!" Did he choose this combination solely because it was a good mouth-filling oath, like "Donnerwetter!" or was there some earlier association in his mind between the two ideas?

SCOTT: 'THE ANTIQUARY' (11 S. x. 90, 155, 178).—11. For the "great Pymander" see the 'Poemander,' the Greek treatise of the so-called Hermes Trismegistus.

REFERENCE FOR QUOTATION WANTED (11 S. x. 89).—Cicero in his 'Orator,' cap. 2, § 7, has "Atque ego in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, qualis fortasse nemo fuit."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Reydon, Southwold, Suffolk.

OLD ETONIANS (11 S. x. 169).—Dampier, John, admitted 27 April, 1756, left 1756, can be identified with John Dampier, son of Thomas Dampier, Dean of Durham, Rector of Wylve, Wilts. John Dampier succeeded his father as Rector of Wylve. See

"The Registers of the Parish of Wylve in the County of Wilts. Published by the Revd. G. R. Hadow, M.A., from Transcripts made by T. H. Baker and J. J. Hammond. Devizes: Printed by George Simpson. 1913."

extract from Preface, p. vii.

Thomas Dampier, instituted in 1759, had been Lower Master at Eton; he held several livings, including Fovant and West Meon, and was Master of Sherbourn Hospital, Durham. This latter, however, he seems to have resigned in favour of his son Thomas (afterwards successively Bishop of Rochester and Bishop of Ely) when he became Dean of Durham; he died Dean of Durham in 1771 and was succeeded at Wylve by his son

John. The patronage for that turn apparently belonged to the Archbishop of York. John Dampier's institution is not recorded in the bishop's (i.e. Bishop of Salisbury) register. John Dampier's name occurs only once as the officiating minister in the Wylde Register; his father's does not appear at all; he evidently was non-resident. He was a Prebendary of Ely, of which diocese his brother Thomas was bishop, and died there in 1826, aged 76.

J. J. H.

EARLS OF DERWENTWATER: DESCENDANTS (11 S. x. 148).—Having been from childhood interested in the Derwentwater family, my great-grandmother on the paternal side having been a daughter of a ward of the last earl, who was out with him in the so-called rebellion, I have tried to glean any information respecting the family, and all I have been able to discover is that the unhappy earl's brother, Charles Radcliffe, went to Paris, presumably after the confiscation of the family estates. I have not been able to find out if he left any descendants. Has Mr. HARVARD been able to trace any particulars of the lady calling herself, if I remember the name quite correctly, Mary Matilda Amelia Tudor Radcliffe, who established herself at Dilston some years since, and made an attempt to recover the estates? She possessed many heirlooms, and some of the county families, I believe, espoused her cause, but, failing in her attempt, she disappeared.

MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

HENRY IV.'S SUPPER OF HENS (11 S. x. 150, 194).—With reference to DR. PAGET TOYNBEE's inquiry at the former reference, it seems that Gray must have been referring to the story told in the Fifth Novel of the First Day of Boccaccio. The hero of that story is, however, "Filippo il Bornio," King of France, whom I cannot identify, as none of the Philips who reigned in that country appear to have been blind of one eye.

F. W. S.

RESULT OF CRICKET MATCH GIVEN OUT IN CHURCH (11 S. x. 167).—I remember, many years ago, reading in a newspaper that at a confirmation in a certain northern diocese in England one of the clergy gave out from within the altar-rails that the bishop would be happy to see the clergy at luncheon at the county hotel.

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.
Castle Pollard, Westmeath.

AUTHOR WANTED: 'THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION' (11 S. x. 148).—Is it possible that MR. HORNER, living in Dublin, has never seen this work, which has gone through some sixty large editions? Its sub-title is "Ballads and Songs by the Writers of 'The Nation,'" and practically every author's name is attached to the poem, and given in the index. A few pseudonyms are still retained in the stereotyped editions, but, however necessary in the earlier issues, they are secrets no longer.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

JOHN CHARNOCK (11 S. x. 90).—Maunder's 'Biographical Treasury' has this entry:—

"Charnock, John. An English naval officer and miscellaneous writer; author of a 'History of Marine Architecture,' 'Biographia Navalis,' a 'Supplement to Campbell's Lives of the Admirals,' &c. Died 1807."

This date makes Charnock 83 at his death. 'The Annual Register' or *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1807 or 1808 would, perhaps, answer the query.
M.A.

GELRIA: A PLACE-NAME (11 S. x. 168).—Probably meant for Geldria, now the name of a province of Holland, a large portion of which once formed part of the Duchy of Geldern, whose ancient capital Geldria or Gueldria (Welderen), near Düsseldorf, is now in Rhenish Prussia. The young man of Geldria may have been of the diocese of Utrecht, even if the place of his origin did not belong to the same.
L. L. K.

JOHANNES RENADÆUS (11 S. x. 150).—

"Renod. Joannis Renodæi Medici Parisiensis institutionum Pharmaceuticarum libri quinque, quibus accedunt de materia medica libri tres, Parisiis 1608, in quart."

The above is from the list of authors cited in Lemery's 'Traité Universel des Drogues Simples' (Paris, 1723).
C. C. B.

THE CALENDAR (11 S. x. 171).—'The Nautical Almanac,' published annually, several years in advance, under the direction of the Admiralty, is the ready source of information from which the compilers of diaries and almanacs obtain their various forecasts.
F. A. RUSSELL.

116, Arran Road, Catford, S.E.

"LE SINISTRE" (11 S. x. 169).—The term as applied to fire originated with the insurance companies. Any loss or damage to insured goods is "un sinistre," as it is awkward for the company. "Évaluer le sinistre" = to assess the damage.

ARTHUR MORRIS.

Notes on Books.

A Short History of the Parish of Salehurst, Sussex.
By Leonard J. Hodson. (Published by the
Author, Robertsbridge, Sussex.)

THIS volume was evidently a labour of love. Salehurst parish is chiefly notable through the inclusion within its bounds of the little town of Robertsbridge, where from 1176 to 1538 stood the Cistercian Abbey, the foundation of the St. Martin family. "Conditit super flumen Rothori Abbatiam de Ponte-Roberti," says of the founder the 'Chronicum Claustrii Roffensis,' and all the documents relating to the Abbey, as well as a preponderant number of other documents, give the name of the place thus. Mr. Hodson is, we think, right in rejecting the conclusion of Buriell, Hayley, and some other authorities on Sussex antiquities that the name Robertsbridge is a mere corruption of Rotherbridge. We can imagine Prof. Skeat "girding" at the over-subtle etymologists who will not accept an old, well-established name at its reasonable face value. Moreover, in the old days when the monks are supposed to have made the mistake, the river Rother was commonly known as the Limen or Liminel.

The history of Robertsbridge Abbey has nothing specially interesting about it. What remains of it is largely the record of litigation and of the benefactions bestowed on it, principally, though not solely, by members of the house of Eu. At the present day, with the exception of some remains built into a farmhouse now occupying part of the site, and the ruins of a building, not to be identified with much certainty, still standing hard by, the monastery has disappeared.

Salehurst Church is here described carefully in detail. The most noteworthy points about it are the construction of the west tower (built within, not as a projection from, the western façade) and the font, which has been taken, somewhat doubtfully, to be Norman work, but is, in any case, good, and possesses a striking feature in a chain of salamanders devouring one another, carved at the base of the shaft which supports the cup-shaped basin. The stone used as a pedestal for the credence table is thought to have been part of one of the altars of the Abbey. It had been used for many years as a doorstep when at length the discovery of the crosses incised upon it revealed what was its original purpose, and it was thereupon given back by the interim owner to the church. On the north of the main chancel is the Wiggell Chancel, now—it seems rather unfortunately—taken up by the organ, but erected originally to be the burial-place and chantry for the Culpeper family. It is sad to think that the building of the present vestry at the restoration of the church in 1861-2 was allowed to involve the destruction of the ancient sedilla.

Mr. Hodson gives biographies—so far as these are to be obtained—of all the rectors of Salehurst from c. 1250, as well as accounts of many of the assistant clergy. The Parish Records have afforded him matter for a very interesting chapter, and the chapter on 'Some Ancient Houses and Families' may also be mentioned.

Save that we should have liked a map, and also perhaps some notes concerning the geology and the general character of the scenery, there

seem few or no critical objections to make to this unpretentious, but careful contribution to the now numerous local histories of England.

The Library: July. (De La More Press, 3s. 6d. net.)

IN 'An Early Appreciation of Blake,' Mr. K. A. Esdaile maintains that "as a pioneer in Blake criticism Crabb Robinson has never received his due: Gilchrist resents his suggestion that Blake was not entirely sane, others have repeated the reproach; and no man has thought to clear his memory in that respect by reprinting that forgotten paper which he wrote in the winter of 1809-10 to introduce Blake to the notice of German students—a paper based on a first-hand study of all the pictures, poems, and engravings on which he could lay his hands, and on such personal information as he could glean from friends. He did not meet the poet-painter until many years later, so that his narrative, by far the earliest long account of Blake and his work, is uncoloured by personal feeling."

Mr. A. Cecil Piper contributes notes on the introduction of printing into Sussex, with a chronology; Miss Elizabeth Lee has her usual account of 'Recent Foreign Literature'; and Mr. W. W. Greg discusses 'Problems of the English Miracle Cycles.' 'Co-operation among German Libraries by Mutual Loans and the Information Bureau,' by Mr. Ernst Crous, furnishes an illustration of the advantages of the system in the case of a Berlin undergraduate who had to write a thesis on the war of the Cévennes. Besides other works, he wanted ten books no copies of which were in the Berlin libraries. By the aid of the Auskunftsbureau and the inter-library loan service, he obtained the ten books within four weeks from nine different places and ten different libraries. The number of volumes lent from the Berlin Royal Library in 1912-13 amounted to 55,663.

Among the remaining articles is one by Mr. Alfred W. Pollard entitled 'On Getting to Work.'

Congregational Historical Society Transactions: August. (3s. 6d. net to non-members.)

PERHAPS the paper of chief interest in this number is that by Principal Alex. Gordon on Calamy as a biographer. "His first experiment in biographical work was in connection with the autobiographical 'Reliquiæ' (1696) of Richard Baxter (1615-91). This, though he withheld his name, he furnished with a Contents-table and an Index"; but, Principal Gordon adds, "he did not redeem it from its far too numerous misprints." In 1702 he came prominently before the public with an 'Abridgment' of Baxter's Autobiography, continuing the story till Baxter's death. Of Baxter he said: "He talked in the pulpit with great freedom about another world, like one that had been there, or was come as a sort of an express from thence to make a report concerning it."

Among other papers are 'Samuel Smith of Stanington,' by T. G. C., and 'Kinsfolk of Robert Browne in Cambridgeshire,' by the Rev. A. C. Yorke.

We are glad to see that it is proposed to hold an Historical Exhibition. A Committee has been formed to ascertain what suitable objects of historical interest exist in various parts of the country.

The Antiquary: September. (Elliot Stock, 6d.)

AMONG 'Notes of the Month' we find record of a sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley of early Georgian fittings in Argyll Place. Carved panelling on the walls of No. 6 realized 54 guineas; and at No. 7 a marble mantelpiece with carved frieze and caryatid jambs, 1681. Mr. J. Reid Moir, writing on 'Geology and Prehistory,' complains of the lack of precise and scientific knowledge shown by a number of people who engage in the study of prehistory, and "by the enunciating of extreme and sometimes fantastic views, 'spoil the pitch' for other and really serious investigators"; and he contends that "no one who intends seriously to take up prehistory should do so until he has made himself in some measure familiar with the natural and artificial fractures of flint, and that unless he is so familiar he cannot be looked upon as a reliable judge of flint implements." Mr. Legard contributes an illustrated article on Cordova and Granada.

There is a paper which Mr. John A. Knowles read before the Society of Arts on 'The Technique of Glass-Painting in Medieval and Renaissance Times.' In this he quotes from Eraclius and the pseudo-Eraclius recipes for making lead glass (i.e., "Jewish glass"). Mr. Knowles continues: "We know there were Jewish glassworkers in Constantinople between A.D. 531 and 565, from the account related in the 'History of the Jews' of the miracle of Our Lady saving the life of a Jewish glassworker's child, whose inhuman father had thrown him into his glass furnace. Moreover, Benjamin of Tudela, whose travels bear date from 1160 to 1173, states that he found four hundred Jews resident in Tyre, who were glassworkers." Mr. Knowles mentions the curious fact "that as late as 1836, according to an anonymous writer on glass-painting in *The Philosophical Magazine*, lead glass, used in the manufacture of factitious gems in Birmingham, was known as 'Jew's glass.'" Discussing bronze 'Mace-Heads,' Mr. O. G. S. Crawford suggests that the question should be taken up and investigated.

THE September *Nineteenth Century* has two articles of a rather adventurously speculative character—Mr. Harold F. Wyatt's 'God's Test by War,' reprinted from the number of April, 1911, with additions; and Mr. Norman Pearson's 'Sex after Death.' They are as interesting, and as convincing, as speculations so far in advance of data ever can be. Mr. John Drinkwater writes with considerable acumen on 'Theodore Watts-Dunton and the Spirit of an Age,' though he has not quite justly balanced criticism with praise. Lady Blake's paper on 'The Sacred Bo Tree' is charming, amusing, and instructive, the subject being taken from the point of view of Ceylon. Mr. William Poel, dealing with 'The Economic Position of English Actors,' makes once more plain the precariousness of the livelihood of the average player, but seems to think that the war, by eliminating the second-rate members of the profession, may afford a chance of setting a badly muddled house in order. The Abbé Ernest Dimnet describes with vivacity, and also with penetration, the scenes he witnessed travelling through France during the days of mobilization, and in a second article gives us an elaborate and deeply interesting analysis of the rising generation in France. Mr. Ernest Rhys

recalls the stormy past of Liège, and sketches vigorously—with good illustrations from their songs and proverbs—the character of the Walloons. 'The English and the Others—through Polish Eyes,' by Dr. G. de Swietochowski, is evidently the outcome of an acquaintance and study sufficiently prolonged to give his opinions a claim to be considered. Sir Harry Johnston and Mr. J. Ellis Barker both contribute notable papers on the war in its international aspect, and there is a number of essays on its domestic aspect as regards our own empire. We may also mention a good constructive essay, dealing with the employment of women, entitled 'A New Labour Exchange,' by Mrs. W. L. Courtney.

OUR correspondent MR. W. B. GERISH sends us notice that for purposes of reference he has prepared an Index Nominum to Vol. III. of the Hertfordshire Parish Registers, edited by Mr. T. M. Blagg and Mr. T. Gurney. This is at the service of any inquirer at Bishop's Stortford, and upon the receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope Mr. GERISH will answer inquiries by post. The volume gives the Marriage Entries for the parishes of Rickmansworth, Bushey, Elstree, Gilston, and Little Berkhamstead. This is a kindly service rendered at the cost of no little labour, which we have no doubt will be greatly appreciated by working genealogists.

MESSRS. KARSLAKE & Co. will next year revert to the original plan of producing 'Book-Auction Records,' as adopted for the first two volumes. Each volume will be issued in one alphabet as well as in the usual quarterly parts, thus bringing all records of all editions of one work on to a single page, and thereby obviating the necessity for an index. Numerous cross-references will be incorporated in the alphabet, and a minimum of 15,000 records per annum will continue to be guaranteed. The annual volume will also include the illustrated articles on libraries and book-sellers, the reviews of booksellers' catalogues, and the editor's 'Colloquialisms.' The price will remain a guinea.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

CANTERBURY.—Forwarded to MR. PIERPOINT.

CORRIGENDUM.—In my note on the History of the Berkeley Family, printed *ante*, p. 167, the date in line 18 should read 1799, not 1779.—ROLAND AUSTIN.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 247.

NOTES:—Chaplains of Winchester College, 231—Sir John Gilbert and 'The London Journal,' 223—Bibliography of Bookselling and Publishing, 225—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles, 225—"Sparrowgrass"—Clan Macleod, 227—"Popular"—"Canail"—Proprietary Chapels—A Funeral as a Good Omen—"ffrancia" Rectors of High Roding, 228.

QUERIES:—"Nichol's Cities and Towns of Scotland"—Late Lord Lyttelton's Letters to Mrs. Peach—Beaumont, Bowman, or Boman—Burton: Blakeway—Foreign Tavern Signs—"I am the only running footman"—Hundred of Manhood, 229—Arms of the Deans of Lichfield—The ABCdarians—The Irish Volunteers—John Rateman—Robinson-Miller Marriage—Poem Wanted—Loseley MSS.—Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith,' 230—Colour and Sound—Portraits by James Lonsdale—D'Ossay's Portraits—Author of Quotation Wanted—Louvain: The Libraries, 231.

REPLIES:—Hats, 231—Descendants of Catherine Parr—Death Folk-Lore, 232—Semaphore Signalling Stations—"Aschenald"—"The d—d strawberry"—Devotions on Horseback, 233—Guildhall Library: Subject Index—Presenting the Lord Mayor of London to the Constable of the Tower—Medicinal Mummies—"Kennedie," 234—"Supersubstantial"—Langbaine: Whitfield: Whitehead—British Coins and Stamps, 235—Henry IV.'s Supper of Hens—Oldboy—Sloe Fair—Flower-Women in London—R. H. Wood, F.S.A.—The "Dun Cow's Rib" in Stanion Church—Aut Diabolus aut Nihil—Friar Tuck, 236—'Almanach de Gotha'—Bonar—Galdy Family of Port Royal—Early Puritans in Newfoundland—Military Machines—Lawyers in Literature—"Hurley-backet"—Extremes in Stature of British Officers—"Frap"—Gelria, 237.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Fine Old Bindings"—Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain—"The Universal Bible Dictionary"—Book-Auction Records—"Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society"—Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

OBITUARY:—Mrs. George Murray Smith.

Notes.

CHAPLAINS OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE, 1417-1542.

(See ante, p. 201.)

58. Dom. Roger Philpott, 1489 (or 88)-1497. Fellow, adm. 12 Sept., 1497, as of Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire (Reg., L.A.). Vacated Fellowship, while Sub-Warden, about Christmas, 1522 (A.R., 1522-3), and probably died then, for Reg. O., fly-leaf, records the following gifts by him to the College, as being made in 1522:—

"Ad ornamenta capelle i pallium de blodio velveto ad valorem ixli: iij pallia de damaske cum imaginibus beate marie in medio cum iijfor curtinis de serico ad valorem xli: xij coeliaria argentea et i salarium argenteum cum cooperulo ad valorem lxs. et ultra: et xls. in pecuniis post mortem suam per manus Johannis Webbe."

59. Dom. John Webbe, 1492-95. Lay-Clerk, 1483-91 (or 90). Fellow, adm. 18 Jan., 1494 (i.e., 1494/5; see A.R., 1494-5, 'Stipendia sociorum'), as "de Trewordroth

Exoniensis dioc." (Reg. O.; Reg., L.A.). Presented by College to Rectory of Bradford Peverel, Dorset, 21 Dec., 1506, as "Dom. Johannem Webbe Exoniensis dioc. capellanum nostrique collegii consocium" (L.A., f. 71). In 1516 built at his own cost (17l. 10s.) the College kitchen chimney ("unum caminum in coquina cum iibus tunnellis"), and in 1520 gave for the Chapel an organ costing 13l. 6s. 8d. (Reg. O., fly-leaf). Died 3 July, 1532. Brass in Chapel, now over door of organ console gallery.

60. Dom. John Erewaker or Yrewaker, 1495-1508. Scholar, adm. 1487 as of "Beryton" (Buriton), son of a College tenant at Hawkley (Reg.). Lay-Clerk, 1493-95. Fellow, adm. 11 Jan., 1507/8, as "Dom. Johannes Yrewaker de Byrpton in com. Hampshir." (Reg., L.A.). Died 30 July, 1514. Brass (copy), now on Chapel floor.

61. Dom. John Colvyld, 1497-1510. Lay-Clerk, 1489 (or 88)-97. Presented by College to Vicarage of Hampton, Middlesex, February, 1509/10; and died while Vicar there, before 7 Dec., 1511, when Dom. John More was presented (L.A., f. 71; cf. Hennessy).

62. Dom. John Crandon, 1499-1505.

63. Dom. William Pyle, 1505-8. Fellow, adm. as "Dom. Willelmus Pyle de Pytmynter in comit. Somers." (Reg., L.A.). Neither there nor in Reg. O. is the date of his admission recorded; but according to a "Hall Book," which seems to be of 1514-15, Pyle came as Fellow (vice Wm. Gyllyatt) in second week of second quarter of that year—i.e., in January, 1514/15. Died in 1540. Both Roger James, B.A. (adm. 24 July, 1540), and Robert Figen (adm. 2 Oct., 1540) are said (Reg. O.) to have been admitted to Fellowship vacant by Pyle's death.

64. Dom. John Hopkyns, 1508-14. Died 16 Aug., 1514. Brass in cloisters. Scholar, from Arreton, I.W., adm. 1483 (Reg.). Fellow of New College, Oxford, 1491-93 ('Liber Succ. et Dign.'). In the Register of Scholars the marginal note "socius Wynton." seems incorrect, whether it was intended to apply to Hopkyns or to Thos. Myllyng, the next preceding Scholar.

65. Dom. Thomas Backester, 1508-10.

66. Dom. Richard Taylour, 1510-13 (or 1514).

67. Dom. Robert Farewell, 1511.

68. Dom. William Burley, 1511-12 (or 11).

69. Dom. William Washyngton, 1512 (or 1511)-17.

70. Dom. John Hasard, 1514 (or 13)-20. Fellow, adm. 21 April, 1520, as "Dom. Johannes Hasard de Brydport in comitatu

Dorsett. capellanus" (Reg. O.). Presented by College to Rectory of Shaw, Berks, 19 April, 1533, as "Dom. Johannes Hasard in sacerdotali ordine constitutus nostrique collegii consocius" (L.A., f. 68). Died before 30 Aug., 1540, when Philip Colyns was admitted Fellow on Hasard's death (Reg. O.). "Sepelitur in clauastro" (Reg., L.A.). In 'Scholars,' p. 100, he is identified with a Scholar of 1503, there misnamed "John Hasard," but really John Horsey, "filius tenentis Oxon." (Reg.)—i.e., son of a tenant to New College, Oxford. This Horsey is in the 'Liber Suec. et Dign.' as of Mortlake, Fellow of New College, 1511-13; "promotus ad Cantariam de Witney."

71. Dom. Thomas Wade, 1514 (or 13)-17. Perhaps Dom. Thomas Wade, Rector of Deane, Hants, who died before 15 March, 1558/9 (Bp. Whyte's Episcopal Reg.).

72. Dom. John Spensar, 1517-18. Qu., see again below, No. 76.

73. Dom. Richard Cole, 1518-19. Died 23 Dec., 1519. Brass, formerly in Chapel, now lost.

74. Dom. William Hygons or Hugyns, 1518-21.

75. Dom. William Tyle, 1521-24. Scholar, adm. 1510, from Buckingham, son of a tenant to New College, Oxford (Reg.). Scholar of New College, 1517 (Kirby's note). Fellow of Winchester College, adm. 14 May, 1524: "recessit et obiit apud Bukkynham" (Reg., L.A.), vacating Fellowship about December, 1527 (A.R., 1527-8, 'Stipendia sociorum').

76. Dom. John Spensar, 1520-22. Qu., see also above, No. 72. Fellow, adm. 25 Jan., 1522 (Reg. O.)—i.e., 1521/2 (A.R., 1521-2, 'Stipendia sociorum'), as "Dom. Johannes Spensar de Longmelford in comitatu Suffolk. Norwych. dioc. capellanus" (Reg. O.). "Sepelitur in clauastro" (Reg., L.A.), dying probably in 1524 (see A.R., 1523-4, 'Stipendia sociorum').

77. Dom. — Stokeley or Stukeley, 1520-1523. Was he Mr. Roger Stokeley, Prebendary of Ithen-Abbas and Rector of Michelmersh and also Warnford, Hants ('Valor Ecclesiasticus'), who died, Rector of Alresford, &c., c. January, 1557/8 (see Bp. Whyte's Reg.)? Richard Stewkeley, the Scholar of 1505, from Hawkley, Hants, son of a College tenant, is noted in the margin of the Register of Scholars as "parochialis" (i.e., parish priest).

78. Dom. Richard Hall or Hale, 1522-23. Perhaps Richard Hall, Vicar of Porchester, Hants ('Valor Eccles.').

79. Mr. Nicholas Hokar, 1523-24. Scholar, adm. 1511, as of Puttnam, Winton. dioc.—i.e., Puttenham, Surrey. Fellow, adm. 17 Dec., 1527, as of Basingstoke, "in iure canonico bacc." (Reg., L.A.): became Rector of St. Maurice's, Winchester, and Vicar of Twyford, Hants (Reg., L.A.; 'Valor Eccles.'). resigning his Fellowship before 28 July, 1531, when Dom. John Chubbe, B.A., was admitted in his place (Reg. O.).

80. Dom. George Schere, 1524-31. In A.R., 1523-4, called merely "Dominus Jorg." Perhaps Dom. George Shere, Rector of Chale, I.W., who died before 7 April, 1559 (Bp. Whyte's Reg.).

81. Dom. — More, 1524-26.

82. Dom. Ralph Wackfylde, 1526-27.

83. Dom. Valentine Weston, 1527-28.

84. Mr. — Wayte, 1528-29.

85. Mr. Thomas Curtney, 1529-31. Fellow, adm. 10 July, 1531, as of Georgeham, Exeter dioc., Devon, "in decretis baccalaurius" (Reg. O.): not of Bloxham (as in 'Scholars,' p. 8, a misreading of "Georgeham"). "Ad religionem ordinis observantium se transtulit" (Reg., L.A.), resigning Fellowship before 19 July, 1533, when Dom. Thomas Browning, B.A., was admitted (Reg. O.).

86. Dom. Richard Buffard, 1531-35.

87. Dom. John Clarke, 1531-42 (and perhaps later).

88. Dom. Thomas Fowle, *alias* Birde, *alias* Vole, 1533-35. Scholar, adm. 1508, as "Thomas Birde de Berynton" (Register mentions neither county nor diocese, but has marginal note, "socius Collegii Winton." "Bovingdon," the place-name given in 'Scholars,' p. 103, is a misreading of "Berynton"). Lay-Clerk, as Fowle, 1514-23, and as Burde, 1523-25 (or 26). In Account Rolls called Fowle while Chaplain, and also on admission as Fellow (see A.R., 1534-5, 'Stipendia sociorum'). Was he Thomas Byrde, Rector of Crux-Easton, Hants ('Valor Eccles.')? Fellow, adm. 20 June, 1535, as "Thomas Vole de Beryton [Buriton] Winton. dioc." (Reg. O., where date given as 1536; but see A.R., 1534-5). Died 10 Aug., 1558. Brass formerly in Chapel, now lost, with epitaph:—

Ut Volas in montem domini volat ore volenti:
Christo funde preces Christum quicumque precaris:
which might be Englished:—

While to God's hill Vole wings his willing flight,
Let Christians all in prayers to Christ unite.

The probate of Vole's will, dated 27 July, and proved before Dr. Robert Raynolde,

the Bishop of Winchester's Vicar-General, 10 Sept., 1558, is preserved at the College, with inventory of goods annexed.

89. Dom. William Gye (or Guy; see L.A., f. 181), 1535.

90. Dom. John Mychell, 1535-37 (or 38). Perhaps Dom. John Mychell, Vicar of "Preston," who witnessed the enthronement of Bishop Whyte (by deputy) in Winchester Cathedral, 21 Sept., 1556 (Bp. Whyte's Reg., f. 3).

91. Dom. — Dowle, 1535-42 (and later). Probably Dom. William Dowle, instituted Rector of Chibolton, Hants, 8 Dec., 1556 (Bp. Whyte's Reg.).

92. Dom. — Lancaster, 1538 (or 37)-42 (and perhaps later). Probably Christopher Lancaster, Scholar, adm. 1529, of Basingstoke: Lay-Clerk, 1534-37 (or 38).

H. C.

SIR JOHN GILBERT J. F. SMITH, AND 'THE LONDON JOURNAL.'

(See 11 S. vii. 221, 276, 375; viii. 121, 142; x. 102, 144, 183.)

FOR the benefit of the many readers of 'N. & Q.' out of England, I think it desirable to give a few facts and dates about Sir John Gilbert.

He was born 1817, and started life in a City office; but he was always wasting his time sketching, so that office work was at length given up, it being declared he was quite useless for a city life—"notwithstanding that he was very good at figures." He tried to get into the best art school there was in his day, that of the Royal Academy of Arts, but, astonishing to relate, he failed in the examination.

He began doing woodcut illustrations in 1838. He drew for *The London Journal*, 1846-63. He was elected to the Royal Water-Colour Society in 1852, the highest art honour within his reach (except to be made a Royal Academician); was President of the R.W.S., and knighted in 1871: elected to the Royal Academy, 1872.

About 1885 he bought his own pictures back again, and presented them to various large towns in England. He died in 1897, a bachelor, in the house at Blackheath where he had lived most of his life.

The abundance of material offered for consideration on Gilbert's work has been quite bewildering. Some correspondents apparently think that I intended to write a biography of Gilbert and his contemporary artist illustrators. When I undertook this article I never meant to do more than

make a few jottings, chiefly from my own recollection, but I have been gradually induced by the interest of the subject to enlarge this idea. Little did I imagine the task I was giving myself. I make these observations by way of apology for all my shortcomings. I should like to mention that without the facilities given to me at the National Library, and also at the Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, I could not have written these notes. They have taken me a long time, but I am amply compensated for my trouble by the pleasure I have had in studying the subject—about which I have learnt that I knew very little—and the contribution I now make towards facilitating the work of future students.

Mr. Walter Sandford* has supplied me with far more hints and suggestions than I am able to use. I am indebted to him for the loan of periodicals, and for allowing me to inspect his collections of illustrations by Gilbert and other artists of his day. He has also assisted or corroborated my attribution of prints to Sir John.

It is curious to see the difference between Gilbert's early drawings—for example, those to 'Gideon Giles,' most carefully drawn, and those in 'Stanfield Hall' (Guildhall, p. 58), and, still later, those (Guildhall, p. 1) in 'The Flower of the Flock' and 'The Poor Girl.' He became more dashing as time went on. There was always plenty of fun and humour in him when he liked, or when he got the opportunity to show it. See, for instance, the illustration 'Mrs. Brown and Lawson's Wife at Tea' in 'Gideon Giles' (11 Nov., 1848, vol. viii. p. 153), and one in 'The Snake in the Grass' (21 Aug., 1858 (vol. xxvii. p. 401), where Mrs. Taketoll is making her husband scrub the floor.†

* His brother John Robert Sandford, who spent most of his life in India, contributed a very informing article on 1 Oct., 1904 (10 S. ii. 263), about the Mussuk. He also had a note in *The Athenæum* on the worship of the Virgin Mary by Hindoos. In 1908 he came home for the benefit of his health, but died at the age of 66 on 12 Feb., 1909, in London.

† The 'D.N.B.' 1901, says that Gilbert "was never realistic," but this can only refer to his pictures. In *The London Journal* illustrations he was never anything else—unless it might be in that 'Plantation of Dark Firs' presently to be mentioned. The amusing scene referred to above is imagined, and the details filled in, from the following description: "She [Mrs. Taketoll] slammed the door and descended to her general-utility, who was scrubbing the kitchen." "He lectured him upon the hardness of her what she had to put up with, and how to bless his stars that she made so much as she did" (p. 403).

Another illustration, 'Exhilaration of Mr. Taketoll' (p. 307, and Guildhall, p. 287), Gilbert thought well of, for he has put his monogram to it. There is another to 'The Poor Girl' (1 Nov., 1862; Guildhall vol., p. 236), entitled 'Mr. Plantagenet's Gentlemen going through their Fatiguing Duties'—a number of fat footmen lolling about doing nothing—which is a fine bit of satirical humour that might have satisfied even Douglas Jerrold, who, we are told (see 'D.N.B.*'), got rid of Gilbert because he did not want a Rubens on the staff of *Punch*.

In Smith's time Gilbert was always given the front page, except on rare occasions, as when it was filled by a Crimean war picture, or when, as on 14 April, 1855, his illustration had to give way to a portrait of the Empress Eugénie. When he contributed a landscape without figures, the editor must have had some hesitation in giving it the first page. This occurred only once, the example being entitled 'The Plantation of Dark Firs,' and placed at the head of the number for 7 Aug., 1858, vol. xxvii. p. 369, to Pierce Egan's tale of 'The Snake in the Grass' (see chaps. xxvii. and xxx.). This "plantation" is a wild landscape, dark and dreary, with weird-looking parts, in which, one imagines, can be seen figures hiding, though as we try to identify them they fade away. It is the sort of spot in which the dark deeds so loved of *The London Journal* readers might be imagined to take place. On reading the text I fully believe Gilbert intended it to have this effect, as a deed of horror does seem to have taken place there. Not feeling quite certain that this landscape was Sir John's work, I asked Mr. Sandford to look at it. He writes:—

"It is undoubtedly by Gilbert. I could detect no figure—in fact, the text does not require any figure. Gilbert apparently was nodding when reading the text—a rare thing with him—for there is not a single fir tree in the drawing. The trees may be elms, beeches, or oaks; but I should prefer to call them 'Gilbert trees,' as Gilbert had the power of drawing a tree peculiarly his own—and very pleasing, too."

Sir John did not always draw all the illustrations to each story; thus in 'Stanfield Hall' any one might well pass the 'Encounter between Prince Rupert and Cromwell,' both on horseback—the first illustration for 7 Sept., 1850, in vol. xii.—as by Gilbert. It was engraved by W. Gorway;

but there are in the left corner the initials "T. H. N.," which show it to be by Nicholson.

Some of the cuts are not well engraved—those, for example, to 'Stanfield Hall,' in January and February, 1850 (Guildhall, vol. i. p. 59), by J. Gelder, who now and then simply signs "J. G.," which I at first mistook for J. Gilbert. I can picture Gilbert writing to the editor: "Mr. Gelder spoils my drawings. If you continue to employ him, I can do no more." Gelder did only a few, and when his name is on the cut one can hardly recognize Gilbert's style. But Gelder did other work well, for on 26 Aug., 1848, there is a beautiful landscape, signed "J. Gelder, sc.," of Lewes Castle, Sussex.

The Magazine of Art (1898, p. 59), referring to his best work, says Gilbert was fortunate in his engravers; but was this not rather purpose and choice? The contemporary draughtsmen who worked for *The London Journal* number among them many of the celebrated artists of that time. Some of them were my personal friends, and it quite distresses me that I have had to refrain from mentioning even a few of them—since it would seem a slight on those whose names were omitted. Skilful as they were, most of them died disappointed, in poverty and neglect, such as is tersely related, in his usual trenchant style (11 S. iv. 203), of one of the most skilful by Mr. HERBERT B. CLAYTON.* I think it might be said the authors did no better than the artists. Pierce Egan died in 1880; ten years after, an effort was made to get his widow into the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. She was elected in May, 1892, and up to the date of her death, 7 Aug., 1905, received 424*l*. Of many persons I name there is no record, even at Somerset House, of the date of death, and often Mr. Boase in his 'Modern English Biography' is obliged to put "probably died about"—such "probability" being assumed from the fact of the name no longer appearing in the directories.

Even of Sir John himself there is not much known, but—as I infer from what I have read about him—he led such a curious and solitary life that this is not surprising. I have made a pilgrimage to see the grave at Lewisham Cemetery—which is really at Ladywell. Knowing the difficulty one has in finding graves in London cemeteries, I had prepared myself for some trouble. I was so

* In every instance I have quoted the first authority I have found, but I imagine the 'D.N.B.' took this from a biographical notice I have not seen.

* I have been so long over these articles that I had forgotten I started them in consequence of MR. CLAYTON'S important reminiscences in his article in 1911 (11 S. iv. 521).

lucky, however, as to come upon it at once. It is only about forty steps on the right, past the main entrance. The following is the inscription:—

"In this vault, awaiting the resurrection of the just, are deposited the remains of George Felix Gilbert of Blackheath, Kent; who departed this life the 6 July A.D. 1804 in the 75th year of his age....; also of Alfred Gilbert, third son of the above, who departed this life 2nd of August A.D. 1873, aged 50 years; also of Elizabeth, widow of the above G. F. Gilbert; who died 3rd May A.D. 1875, aged 83 [then come two daughters]; also of Sir John Gilbert, Knight, member of the Royal Academy of Arts, &c., &c., eldest son of the above G. F. Gilbert and E. Gilbert, died 5th October A.D. 1897 in his 81st year [then the youngest son Francis]; also of Frederick Gilbert, fourth son of the above G. F. and E. Gilbert, died 26 March A.D. 1902 in his 75th year [and lastly of the second son George in 1903 in his 85th year].

RALPH THOMAS.

(To be continued.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKSELLING AND PUBLISHING.

'THE ROMANCE OF BOOKSELLING,' a work published about two years ago, was provided with a Bibliography containing many items gathered from these pages. This is a useful foundation for a more exhaustive list, and in an interleaved copy kindly given me by the compiler I have been able to record several hundred titles. Here are a few of more than ordinary interest:—

'Rudolph Ackerman and the Work of his Press, 1764-1834.' By S. T. Prideaux. In *The Printing Art*, vol. vii., April, 1906. A few copies issued with separate title.

John Arliss, printer and publisher. "Literary Collections. London, J. Arliss, 1825." Originally issued in 50 parts.

"Beacon set on Fire; or the Humble Information of certain Stationers to the Parliament concerning the Vigilance of Jesuits, Papists, and Apostates, &c., by writing and publishing many Popish and blasphemous Books. All made evident by the catalogue and contents of many of the aforesaid Books." 4to. "London, printed for the Subscribers thereof."

'Bibliographical Memoranda in Illustration of Early English Literature.' 4to. 1816. Edited by John Fry. Only 100 copies printed.

'Letter to W. Mason on his Edition of Gray and the Practices of Booksellers.' 12mo. 1777.

J. & J. Boydell. Biographical notices of John Boydell in *The Bee*, *The Hive*, and 'City Biography.' 1800.

Bradbury & Evans. Prospectus of *Once a Week*. 8vo, 4 pp. Dated 11, Bouverie Street, May, 1859. Has (p. 3) "Mr. Charles Dickens and his late Publishers."

R. Burdekin. 'Memoirs of Mr. Robert Spence, late Bookseller.' Portrait, 8vo. York, 1840.

'Candid Reader; or, a modest, yet unanswerable Apology for all Books that ever were or possibly can be Wrote.' 40 pp., 12mo. 1744.

'The House that Cassell Built.' London, 1906. 12mo.

Edward Christian. 'Vindication of the Right of the Universities to a Copy of Every New Publication.' 8vo. Cambridge, 1814.

T. & T. Clark. 'The Publishing House of T. & T. Clark.' 12mo. Edinburgh, 1882.

A. A. Clowes. 'Charles Knight: a Sketch.' 8vo. London, 1892.

James Cole. 'Bookselling Spiritualized.' 8vo. Scarborough, 1826. Only 60 copies printed.

William Davis, bookseller, the Bedford Library, Southampton Row.—'An Olio of Bibliographical and Literary Anecdotes and Memoranda, original and selected.' 1814.—'A Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac; or, a cento of notes and reminiscences concerning Rare, Curious, and Valuable Books.' 1821.—'A Second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac.' 12mo. 1825.

"The Downfall of Temporizing Poets, Unlicensed Printers, Upstart Booksellers, Trotting Mercuries, and Bawling Hawkers. Being a very pleasant dialogue between Lightfoot the Mercury, and Suck-bottle the Hawker, Red-nose the Poet being moderator between them; the Corruptions of all which by their Conference is [sic] plainly described. Printed merrily and may be read unhappily between Hawke & Buzzard." 1641.

John Dunton. 'Neck or Nothing; a Consolatory Letter from Mr. D—nt—n to Mr. C—rll.' 1716.

William Nelson Gardiner, bookseller, of Pall Mall. In Part II. of his 1812 Catalogue, after describing item 149, Fox's 'History of the Reign of James II.,' 1808 edition, he adds a 35-line comment on the manner in which the book was dealt with by the trade as a remainder.

W. H. Gee, bookseller, High Street, Oxford. 'Works relating to Bibliography. History of Printing, Bookbinding, &c.' 1880. A catalogue of books he had for sale, but so excellent in arrangement as to constitute a valuable bibliography. Royal 8vo, and a large-paper edition 4to interleaved.

W. Hawes. "A Collection of all the Sermons that are Printed, &c. and Sold for One Penny, Two Pence, or Three Pence. Collected by William Hawes at the Rose and Crown next the Dog Tavern, Ludgate Street." A pamphlet shop. 1709.

James Heany, bookbinder, Oxford. 'Oxford, the Seat of the Muses: a Poem.' London, 1738. 2nd ed.

Keith Johnston. 'In Memoriam of the late A. Keith Johnston, LL.D.' Edinburgh, 1873. Privately printed. 4to. With portrait.

Francis Kirkman. The "memoir" of this publisher referred to by Dunton is "The Unlucky Citizen experimentally described in the various misfortunes of an unlucky Londoner. Calculated for a meridian of this city, but may serve by way of advice to all the community of England. Intermixed with several choice novels." 12mo. With portrait of Kirkman, *et. al.* London, 1673.

James Lackington. The "memoirs" were re-issued in Whittaker's series of Autobiographies, No. 18. 1830. 'Lackington's Confession rendered into Narrative,' &c. By Allan Macleod. London, 1804.

Sampson Low, Son & Co. *The American Book Circular*, No. 1, March 1, 1853. A periodical.

F. Somner Merryweather. 'Bibliomania in the Middle Ages.' London, 8vo. 1849.

Alexander Molleson. 'The Critical Bee, or Beauties of New Publications,' 12mo. Glasgow, 1805.

John Murray. 'An Author's Conduct to the Public stated in the Behaviour of Dr. William Cullen, His Majesty's Physician at Edinburgh.' London, printed for J. Murray, No. 32, Fleet Street, 1784.

John Nichols. 'The Rise and Progress of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, with Anecdotes of the Projector and his Early Associates.' Published separately in 1821, but actually an Introduction to General Index of the *G.M.*

'On the Claims of Public Libraries to the Gratuitous Delivery of Books.' 1810. 8vo.

A Presse Full of Pamphlets. Wherein are set diversity of Prints, &c. In the year of their unceasing 1642. London, printed for R. W.

William Pickering. "In Memoriam, consisting of Particulars of his Difficulties, Decease, and Burial. Got together by the hand of Friendship." This was written by George Daniel. A very small number of copies was printed and distributed amongst friends, presumably with a view to securing assistance for Pickering's dependants. At the sale of Daniel's library in 1864 a copy occurring as lot 1240 was withdrawn from sale, and presented in the auction-room to Basil Pickering.

'Present System of Publishing, being an Examination of a Proposed Plan for Super-seding It.' 8vo, 1844.

'A Publisher's Confession.' London, 1905. A series of papers by an American writer on some abuses of the trade. They were first published in *The Boston Transcript*.

James Ralph. 'The Case of Authors,' &c., 1758. There is a second edition of this pamphlet, published in 1762 by R. Griffiths.

'Reasons for the Modification of the Act of Anne respecting the Delivery of Books and Copyright.' 1813.

W. Roberts. 'The Book Hunter in London.' 1895.

'The Sale of Authors, a Dialogue in Imitation of Lucian's "Sale of Philosophers." London, 1767.

Saunders & Otley's 'Plans for Gentlemen's Libraries.'

'A Scheme for Promoting the Interest of the Country Booksellers and Publishers.' By L. Ridge. 4to. Grantham, 1868.

Richard Simpson, bookseller, 10, King William Street, Charing Cross. 'Bibliography of Chess.' 12mo. 1869.

Society of Booksellers. 'A Letter to the Society of Booksellers on the Method of finding a True Judgement of the MSS. of Authors.' London, 1738.

Henry Stevens. "Who spoils our New English Books? Asked and answered by Henry Stevens of Vermont." London, 1884.

Joseph Stockdale. There are at least two pamphlets published after the trial of Stockdale v. Hansard. Stockdale's exceedingly interesting correspondence occurred for sale at Sotheby's, 12 May, 1851.

T. N. Talfourd. Several of his speeches on Copyright and in the case of the Queen v. Moxon were published as pamphlets.

Thomas Tegg. 'Remarks on Serjt. Talfourd's Speech on Copyright.' 8vo. 1837.

J. A. Thayer. 'Getting on: the Confessions of a Publisher.' London, 8vo, 1911.

Dr. J. Trusler, Proprietor of "The Literary Press," 62, Wardour Street. 'Essay on Literary Property.' 1798.

'Vindication of the Exclusive Right of Authors to their own Works.' 1762.

W. Warburton. 'A Letter to a Member of Parliament from an Author concerning Literary Property.' London, 1747.

John Whiston. 'Directions for a Proper Choice of Authors to form a Library,' &c. London, Printed for J. Whiston, &c. 1766.

Most of the titles given are transcribed from examples of the books and pamphlets before me.
ALECK ABRAHAMS.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 381; iii. 22, 222, 421; iv. 181, 361; v. 62, 143, 481; vi. 4, 284, 343; vii. 64, 144, 175, 263, 343, 442; viii. 4, 82, 183, 285, 382, 444; ix. 65, 164, 384, 464; x. 103.)

RELIGIOUS LEADERS, &c. (continued).

DEAN STANLEY.

Rugby.—A recumbent effigy of Dean Stanley is placed in a plain arched recess in the north wall of the north transept of the School Chapel. It was sculptured by Sir J. E. Boehm, R.A. Over the effigy, and at the back of the recess, is a white marble tablet containing the following inscription, written by Lord Lingen:—

Effigie, quam spectatis, revocatur alumnus hujusce scholæ germanus et primarius, ejusdemque, et supra jacentis magistri, interpres unicus, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Ecclesiæ Westmonasteriensis, ubi sepultus est, Decanus, qui cum litteris, theologia, peregrinatione, optimi cujusque consuetudine, ingenio, vel senior, recente, apud æquales floreret, in publicis et privatis officiis ita versatus est, ut patriam et civitatem dei uno amore complexus, Christum non in deserto non in penetralibus quærere, sed palam loquentem mundo, docentemque in synagoga et in templo, pertranseuntemque benefaciendo, sibi imitandum proponere videretur. Natus Id. Decemb. A.S. MDCCCXV obiit a.d. xv. Kal. Sext. MDCCCLXXXI.

Westminster.—Dean Stanley is buried beside his wife Lady Augusta Stanley in one of the recesses at the east end of Henry VII.'s Chapel. On an altar-tomb of alabaster designed by J. L. Pearson, R.A., and enriched with armorial bearings, &c., is a white marble recumbent effigy of the

Dean, sculptured by Sir J. E. Boehm, R.A. He is represented clad in a surplice, with his right hand placed upon his breast and his left hand by his side. Along the frieze of the tomb is inscribed :—

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, second son of Edward Stanley, Bishop of Norwich. Dean of this Collegiate Church, 1864 to 1881. Born December 13, 1815. Died July 18, 1881. "I know that all things come to an end, but Thy Commandments are exceeding broad."

The slab in the floor which covers the remains of the Dean and his Lady is inscribed to

Augusta Elizabeth Fredrica, 5th daughter of Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, the beloved wife of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of this Collegiate Church. For thirty years the devoted servant of Queen Victoria and the Queen's mother and children for twelve years the unwearied friend of the people of Westminster, and the inseparable partner of her husband's toils and hopes, uniting many hearts from many lands and drawing all to things above. Born April 3, 1822, died March 1, 1876. Also the above Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, who died 18 July, 1881. "We know that we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren."

DR. ARNOLD.

Rugby.—Dr. Arnold was buried in the School Chapel. A grey marble cross in the pavement, inscribed with his name, marks the site of his grave just in front of the fectern.

A monument to his memory has been placed in the north transept. It consists of a recumbent effigy executed in brown stone by J. Thomas. The figure lies within an arched recess in the north wall, and at the back is the following inscription, written by Arnold's old friend the Chevalier Bunsen :—

Vir • Rev •

THOMAS ARNOLD, • S.T.P.

Historiæ • recent • ævi • tradendæ • apud • Oxonien •
pro • Reg •

hufus • Scholæ • per • annos • XIV • antistes • strenuus •
unice • dilectus

Thucydidem • illustravit • Historiam • Romanam •
scripsit

Populi • Christiani

libertatem • dignitatem • vindicavit • fidem • con-
firmavit • scriptis • vita

Christum • prædicavit • apud • vos

Juvenum • animos • monumentum • sibi • deligens •

Tanti • viri • effigies • vobis • hic • est • proposita

Corpus • sub • altari • conquiescit

Anima • in • suam • sedem • patre • vocante • immi-
gravit

fortis • pia • læta

Nat • a • d • XIII • Jun • MDCCCXC • Mort • a • d • XII •

Jun • MDCCCXII

Amici • posuerunt.

In the chapel vestry are preserved the plain table and chair which Dr. Arnold used in the Sixth Form room. They bear the

following inscriptions written by Archbishop Benson :—

Haec Tabula

Thomae Arnoldi

libros chartas manus

inter discipulos disserentis scribentis orantis,
annos XIV. sustinebat.

In hac sella

Arnoldus

Litteras docebat

Sacras Scripturas aperiebat,

ad virtutis veritatisque amorem

Domini Jesu Christi imitationem

Voce Fronte Moribus

Suos excitebat.

Westminster.—On 15 July, 1896, the late Dr. Bradley, Dean of Westminster, unveiled a bust of Dr. Arnold which had been placed in the Abbey by subscriptions from old friends and former pupils of the great schoolmaster. It was sculptured by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., and erected in the Baptistery opposite that of his son, Matthew Arnold, and in close proximity to those of Wordsworth, Maurice, Keble, and Kingsley.

JOHN T. PAGE.

(To be continued.)

"SPARROWGRASS." (Cf. "Sparrowbills," 11 S. viii. 449, 494; x. 157.)—Dr. Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary' says that this is a corruption of "asparagus." The 'N.E.D.' is much more reserved, and rightly so, if comparative philology goes for anything. Walker's 'Dictionary' and Southey favour the vulgar; and so does the Turkish *koosh konmaz* (literally, "what the sparrow alights not on"), as well as the Arabic word for sparrow, *asfoor* (أشْفَارِيّ). Skeat's posthumous Glossary has "Sperage, 'the herb asparagus, so called by Gerard and all the old botanists' (Nares)." He has also: "Grasse Church, of the herb market there kept," from Stowe's account of Gracechurch Street.

In W. Somersetshire, in the same way, the wild geranium (*Robertianum*) is called "sparrow birds"; and "sparrowgrass" is the only term for asparagus. The "stiffness and pedantry" of euphuism first called common "grass" or "sparrowgrass" in the seventeenth century by the name of "asparagus," which is wrong.

H. H. JOHNSON.

CLAN MACLEOD.—When recently at Inch-nadamph, Sutherland, I inspected the ancient graveyard of Assynt Church. Apart from the usual miserably forlorn aspect of Northern graveyards, I found the old

vault of the Macleods of Assynt and Ardreck Castle in a perishing condition. It is a large vaulted chamber with walls four feet thick. I could read, and that only partially, but one inscription on a tombstone, broken in pieces, of 1713. No door to the vault exists. The graveyard is full of Macleod inscriptions of a much later period. I was told that no Macleod of the old family can be found to keep the ancient mausoleum from total ruin. Nearer to Lochinver the ruins of Ardreck Castle, associated with the name of the great Montrose, and of the later Mackenzie mansion of Eddrachalda, exist. A trifling expenditure, say by a Northern antiquarian society, would preserve the old Macleod burial-place from wreck.

W. H. QUARRELL.

"POPULAR."—This word, in the sense of "generally liked," is found in Thomas Lodge's 'Wits Miserie,' 1596, p. 71. The earliest 'N.E.D.' example is from Chapman in 1608. The passage is this:—

"Nihil est tam popolare (saith Tully) quam pax," &c. Nothing is so popular as peace, for not only they to whom nature hath given sense, but even y^e houses & fields seem to me to reuiue therat."

I may add that the person who undertook to read Lodge's book—one of the most valuable treasures of the Elizabethan era—did his work negligently; and that I hope to show in these columns before long.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

"CANAIL."—In the subjoined copy from the court records occurs the interesting word *canail*. It is given under *canaille*, in the sense of "fine feed" or "finished middlings," in the 'Century' and 'Standard' dictionaries, and in Webster (1893). It is not in the 'Oxford Dictionary,' 'E.D.D.,' or the American 'Dialect Notes.' Webster says it is Canadian. I have heard it here in central New York State pronounced *canell*.

"On the third of May 1777 Lieut. Thomas Catlin of Litchfield, Conn., made deposition before Andrew Adams, Esq., J(ustice) of the P(eace), as follows: that he was taken prisoner by the British troops on New York Island Sept. 15, 1776, and confined with a great number in a close jail . . . after which they were informed they should have two thirds allowance, which consisted of very Irish pork, bread hard, mouldy, and wormy, made of *canail* & dregs of flaxseed."

H. C. G. BRANDT.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.

VANISHING LONDON: PROPRIETARY CHAPELS. (See 11 S. ii. 202, 254, 293, 334; iii. 149, 193, 258; iv. 434; vi. 33; vii. 96, 205, 286.)—The Church of the Annunciation

—that fine edifice erected upon the site of old Quebec Chapel—is now open for public worship. It affords a remarkable contrast to the former plain building, which, as some of us remember, was originally a riding-school. The entrance to the new church is in Bryanston Street, Marble Arch. Its interior is not quite completed, and some of the decorations are of a highly ornate character. Fixed chairs take the place of pews. The church is well worthy of a visit.

CECIL CLARKE.

A FUNERAL AS A GOOD OMEN.—I learn from René Bazin's 'Terre d'Espagne' that his guide at the Alhambra expected to meet a stranger, and to have a good day, because he encountered three corpses as he left his home:—

"Il n'y a pas de meilleur signe, monsieur. Quand nous rencontrons un aveugle, un borgne, nous pouvons bien renoncer à courir les hôtels et dormir toute l'après-midi: pas un voyageur ne louera nos services. Mais un mort, trois morts surtout, voilà un annonce de bonheur. Moi, je suis rentré bien vite à la maison, et j'ai crié à ma famille. 'Réjouissez-vous, je vais travailler aujourd'hui!' Vous voyez bien."—Pp. 227-8.

Later in the day this guide raised his arms and exclaimed "Quel bonheur!" at the sight of another funeral procession; and when yet another followed, and he gratefully acknowledged "C'est trop de chance!" M. Bazin bade him hold his tongue (pp. 233, 234).

ST. SWITHIN.

"FFRANCIS": RECTORS OF HIGH RODING, ESSEX.—"french," "foulkes," and "flarington" are still to be met with even in these days of degenerate nomenclature, but "francis" as an example of this eccentricity with regard to the initial letter of a name is new to me. The following instances from the parish registers of All Saints', High Roding, Essex, are perhaps worthy of record in 'N. & Q.' They all relate to Francis Hill, Rector from 1649 to 1694, and supply an interesting item of family history.

Maria, the daughter of Ffrancis Hill and Eliz: his wiffe was baptiz: July the 12, 1649.

Frances, the daughter of Ffrancis Hill Rector and Eliz: his wife was baptiz: Nov. 6, 1653.

Richard the son of Francis Hill Rector and Elizabeth his wife was baptized March 21st, 1657.

John the sonne of francis Hill minist' and Elizabeth his wife was baptized Jan. 3, 1663.

Mary the daughter of francis Hill Rector and Elizabeth his wife was baptiz: Jan. 30, 1664.

Sarah the daughter of francis Hill Rector of H. Roding and of Elizabeth his wife was baptiz: Sept. 25, 1666.

Joseph the sonne of francis Hill Rector of High Roding and Elizabeth his wife was baptized Jul 10th 1668.

Then follow the closing entries in the Burial Registers:—

Elizabeth the beloved wife of M^r Francis Hill Rector was buried Jul. 18th 1668.

1694. Fra. Hill Rector was buried Apr. 3rd.

From the first of these it would appear that Mrs. Hill died in childbirth.

I append a list, deciphered as accurately as I could, of Mr. Hill's successors:—

E. Jocelyn, 1694-1732.

J. Billio, 1732-63.

F. Wray, 1763-8.

J. Laurance, 1768-96.

B. Symes, 1796-1818.

C. Powlett, 1818-33.

J. Ridgeway, 1833-48.

A. Bligh Hill, 1848-56.

E. Maxwell, 1856-90.

T. Eddleston, 1890-1910.

H. T. G. Kingdon, 1910—.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C-on-M., Manchester.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'NICHOL'S CITIES AND TOWNS OF SCOTLAND.'—The British Museum set of 'Nichol's Cities and Towns of Scotland,' 1840 (Maps 97. c. 34), comprises only the first four parts, viz., I. Aberdeen, II. Perth, III. Glasgow, IV. Dumfries. Another part dealt with Montrose, of which there are copies in the Aberdeen University Library and the Montrose Public Library. But each of these copies lacks the cover on which the number of the part is noted. Low's 'Bibliography of Montrose Periodical Literature' erroneously gives the number as "II." Is the correct number "V."? and were other parts of the series issued? P. J. ANDERSON.

Aberdeen University Library.

'LATE LORD LYTTLTON'S LETTERS TO MRS. PEACH.' (See 11 S. i. 142.)—Under the statue of Catharine Macaulay, when it stood in the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was engraved on marble what professed to be a quotation from the above-named 'Letters.' The "late Lord" must have been George, first Lord Lyttelton, whose son, Thomas, married Mrs. Peach.

A writer, "Crito," in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1777), xlvii. 470, expresses his opinion that the said letters are spurious. But Sir G. Otto Trevelyan in his 'American Revolution,' new ed., 1905, iii. 252, quotes

from the passage referred to as having been written by George, Lord Lyttelton. I have searched in vain for these 'Letters' in the British Museum. I should much like to know how to find them, and whether they are generally believed to be authentic or spurious.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

BEAUMONT, BOWMAN, OR BOMAN.—Can any reader supply, or suggest where I can obtain, information concerning one Beaumont (or possibly Bowman or Boman) who filled some judicial office in Ireland in the early years of the eighteenth century? I am informed that "he was a judge on the Northern Circuit," but as this description is somewhat vague, I should be glad to know whether he was a judge of the High Court or a County Court judge.

Any particulars regarding his family or himself would be welcomed.

EDWARD HOUSTON.

26, Sandymount Avenue, Ballsbridge, co. Dublin.

BURTON: BLAKEWAY.—We shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following:—

1. Thomas Burton, Archdeacon of St. Davids, and Rector of Batsford, 1752.

2. Edward Burton of Llandewy Hall, Radnorshire, 1772.

3. Robert Burton of Longnor, near Shrewsbury, 1773.

4. Edward Burton, M.A., D.D. Born 1794, died 1836.

5. J. B. Blakeway, M.A. Born 1765, died 1826.

We shall also be glad if any persons who have letters written by or relating to the above will communicate, or send us copies of, them.

A. S. COURT.

A. S. WHITFIELD.

Walsall.

FOREIGN TAVERN SIGNS.—It is reported that an inn called "The King of Prussia," at Barnet, has been renamed. How many such German signs exist in this country, and have the licensing magistrates any jurisdiction over the names of premises under their control?

"I AM THE ONLY RUNNING FOOTMAN."—On the exterior of a public-house in Charles Street, Mayfair, is an illustrated signboard with the words as above. What is their origin?

HUNDRED OF MANHOOD.—It would be of interest to ascertain the origin of the name of the Hundred of Manhood, near Chichester, in Sussex.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

ARMS OF THE DEANS OF LICHFIELD.—What armorial bearings were borne by the Deans of Lichfield whose names follow?—

5. Bettram or Bertram (1193).
7. William de Manchester, or Mancetter (1222-53).
8. Ralph de Sempringham (1254-80).
9. John de Derby (1280-1319).
11. Roger de Covenis (1325-8).
12. John Casey (1328-37).
13. Richard Fitz-Ralph (1337-47).
14. Simon de Borisley, or Breisley—or Griesley according to Wood (1347-9).
16. Anthony Rous (*ante* 1370).
17. Laurence de Ibbestoke (1368).
18. Cardinal Francis St. Sabine (1371).
19. William de Packington (1381-90).
21. Robert Wolveden (1426-32).
22. John de Verney (1432-57).
23. Thomas Haywood (1457-92).
24. John Yotton (1492-1512).
25. Ralph Collingwood, or Callingwood (1512-1521).
28. Richard Williams (1536-53).
29. John Rambridge (1554-8).
35. Augustine Lindsell (1628-32).
37. Samuel Fell (1637-8).
43. William Binckes (1703-12).
44. Jonathan Kimberley (1712-19).
46. Nicholas Penny (1731-45).
47. John Addenbrooke (1745-76).

Whom did George Bullen (1576-1602) marry? His wife's family arms were a lion rampant crowned.

John Warner (1633-7).—What was his wife's name? She bore Azure, a fleur-de-lis or.
S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

"THE ABCDARIANS."—George Dyer ('A Dissertation on the Theory and Practice of Benevolence,' 1795, p. 62) mentions amongst the societies for the relief of genius in necessitous circumstances "the Abcdarians, for the relief of decayed schoolmasters."

Is anything known of this society? Its title and purpose suggest an undertaking of Sir Richard Phillips.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

(1) THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—In 1778 there existed an organization of this name, presumably a military force. What was this? When did it come into existence, and when did it disappear?

(2) JOHN BATEMAN.—On 10 March, 1809, John Bateman, of the city of Waterford, was knighted. For what services was this *knighthood* bestowed?
J. H. L.

ROBINSON-MILLER MARRIAGE.—Catherine Hewett Robinson, daughter of Admiral Mark Robinson, married John Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marines, and had four children: Charles, who married —; Catherine; Anne, who married first — Barnard, and secondly — Shelito; and Henry, who married Anne Shirley Newdick, and had issue. Catherine Hewett Miller was dead in March, 1795, at which date her four children were living. Possibly her son Henry was afterwards of Epsom, Surrey. Any information as to these persons or their descendants will be welcome.
P. D. M.

POEM WANTED.—Could any of your readers tell me where to find some verses called 'The Drum,' or some such name, and written by an American poet at the time of the Civil War in the States? They were written to urge the young men to join the army, and have a refrain to this effect:—

But the drum muttered "Come."

R. M.

LOSELEY MSS. AND LOUVAIN.—According to Prof. Bang the text of these MSS. was printed at Louvain in August-September, 1911, in a thick quarto volume; but this had not yet been issued in November, 1912, as Prof. Feuillerat, the editor, had not completed his notes. Has the volume appeared since? If not, must we assume that the sheets already printed have perished in the recent holocaust?
L. L. K.

HANDEL'S 'HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH.' (See 2 S. iv. 200, 228; 8 S. ix. 203, 230, 311, 354, 456, 493.)—This subject has already been much discussed in 'N. & Q.' and I do not wish to go over the old ground. My present object is to ascertain when the story of William Powel the blacksmith first originated. The earliest reference which I have been able to find is contained in the 'Supplement to the Musical Library,' December, 1835, p. 13, where the editor, William Ayrton, a well-known musical critic, writes as follows:—

"Within the last thirty years, or some such time, the present air ['Suites de Pièces pour le Clavecin,' No. 5] has acquired the title of 'The Harmonious Blacksmith.' We never heard any reason assigned for this, till a few weeks ago, when the following paragraph appeared in some of the newspapers:—'There are probably few persons who are acquainted with the facts which induced this great composer to write the piece just named. It may be necessary to remind our readers that Handel at that time resided at Whitchurch, and in that neighbourhood the blacksmith, whose name was Powell, also lived.'"

Ayrton then proceeds in an extremely amusing manner to demolish the whole story. The memorial to Powel at Whitchurch was not erected until 1835, as is recorded on the inscription, a copy of which is printed in 2 S. xii. 228. So far as my researches have gone, they confirm the impression that the story originated about the above year; but I shall be most grateful to any reader who can furnish me with an authoritative reference of earlier date.

R. B. P.

COLOUR AND SOUND.—Can any reader give information, or names of books, on the relation of colour and sound vibrations, and on the experiments, if any, which have been made on this subject? K. M. B.

[*The Athenæum* of Sept. 27, 1913, contained an article on 'Colour and Music,' describing a "colour instrument" invented by Mr. A. B. Hector. Reference is also made to Mr. A. Wallace Remington's book on 'Colour-Music.']

PORTRAITS BY JAMES LONSDALE.—Can any one direct me to the present resting-place of the following portraits by this artist, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy in the respective years shown?—

1. Miss Brooke (1803).
2. Hon. C. J. Fox (1803).
3. Capt. A. Nash (1806).
4. G. V. Neunberg (1807).
5. Capt. W. Bolton of H.M.S. Fisgard (1808).
6. Madame Catalini (1809).
7. O. Gilchrist, F.S.A. (1810).
8. Col. Congreve, Equerry to the Prince Regent (1812).
9. Sir C. S. Hunter, Lord Mayor of London (1813).
10. W. Manning, M.P. (1814).
11. Dr. Redout (1815).
12. Right Hon. Baron Wood (1816).
13. Mr. J. Hunter, E.I.C.S. (1816).
14. G. Bokenham, Esq. (1816).
15. J. Nollekens, R.A. (1818).
16. Sir T. S. Raffles, Governor of Java (1818).
17. Mrs. Linley (1820).
18. Alderman Wood, M.P. (1821).
19. G. Webb Hall (1821); presented to Mrs. Webb Hall by the Agricultural Associations.
20. A. Morris, High Bailiff of Westminster (1822).
21. Sir Tyrwhitt Jones (1822).
22. W. Roscoe (1823).
23. T. C. Hofland (1823).
24. Rev. Dr. Parr (1823).
25. Robert Chaloner, M.P. for York (1825).
26. Charles Mathews (1827).
27. Edward Hodges Baily, R.A. (1828).

28. General Gascoigne, M.P. for Liverpool (1829).

29. Rev. J. Brooke (1830).

30. Rev. Dr. Moore (1837).

31. Right Hon. the Knight of Kerry (1838).

32. Roversdale Grenfell (1838).

33. Col. Ferguson (1838).

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

78, Church Street, Lancaster.

D'ORSAY'S PORTRAITS.—Can any reader tell me where I can see the set of 120 lithographs, by Richard J. Lane, of Count d'Orsay's portraits? D'Orsay drew 140, and 120 of these were published by Mitchell of Bond Street. W. H. QUARRELL.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—Can you tell me where the following quotation is to be found?—

Remember me is all I ask,
But should remembrance prove a task,
Forget me.

W. P. FEENEY.

Arts Club, W.

LOUVAIN: THE LIBRARIES. (See *ante*, p. 207).—Can any one give me a list of the libraries of Louvain? Have any catalogues of these been printed? and if so, where may these be consulted? L. M. H.

Replies.

HATS.

(11 S. x. 149.)

WHAT G. M. means by saying

"that a member of Parliament, before addressing the Speaker or the Chair, puts on his hat, while the Speaker remains bare-headed or bare-wigged," is not clear.

The Speaker is as above described in all circumstances. If a member wants to address the House in a speech, supposed to be addressed to the Speaker, beginning with such words as "Mr. Speaker, Sir," or "Mr. Speaker," his hat has no part in the matter, unless it be that the member thinks that he has a better chance of "catching the Speaker's eye" by the sudden removal of his hat. Sometimes a member puts on his hat in preparation for that purpose.

Of course the member must be bare-headed when he addresses the House. He need not, however, have his hat with him. Formerly most members, other than Ministers, Opposition Front Bench men, and Whips, wore their hats when seated in the House.

As to Ministers and their hats, I recall that I never saw Gladstone with his hat in the House, and I do not remember ever seeing Sir William Harcourt without his.

Perhaps G. M. refers to the curious rule that if a member wants to raise or speak to a point of order when the doors have been closed for a division he must have a hat on and remain seated.

"In both houses every member who speaks, rises in his place, and stands uncovered. The only exception to the rule is in cases of sickness or infirmity, when the indulgence of a seat is allowed, at the suggestion of a member and with the general acquiescence of the house. The only occasion, in both houses, when a member speaks sitting and covered is a question of order which has arisen during a division, when the doors are closed."—Sir T. Erskine May's 'Parliamentary Practice,' 11th edition, 1900, p. 310, in the chapter on 'Rules of Debate.'

This last rule sometimes causes much amusement.

There is a well-worn story that Gladstone wanted in these circumstances to speak on a point of order. Of course he had to borrow a hat which was so much too small for his big head that it had to be held on. For this story see 8 S. iv. 533.

I remember an amusing scene which took place, perhaps twelve or thirteen years ago. A certain member, whose attendance was infrequent, wishing to raise a point of order after the doors had been closed for a division, rose to his feet. Immediately he was greeted with loud cries of "Order! Order!" He sat or was pulled down; then he rose again, and met with the same cries; he glared round the house with astonished eyes. He was next to Henry Labouchere, who pulled him to his seat and held him, saying that he must do as he told him. A hat was obtained and put on the member's head, and then, "sitting and covered," he raised his point of order.

Few things amuse the House of Commons so much as the breaking of a rule by a member who knows nothing about it. Until some ten or fifteen years ago a member, apart from "Front Bench men," wishing to secure for himself a seat in the House for the ensuing sitting, placed a hat on the seat before the meeting of the house—sometimes, on great occasions, many hours before. Then, he having been present at prayers, or some part thereof, the seat so marked became his for the sitting, and he put a card with his name on it into the little brass frame at the back of the seat. Large cards on which members write their names were substituted for hats about the date mentioned.

G. M.'s suggestion that the wearing of a hat by a member (presumably when he speaks during a division as above), while the Speaker remains bare-headed, emphasizes the fact that the Speaker is the servant of the House, appears to be very improbable, seeing that in the seventeenth century, and perhaps later, the Speaker used to wear his hat when in the chair.

See the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, 1651, where every member, including the Speaker, has his hat on excepting the one who is speaking. See also certain old prints.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DESCENDANTS OF CATHERINE PARR (11 S. x. 170, 215).—Miss Strickland in her 'Lives of the Queens of England,' v. 129, cites a "Copy of MS. fragment, entitled 'A good account of my Pedigree, given me by my Grandmother, July 26, 1749.'" This appears to be the paper of which the original or a copy is in the possession of KINGSTON, and which contains the particulars that he describes. Many relics of Catherine Parr's personal property are said to be in the possession of the Johnson Lawson family, who are descended from the marriage of Silas Johnson and the daughter of Sir Edward Bushell. Dr. Charles Cotton in his 'History of St. Laurence, Thanet,' 1895, p. 185, gives a copy of the MS. fragment, and seems to attach credence to the story, although he acknowledges that Strype says the child of the Lord Admiral Seymour and Catherine Parr died young, and that Lodge affirms that she died in her thirteenth year. Sir John Maclean, than whom there cannot be a sounder authority, in his 'Life of Sir Thomas Seymour,' 1869, p. 82, says: "Seymour's infant daughter was restored in blood by Act 3rd and 4th Edward VI., but died soon afterwards." This is probably the truth.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

DEATH FOLK-LORE (11 S. ix. 128, 196, 236, 278, 296, 350, 414).—An exceptionally good article on customs as to the dead among the pre-Christian Lithuanians, Letts, and ancient Prussians ('Die vorchristlichen baltischen Totengebräuche') is in the current *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft* (1914), xvii. 446–512. It covers almost all the items set out at ix. 236, with many more, and shows that the death of a master was told not only to the bees, but to all the domestic animals. The comments (pp. 494–512) of the author, Prof. Caland of Utrecht, are valuable, and it is to be hoped that he

will give an English version also, the original one having been in Dutch. He evidently knows English better by ear than by eye, as may be seen by the little slip, on p. 496, note 2, of mentioning the yew tree as "the dismal or fatal ewe." Incidentally, many interesting matters are touched upon, such as equivalents for inheritance by Borough-English, and a *Periplus* by Wulfstan, of about 880 A.D., in Anglo-Saxon.

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

SEMAPHORE SIGNALLING STATIONS (11 S. x. 12, 77).—There was formerly a semaphore signalling station on Honor Oak Hill (overlooking Peckham Rye), but both semaphore and the oak (called Honor Oak because Queen Elizabeth used to go maying there) are now gone. The old oak was a landmark from Knockholt Beeches and the country around.

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

"ASCHENALD" (11 S. x. 49).—Towards the end of his account of the town of Pontefract John Leland wrote:—

"The Castel, Town and Landes about Brokenbridg longgid afore the Conquest to one Richard Aschenald. Richard had Ailrik, and he had Swane, of whom cam Adam, of Adam cam 2 doughters, wherof one of them was married to Galfride Neville, the other to Thomas Burge. But nother of the 2 had any part of the Quarters of Brokenbridg."—*Itinerary*, bk. i. f. 43.

The statements that Richard Aschenald possessed, before the Conquest, the town of Brokenbridge, usually known as Pontefract, with the surrounding lands, and that he was father of "Ailrik," are devoid of foundation. They were, as Mr. A. S. ELLIS has pointed out, accepted by Camden, and since his day have been repeated by many other writers. Apart from the improbability of Elric the Englishman having for his father a man bearing the hybrid name of Richard Aschenald, the fact that the manor of "Tateshale," now Tanshelf, within which Pontefract lay, was, before the Conquest, in the hands of King Edward, appears to be fatal to Leland's statement. Alric, or Elric, held fourteen or more manors in the neighbourhood of Cawthorne at that time. At the date of the Survey he and his son Swane had not only retained most of these manors, but had acquired several others in addition, such as Brierley and Denby.

Leland's account of the descendants of Adam, son of Swane, son of Alric, is also incorrect. At the beginning of the second

volume of the *Chartulary* of St. John of Pontefract the late Mr. Richard Holmes has given a fairly correct table of the descendants of Alric; but he, like Leland, fell into error in identifying Mabel, the wife of Geoffrey de Nevill, as Mabel, sister and coheir of John Malherbe the younger, he being son and heir of John Malherbe the elder by his wife Matilda, daughter and coheir of Adam, son of Swane, and reliet of Adam de Montbegon. Mabel, the sister and coheir of John Malherbe the younger, married William de Lamare, and it was their only child Mabel who married Geoffrey de Nevill.

W. F.

"THE D—D STRAWBERRY" (11 S. ix. 293; x. 30).—The story, as I recollect it, is this. A man whose head had often suffered from his convivial habits was advised that a strawberry in his wineglass would act as a preventive against intoxication. He tried the experiment and failed egregiously, attributing his discomfiture, not to the amount of wine he had drunk, but to "the single d—d strawberry that remained at the bottom of the glass the whole evening." I do not remember any reason being given for the device recommended. The anecdote, which I read many years ago, was vaguely associated in my mind with an alderman (? at a Lord Mayor's dinner) and with Horace Walpole's letters. A cursory examination of Mrs. Toynbee's edition has failed to unearth it. Is it in the *'Facetiæ Cantabrigienses'*?

DEVOTIONS ON HORSEBACK (11 S. x. 171).—Probably the most famous of such prayers is that of Leopold Fürst von Anhalt-Dessau before the battle of Kesselsdorf, 15 Dec., 1745, in which he defeated the Saxon army under Rutowski. The "old Dessauer" and his horse, as they appear in Adolf Menzel's illustration of the scene in Kugler's *'Geschichte Friedrich des Grossen'*, are unforgettable. The raciness of the old soldier's words would be spoilt if one attempted to quote them from memory. The term that he applied to the enemy is one of the camp rather than the Court. Carlyle, if I remember rightly, had an eye for the incident in his *'Frederick'*, and was not entirely taken up by the fact that the Saxon commander was a son (one of the three hundred and sixty-five children) of his favourite villain, that "gay eupeptic son of Belial," Augustus the Strong. I hear that Leopold's prayer has been referred to lately in the daily press.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Reydon, Southwold, Suffolk.

GUILDHALL LIBRARY: SUBJECT INDEX (11 S. x. 147).—The Guildhall Librarian, interrogated as to the use of simplified spelling forms in the Subject Index, was very prompt in disclaiming the independent adoption of these "eyesores" by the library authorities. He explained that they were taken over from the American Dewey Decimal classification, the excellence of which justified its use, and even perhaps expiated its folly in clinging to such "monstrosities." Such broad-mindedness on the part of the Guildhall Library is, I think, well worthy of a note—even of a query. As well might a man take credit to himself for reading Shakespeare—despite his spelling peculiarities, many of them, I can guarantee, "American" in form (*center*, *scepter*, and the like).

One had thought the day was past for these ebullitions against the efforts of spelling reformers, many of whom are scholars of the highest linguistic attainments. Sometimes an obvious truth cannot be said too often, and therefore I make no apologies for saying tritely that there is no beauty in any letter or combination of letters; what is mistaken for beauty of form is in this case beauty of association. The "nyu speling" would bring the same beauty in time before our children with half the pother and waste of time in its acquisition. It is strange that men like Sir James Murray, a maker of dictionaries, and Prof. Skeat, whose name even to the man in the street suggests etymology, have seen no point in retaining our present spelling system, at the cost of convenience and fitness. Their knowledge of our language taught them to love it wisely, distinguishing between reverence which is based on knowledge, and superstition which is based on sentiment.

Those who think the etymological argument all-powerful should look to their ground, for our present spelling system, either through the mistakes of printers or misinformation of scholars, not infrequently obscures the derivation of certain words (cf. *sovereign*, *rhyme*, and *redoubt*).

J. MONTAGU.

PRESENTING THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TO THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER (11 S. x. 190).—This practice was authorized by charter dated 17 June, 27 Edw. I. (A.D. 1299), and four instances of it will be found in Dr. Reginald Sharpe's *Calendar of the City Letter-Book C* (pub. 1901), pp. 51, 102, 174, 176. The fullest account of it occurs in that relating to the election of John de

Blund as Mayor in 1303, on p. 174, and (omitting the names of the Aldermen and Sheriffs for the sake of brevity) runs as follows:—

"Monday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 31 Edward I. [A.D. 1303], John le Blund elected to the Mayoralty for the third time by the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and also oy the whole Commonalty. The following day he was presented by the said Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty to Sir Ralph de Sandwyche, the Constable of the Tower, who admitted him to the Mayoralty at the outer gate, according to the terms of the charter of liberties of the City and the King's writ, which came to him thereon the year before last (*allero anno precedente*), as appears *supra*, an oath being there taken of him to keep the City well and faithfully to the use of Sir Edward, the illustrious King of England, and his heirs, &c., and to do right and justice to poor and rich alike, &c."

P. 51 of Dr. Sharpe's 'Calendar of Letter-Book C' = fo. xxxvi b of the original. It is evident, therefore, that the reference given in MR. ABRAHAM'S quotation is, as he surmised, wrong in ascribing it to 'Liber Albus,' which = Letter-Book E; and also in the date.

ALAN STEWART.

MEDICINAL MUMMIES (11 S. ix. 67, 70, 115, 157, 195, 316; x. 176).—In *The Chemist and Druggist* of 25 July last there is a very interesting account of La Pharmacie de l'Hôtel-Dieu, still existing, at Troyes, in which the writer of the article was shown recently a specimen of actual mummy, "blackened, but unmistakable," in one of some 360 old drug-boxes (cf. Shakespeare's "beggary account of empty boxes") on the top shelves. This particular box bore a picture of two mummies and the title "Momie." The lady in charge of the pharmacy thought that mummy was used for the bitumen it contained, but there was more in it than that. Lemery attributes its virtue to the oil and volatile salt in the body, and Alleyne compares its action to that of "Parmasitty." True Egyptian mummy was always rare in pharmacies.

C. C. B.

"KENNEDIE" (11 S. ix. 190).—In the sixteenth century the Kennedys were the most powerful family in the south-west of Scotland. The chief of the clan was the Earl of Cassilis—a title merged later in that of the Marquis of Ailsa. Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, was known as the "King of Carrick." He is famous, or infamous, as the Earl who *roasted* the Abbot of Crossraguel until he signed a deed conveying the Abbey lands to the Earl, an incident which

is supposed to have suggested to Sir Walter Scott the similar treatment of Isaac of York by Front-de-Bœuf in 'Ivanhoe.' By the slaughter of Kennedy of Bargany—the head of a rival faction of the family—in 1601 the "King of Carrick" attained the height of his power, and the lines quoted by Mr. RATCLIFFE may well have been written about this time. The version he quotes differs from that usually given, but there are several variants. Mr. Stevenson in his recently published 'Heraldry in Scotland,' when discussing the practice of the assumption of clan-names by persons anxious for the protection of some powerful family, quotes the lines as follows:—

'Twixt Wigtowne and the town of Aire,
And laigh down by the cruive of Cree;
You shall not get a lodging there,
Except ye court wi' Kennedy.

T. F. D.

"SUPERSUBSTANTIAL" (11 S. viii. 105).—Looking through St. Cyril of Jerusalem's 'Mystagogical Lectures' for Catechumens, I came, in the fifth of them, upon the following at § 15, which relates to the petition for "daily bread" in the Lord's Prayer:—

ὁ ἄρτος οὗτος ὁ κοινὸς οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπιούσιος,
ἄρτος δὲ οὗτος ὁ ἅγιος ἐπιούσιός ἐστιν, ἀντὶ τοῦ
ἐπὶ τὴν οὐσίαν τῆς ψυχῆς κατατασσόμενος.

It will be remembered that the date of St. Cyril's lectures on the Mysteries is about 386. The mistake in etymology is here not to the point—which is that a sense other than *quotidianus* was by that time attached to the Greek word *ἐπιούσιος* itself. The passage goes on to say that this bread οὐκ εἰς κοιλίαν χωρεῖ καὶ εἰς ἀφεδρώνα, ἐκβάλλεται. ἀλλ' εἰς πᾶσαν σοῦ τὴν σύστασιν ἀναδίδεται εἰς ὠφέλειαν σώματος καὶ ψυχῆς.

PEREGRINUS.

LANGBAINE: WHITFIELD: WHITEHEAD: ETYMOLOGY OF GAELIC NAMES (11 S. x. 190).

—Two thousand years ago Gaelic was the language spoken in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is still spoken to a small extent in Scotland, but not in England, yet I believe that there are more Gaelic personal and place-names in England than in Scotland.

Whitfield was originally *Achadh cuit*, meaning field of the cattlefold, but *cuit* had been made *chuit*, to show that it qualified *achadh*. When Gaelic began to give way to English, about 1100 A.D., *achadh* was translated into "field" and put last, and *chuit* was supposed to be an English word and made "white," shortened now to "whit."

Whitehead was originally *Cuit*, fold, which had been made *chuit*, and subsequently changed to "white," supposed to be an English adjective, and therefore put first. The second part (head) had been originally *cuid*, another form of *cuit* (fold), and it had been made *chuid*, and added to "white" to tell its meaning. *Chuid* is pronounced *hu-id*, *c* in *ch* being silent, and *hu-id* lapsed into "head," as it also did in Leatherhead and Maidenhead, in both of which it means "fold."

Whitehill represents the Gaelic word *Cuitail*, fold, which is *cuit* with the euphonic extension *ail* added. *C* had been made *ch*, which had become *wh*, and thus *cuitail* became "whitail," subsequently made "whitehill" to get an English word.

Langbaine had originally been *Cuitail*, which had been converted into Whitehill; but this had been supposed to be English, and "hill" had been turned into *lanhan*, a Gaelic word meaning a hill, pronounced *lan*, because *mh* had become silent and had been lost. It is nasal, and *lan* became *lang*. White, the first part, had been turned into *ban*, a Gaelic word meaning white, now made *baine*. Thus Langbaine means Whitehill.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

Aberdeen.

BRITISH COINS AND STAMPS (11 S. x. 191).

—1. The rule since the Restoration, with but few exceptions, has been that the head of the monarch is reversed, in successive reigns, on the coinage. Charles II. upon his hammered money (1660–62), like his father and Cromwell, looks to the left; but upon his milled money (1662 onwards)—with the exception of the copper and tin issue—to the right. James II., therefore, almost always looks to the left. The profiles of William and Mary, and of William III. alone, are turned to the right; and so on, until we come to George V., who looks to the left again.

The profile of Queen Victoria is turned to the left—the heraldic dexter. This is the more obvious and convenient position of the two; for in the West we read and write from left to right, from the heraldic dexter to the sinister. This may account for the head on the stamps and postal orders.

2. The lighthouse and ship made, I think, their first appearance upon the penny and its subdivisions of 1860–94. These were of bronze, the former issue being of copper. L. C. Wyon, chief engraver at the Royal Mint, was responsible for them. On the penny and its subdivisions of 1895, Queen

Victoria's third issue, the representations of the lighthouse and the ship were omitted. Their omission undoubtedly gives us a more artistic reverse, although on sentimental grounds some regretted their disappearance.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The ship first appeared on the copper coinage of George III. issued in 1797, but was omitted on the coinage of George IV. and William IV., and on the copper coinage of Victoria. On the issue of the bronze coinage in 1860 the ship reappeared, and was accompanied by a representation of Eddystone Lighthouse, the design being by Mr. Leonard C. Wyon; and this type continued until 1895, when a new design (by Mr. T. Brock) with a draped bust made its appearance. On the reverse (designed by Mr. de Saulles) the ship and lighthouse were omitted, and have not been placed on the bronze coinage since. The omission, for which no special reason is apparently known, is regretted by numismatists, and letters on the subject appeared in various journals in 1895 and 1896, but without effect.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

35, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

HENRY IV.'S SUPPER OF HENS (11 S. x. 150, 194, 218).—The story here alluded to is very old, being found in the 'Seven Sages' and 'The Thousand and One Nights,' and is told of King Solomon and Aphikia, wife of Jesus, the son of Sirach, King Solomon's Vizier; it is in the 'Comedia Milonis' of Matthieu de Vendôme (died in 1286); also in Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' Day I., Nov. 5. For a full discussion of the various analogues, perhaps I may be allowed to refer to my 'The Decameron: its Sources and Analogues,' 1909, pp. 17-22.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

OLDBOY (11 S. x. 108).—Col. Oldboy is one of the characters in the play 'Lionel and Clarissa,' by Isaac Bickerstaff, first produced in 1768.

SLOE FAIR (11 S. x. 90, 152, 174).—Probably the Chichester Sloe Fair took its name from a commodity largely dealt in thereat, in the same way as Birmingham Onion Fair, Nottingham Goose Fair, and many others which obtain locally. On the other hand, if "Slow" be correct, some local occurrence, such as gave rise to Pack-Monday Fair at Sherborne, Dorset, would have to be looked to.

W. B. H.

FLOWER-WOMEN IN LONDON (11 S. x. 188).—The regrettable change from bonnet to the hard, shiny sailor-hat marks the discontinuance of the custom of carrying the basket of flowers on the head.

The women-porters of the Wholesale Flower Market and a few itinerant vendors still wear a bonnet and carry their baskets on the head—a ring-shaped pad usually being placed under the basket. The weight is frequently considerable. A dozen geraniums in 48's, six boxes of pansies or large aspleniums, are common burdens.

The women "old clo'" buyers—a disappearing race—also carried a basket on the head, a bonnet being invariably worn.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

RICHARD HENRY WOOD, F.S.A. (11 S. x. 171).—He was from about 1870 to 1880 Honorary Secretary of the Chetham Society, and was then living at Crumpsall in Manchester. He removed to Penrhos House, Rugby, where he died some years ago. He was a collector of ancient charts, &c.

THE "DUN COW'S RIB" IN STANION CHURCH (11 S. x. 168).—There is a farm house in Goosnargh, co. Lancs, to which a similar tradition is attached. Over the door of the house is hung a bone now about 4 ft. long. Formerly it was much longer, but, as it was considered lucky to have possession of a piece of it, its original length has been much reduced.

Needless to say, it is not a cow's rib, but probably a portion of the anatomy of a whale. The jawbones of whales are not uncommon in this district.

HENRY FISHWICK.

'AUT DIABOLUS AUT NIHIL' (11 S. ix. 270; x. 139, 173).—The Harrow School Register for 1911 has the following entry:—

"Julian Osgood Field, son of M. B. Field, Esq., New York, U.S.A. In Mr. Middlemist's house 1867²-1868². Merton Coll. Oxf.; author of various novels ('Aut Diabolus,' &c., 'The Limb,' &c.) under the nom-de-plume [sic] of 'X. L.,' and of numerous plays; the only foreigner who has ever had a play accepted by the Comédie Française; resides chiefly in Paris."

FRIAR TUCK (11 S. x. 170).—Chaucer, in 'The Prologue,' speaking of the Reve, says: "Tukked he was, as is a frere, aboute." A friar seems to have been nicknamed Tuck because his habit was tucked by a girdle at the waist. Chaucer's Frere was "a wantown and a merye." The first mention of Robin Hood appears to be that made by the author of 'Piers Plowman,' c. 1377 (Pass. V. ll. 401-2).

A. R. BAYLEY.

'ALMANACH DE GOTHA' (11 S. x. 147, 198).—It may interest readers to know that in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, there is a complete set of the original German edition of this 'Almanach,' from its commencement in 1764 to date, including the two issues for 1808. The titles of the first three issues are: 1764, 'Gothaischer Genealogischer und Schreib-Kalender'; 1765, 'Gothaischer Kalender'; 1766, 'Gothaischer Hof-Kalender.'

The first edition of the 1808 issue, bearing the Leipzig imprint, contains among other illustrations four portraits: Napoleon, Murat, Pitt, and Nelson. In the second edition, with the Gotha imprint, the portraits of Murat, Pitt, and Nelson have been cancelled, leaving Napoleon in solitary grandeur. The 'Erklärung der Kupfer' has been re-edited to suit the change. HENRY GUPPY.

The John Rylands Library, Manchester.

BONAR (11 S. x. 190).—I cannot throw any light on the origin of this family name, but Mr. Hallan's suggestion that it was introduced into Scotland in the fifteenth or sixteenth century is far wide of the mark. It was far from uncommon in the North in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and occurs frequently in State papers of that period. For instance, among the expenses connected with the portable chapel which accompanied Edward I. in his invasion of Scotland in 1304 there was payment made to Walter le Bonere, sub-clerk of the chapel, for incense, vestments, book-binding, &c. (Bain's 'Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland,' ii. 409). In 1337 William Boner renders his account as Constable of Kinghorn to the Scottish Chamberlain, Reginald More ('Rotuli Scaccarii Scotiæ,' i. 448). Numerous other individuals of the same name, variously spelt, are mentioned in these and other documents.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

GALDY FAMILY OF PORT ROYAL (11 S. x. 88).—A good illustration from a photograph of the slab appeared in *The Tatler* of 7 Sept., 1904. The motto, as shown in that, is "Dieu sur tout."

Lawrence Galdy of London, merchant, in his will proved in 1716 (P.C.C. 49 Fox), names his brother Lewis Galdy of Jamaica.

EARLY PURITANS IN NEWFOUNDLAND (11 S. x. 88).—The first edition of Oldmixon's 'British Empire in America' was published in 1708, and the second in 1741.

V. L. O.

MILITARY MACHINES (11 S. ix. 430, 471; x. 33).—Francis Grose in his 'Military Antiquities' (1812), i. 369, speaks of "a moveable tower, constructed by the royalists so late as the troubles under King Charles I., and misnamed a sow." A description of one used against this house is given at the same page. "Two machines, the one called the boar, and the other the sow, were employed by the parliamentarians in the siege of Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire." Certainly that was eighty years after John Gray's time, but L. L. K. may like to hear of it.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Canon-fronme Court, Ledbury.

LAWYERS IN LITERATURE (11 S. x. 171, 216).—If H. V. R. has not already done so, he should refer to Mr. E. B. V. Christian's 'Leaves of the Lower Branch,' which contains chapters on 'The Attorney in the Poets,' 'The Novels of the Law,' and 'The Attorney in Fiction.'

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

[B. B. and W. B. H. also thanked for replies.]

"HURLEY-HACKET" (11 S. x. 150).—There is a reference to "riding the hurley-hacket" in a note on p. 243 of Brand's 'Popular Antiquities.' The quotation is from 'The Life of a Scotch Rogue,' 12mo, Lond., 1722, p. 7. There may possibly be a note there on the origin of the word.

SEYMOUR R. COXE.

EXTREMES IN STATURE OF BRITISH OFFICERS (11 S. x. 210).—I should say Capt. (now Major) Oswald Henry Ames of the 2nd Life Guards, who led the Jubilee Procession in 1896, was the tallest officer in the British Army of recent years. He stood a good 6 ft. 8 in.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

"FRAP" (11 S. x. 187).—I have long known the use of "frap" in the sense of a stroke or gentle blow. The last time I heard it was from the lips of an old wheelwright when engaged in tyreing a wheel. His instruction to an assistant was: "Now frap it, frap it gently." He meant tap it a gentle, persuading blow.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

GELRIA: A PLACE-NAME (11 S. x. 168, 218).—This is Gelderland in the Low Countries. Copper coins bearing "Gelriae" were issued from 1555 to 1794.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

35, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

Notes on Books.

Fine Old Bindings. By Edward Almack. (Blades, East & Blades, 31. 3s.)

OF this handsome elephant folio only 200 copies have been printed, our review copy being No. 19. All that paper, print, and binding could do to make the work perfect in production has been done by the eminent printers to secure to the author a permanent record of the old bindings in his library.

We agree with Mr. Almack in his love for the original bindings of old books, and "that a great number of copies of old books have lost some of their interest because many collectors—for instance, Huth, both father and son—never tried to preserve the original binding, and it is only recently that the American collectors have given attention to it; hitherto they only hurried the book into a fine new binding." It is strange that while books originally in old calf or russet are frequently rebound, more modern first editions are sought for in their original cloth or boards, and the fact of their being handsomely bound detracts from their value.

By means of this work Mr. Almack designs to effect two objects: first, to supply information from actual experience which may aid in promoting the proper care of books; and secondly, to give full-page Griggs' facsimiles of fine specimens of British bindings, most of them by Samuel Mearne, whom he "does not hesitate to describe as excelling any foreign binder." He refers to the history of Mearne written by Mr. Davenport for the Caxton Club of Chicago. To Mr. Almack a book appeals as "something teeming with life, energy, and heart," and when he takes from a bookcase a volume, tract, or broadside, it calls forth "innumerable interesting pictures and questions such as clamour for reply."

In the letterpress he takes us round his library, shows us some of his treasures, gives bright descriptions of their contents, and now and then tells us when and how he got them. A query respecting one manuscript, "Meditations in Three Centuries," by H. Tubbe, M.A., sometime of St. John's College in Cambridge, appeared in 'N. & Q.' on the 2nd of November, 1861, and to it the Editor appended the following: "We hope our correspondent's query may elicit some particulars of Henry Tubbe, loyalist and poet. His prose and poetical pieces in the Harl. MS. 4126 are highly interesting and well worth printing. They consist of Epistles in prose and verse; Two Books of Elegies; Hymns; Epistles translated; Odes; Satires; Characters; Epigrams; Epistles ad familiares; and Devotions, in three centuries. In 1648 he was residing at Essex House; and from 1652 to 1654 at Hothfield in Kent, where he appears to have ended his days. We cannot discover whether he was in orders." We have given this extract in full, as it shows with what care our beloved predecessor edited the paper he founded. Mr. Almack has made a mistake in his name: it was Thoms, not "Thomas."

Among the illustrations are the Book of Common Prayer, 1680, bound for Charles II. by Samuel Mearne; Bible, 1650; Sherlock's 'Discourse

on Death,' 1690, bound by Charles Mearne; Archbishop Parker's copy of the Apocrypha, 1559, printed and bound for him in his own house; and Charles II.'s copy of 'Eikon Basilike,' bound in black morocco by Mearne, black end-leaves, the edges gold one way and black the other. "Pasted in the middle of the front cover, doubtless arranged by the King, is an oval engraving of his father, and on the back cover a similar engraving of himself, each portrait being framed by Mearne with some of his extremely delicate tooling, and executed after the prints had been pasted in." There is also a facsimile of one of the rare authentic portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots. It forms one of the illustrations in John Lesley's 'De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum,' which was published at Rome during his stay there in 1578.

An interesting relic of the old-book trade is a facsimile of Quaritch's 'Cheap Book Circular,' offering books for cash at reduced prices. By the side of this, in Quaritch's handwriting, are the words, "with a considerable reduction to the trade." This is dated from 16, Castle Street, Leicester Square (one door from St. Martin's Court). We well remember Quaritch in that little shop with its board outside. He was often at the door, looking out for buyers. Under the stall was a grating giving light to an underground kitchen, where he would have his modest dinner. It was a great move from there to Piccadilly, where he still retained his homely habits.

Coming to quite modern times, we must mention a facsimile of a cover of a Bible printed at the Oxford Press, 1908, and bound by a young lady of twelve (Miss G. E. C. Almack) for her baby brother. It depicts a child praying. Evidently Mr. Almack has those at home in sympathy with him.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Vienna, Brussels, Simancas, and Elsewhere.—Vol. X. Edward VI. 1550-1552. Edited by Royall Tyler. (Stationery Office.)

THE greater part of this volume consists of the dispatches of Imperial Ambassadors in France and England to the Emperor Charles V. and to his sister, the Queen Dowager of Hungary, then governing the Low Countries. Simon Renard was Charles's representative at the Court of Henry II., and his terse, lively, and able letters relate the proceedings at the papal election, the circumstances of the English surrender, or rather sale, of Boulogne, and then the overtures of friendship made by Henry to England, with a view to the safer prosecution of war with the Emperor. Renard seldom uses his pen for purposes of mere description, but he gives, in his letter of 5 Oct., 1550, from Rouen, a vivid account of the pageantry accompanying the King's entry into that city, upon the termination of the Boulogne business. It is he, also, who tells the extraordinary story of Edward VI.'s having "plucked a falcon, which he kept in his private chamber, and torn it into four pieces, saying as he did so to his governors that he likened himself to the falcon, whom every one plucked; but that he would pluck them too, thereafter, and tear them in four parts."

Charles was less well served in England during these years. For the first months we have the dispatches of Van der Delft, a disappointed man, suffering intolerably from the gout, whose chief concern is the position of the Princess Mary. He had received from Somerset a formal verbal assurance that Mary should not be molested in the practice of her religion, but the letters patent for which he pressed as the only reasonable security were steadily refused, and Mary was harassed by attempts to persuade her into submission, and by interference with her household. It seemed best to carry her off to the Continent, and Van der Delft employed his last days in England—and, as it turned out, some of the last days of his life—in devising an elaborate plan for her escape from the Essex coast. The scheme was to be guarded by the absolute ignorance of the new ambassador, Jehan Scheyfve, who thus, without being aware of it, entered upon an office of considerable danger.

However, the two attempts made were frustrated, to the sorrow of Van der Delft, though probably not to the displeasure of Charles or even of Mary's other friends. The Emperor, hard pressed for money, had no desire to burden himself with the maintenance of his cousin; and Mary's adherents, calculating that Edward's life would not be a long one, feared that she might lose the succession if she were absent from England at the moment of his death. The full story of the disguised corn-merchants who came up the Blackwater to fetch Mary, in the words of the leader of the affair, Van der Delft's secretary Jehan Duboys, is one of the most picturesque narratives here.

The volume includes several spirited letters from Mary, whose constancy was never in question, and a curious epistle to her, adorned with Latin tags, from Edward, taking her to task on the question of religion.

Jehan Scheyfve's reports of English life and the proceedings of the Council are prolix, and somewhat helpless productions, which yet have some humour about them. They illustrate, as do so many documents of the time, the contemptuous bewilderment of foreigners over the English religious position. Scheyfve seems to have been equally perplexed as to the true character of Somerset and the significance of Northumberland's schemes, and, baffled as to the political affairs of a country for which he had no sort of sympathy, falls back to a great extent upon commercial business, where he displays considerable insight and skill. Still, on 6 April, 1551, he gave the Emperor a sufficiently clear and forcible account of an interview and dispute between Mary and the King and Council, when matters would have gone harder than they did with her but for the unwillingness of the Council, at the moment, to put themselves any further wrong with the Emperor. For Scheyfve a short time before had come to them with serious complaints of the conduct of Sir Richard Morrison, the English Ambassador at Augsburg, who, at an audience granted him by the Emperor, took upon himself to enter into a disputation about religion. The scene (unheard of as a breach of diplomatic etiquette) must have included some elements of rare comedy, as, indeed, may be traced by the description of it, conceived in a tone of lofty and justifiable disgust, which was sent to Scheyfve in Charles's instructions.

The dispute between the Emperor and the Pope over Parma is the most important of the European affairs not directly connected with England which appear in these pages. We may also mention, in passing, three letters about Titian and the work he was doing for Prince Philip, the last of which is a letter to Titian from the Prince himself, acknowledging the receipt of two pictures which "are like all the works of your hand."

The Universal Bible Dictionary. (Religious Tract Society, 3s. 6d. net.)

THIS Dictionary, edited by the Rev. A. R. Buckland, assisted by Dr. A. Lukyn Williams, has been prepared to meet the needs of Bible readers for whom the more exhaustive and costly works are unsuited. Apart from its value as a dictionary to the Bible, the student will find the articles upon the text of Scripture, the various versions, the Higher Criticism, &c., helpful. In some of these the assistance has been sought of Prof. Green of Regent's Park College. Mr. W. Grinton Berry, Mr. H. W. Williams, Dr. Masterman, Prof. Griffith Thomas, and Principal Warman are among other helpers. Whilst the references are for the most part to the Authorized Version, names of persons and places may be consulted also under the forms of the Revised Version. The meanings of proper names are given or suggested where sufficient warrant exists. The work shows great care in its compilation, and is a marvel of cheapness.

Book - Auction Records. Vol. XI. Part III. (Karslake & Co., 11. 1s. yearly.)

THIS part contains a fine reproduction of the portrait of Mr. James Thin, the well-known bookseller of Edinburgh, painted by Mr. Henry W. Kerr, R.S.A., and presented to Mr. Thin by the Scottish church of which he has been for sixty years an elder. Book-lovers who visit Edinburgh never fail to call on Mr. Thin, whose chats on books are always a delight. We mention him with but one regret, and that is that our old friend in March last passed his ninetieth birthday. There is also an account of Ipswich libraries by Mr. T. Edwards Jones.

Among some of the chief items we note a Block Book of the Apocalyptic Visions of St. John (? Nürnberg, c. 1460), 2,120l., and the first edition of Berners's 'Book of St. Albans,' 1486, 1,800l. Under Latin Bibles is 'Biblia Pauperum,' block book of the fifteenth century, 780l. Under Byron is the first edition of 'Childe Harold' (Cantos I.-II. only), presented "To W. J. Bankes, Esq., from his friend the author, March 4, 1812," and below, in Bankes's handwriting, "Very soon after I had it I lent this book to Miss Milbanke (afterwards Lady Byron), who was then unacquainted with Lord Byron. She returned it to me with a note expressing her admiration of the Poem. W. J. B." This fetched 56l. There are rare editions of Homer, Horace, Cicero, and Caesar. Among choice Dickens items is 'Pickwick' with all the wrappers and advertisements, "probably the finest copy extant," 495l. There are some valuable sets of Law Reports. A copy of Macrobius, 'Expositio in Somnium Scipionis,' printed on vellum, first page painted and coat of arms, initials illuminated,

old red morocco, N. Jenson, 1472, was bought by Mr. Quaritch for 1,000*l.* A Horn Book, 1796, fetched 9*l.*

One of the most wonderful lots ever sold for a shilling (purchased by Mr. Higham) consisted of an index of all the lines in Dr. Watts's Hymns and Psalms, made by John Rippon, who was the minister of the church of which Spurgeon long years after became pastor. Another instance of Dr. Rippon's industry was recorded in *The Athenæum* of the 9th of October, 1869, on the occasion of the reopening of Bunhill Fields Burial-ground. This was a list of names compiled by that "modern Old Mortality, the late Dr. John Rippon," from the graves of all he could identify. The names fill twelve folio volumes, and include a good portion of the seventy thousand who have been buried there. The volumes may be seen at the *Heralds' College*.

Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society. Vol. VII. Part III. (Liverpool, 21, Alfred Street.)

THE REV. F. G. ACKERLEY continues his study of 'The Dialect of the Nomad Gypsy Copper-smiths,' in which he gives texts and vocabulary. As it has been suggested that an analysis of common Romani would be interesting, he has worked out the following: Indian, 330 words, 39 per cent; Non-Indian, 183 words, 22 per cent; Rumanian (including many Slavonic words), 224, 26 per cent; other Slavonic, 36 words, 4 per cent; Hungarian, 11 words, 2 per cent; Unidentified, 60 words, 7 per cent. In this analysis Mr. Ackerley has "only counted roots, and has omitted a few words apparently picked up from German, e.g. *platsa*"; and he modestly adds that he "is not so rash as to guarantee the exact accuracy of his calculation." For the unidentified words he "can only offer the apology of one who has done his utmost."

Mr. Bernard Gilliat-Smith records an eleventh "Bulgarian Gypsy Folk-Tale: O Saránda-Thai-Jek Cor.' It is pleasant to see how great is Mr. Gilliat-Smith's delight in recording these folk-tales; he assures his readers that, "owing probably to the amount of work he has necessarily had to bestow upon the present tale, he has derived as much pleasure from the repeated perusal of many of its paragraphs as he does from the very best type of vivid description contained in the modern short story." This excellent tale, he tells us, "has many parallels in the fairy tales of all Europe and of India, and, what is of more immediate interest to students of Romani, it is found scattered throughout the vocabulary of Paspatis. From the purely linguistic point of view, there is much in the tale to interest the scholar. Here we find the word *moxló*, said to be of unknown origin, and, until now, not recorded farther east than Hungary." It is, he finds, well known as far as the shores of the Black Sea.

Among the books reviewed is Mr. Gilliat-Smith's translation of St. Luke's Gospel into Bulgarian Romani.

The Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects for August opens with the essay by Mr. Thomas Simons Attlee 'On the Influence on Architecture of the Condition of the Worker,' for which he was awarded a silver medal and twenty-five guineas. The author explains that the theme of his essay is not simply the familiar

controversy of "the Architect and the Craftsman" but rather an expansion of Prof. Lethaby's pregnant phrase "Architecture is the matrix of civilization." He believes that architecture "is essentially a co-operative art, and must express at any period the condition of the people as a whole, not merely the level of culture which its actual fashioners have reached; that the first essential of greatness in architecture is the welfare of the meanest members of the body which produces it."

The other contents include a review of the Report of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings by Mr. S. Perkins Pick.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND.—I have Cranage's 'Churches of Shropshire,' strongly bound in two volumes; also 'Heraldry (British and Foreign),' by John Woodward (1896), and Fox Davies's 'Armorial Families' (1910). The first cost, with binding, 6*l.*, and, if I remember right, the other two each cost the same. Will any one give me 4*l.* for any one of these, the proceeds to go to the Prince of Wales's Fund and the Belgian Relief Fund? They are all three "as new."

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.
17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

Obituary.

MRS. GEORGE MURRAY SMITH.

WE regret to record the death of this lady, the widow of George Murray Smith, to whose patriotism we owe the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' On his death in 1901 Mrs. Smith became the sole owner of the copyright of the Dictionary, and continued the good work by giving us the Supplements containing biographical notices of those who had died since the completion of the first edition. Mrs. Smith's maiden name was Blakeway, and she married George Murray Smith in 1854. At that time the business of Smith & Elder was conducted in Cornhill. She died suddenly at her residence, 7, Connaught Place, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at the age of 83.

Notices to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

G. O.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 248.

NOTES:—'The Diary of Lady Willoughby,' 241—'The Coming K'—'Danteiana: Michael Scot, 242—Holcroft Bibliography, 244—Siege of Namur—Mons: Bibliographical Hoax—The Jews and the War—Colonists in Bermuda, 1620—"Perisher": "Cordwainer"—"As cool as a clock," 247—The 1618 Edition of Stow's 'Survey'—"A sandy pig for an acorn," 248.

QUERIES:—Scrope Colquhoun—"Wharton Hall: the Lady's Rest"—"The Hero of New Orleans," 248—"Bango was his name, O!"—"Jolly Robbins"—Dene Holes, Little Thurrock—Admiral Lord Rodney—Dukedom of Cleveland—St. Pancras, 249—Author Wanted—Periodicals published by Religious Houses—"The Illustrated London News" and Postage—"The Quaver"—Renaming London Streets—Skye Terriers—Frescoes at Avignon—Forests of Argonne and Compiègne—Latin Jingles, 250.

REPLIES:—Hugh Peters: 'Tales and Jests,' 251—"Left his corps"—Early Railway Travelling, 252—Result of Cricket Match given out in Church—"Rack-rent"—Geography of 'Tom Jones'—Palmerston in the Wrong Train, 253—Patron Saint of Pilgrims, 254—Carlyle's 'Past and Present'—British Coins and Stamps—"Startups"—'Almanach de Gotha,' 255—St. George's Chapel, Windsor, East Window—Johannes Renardus—Author of Quotation Wanted—Sir Stephen Evance—Earls of Derwentwater, 256—Epitaph, Christchurch, Hampshire—Lawyers in Literature Descendants of Catherine Parr, 257—"Barring-out," 258.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Calendar of Patent Rolls of Edward III."—"Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon"—'The Pedigree Register.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

'THE DIARY OF LADY WILLOUGHBY.'

THE full title-page of this book as issued in 1844 is as follows:—

"So much of the Diary of Lady Willoughby as relates to her Domestic History and to the Eventful Period of the Reign of Charles the First. Imprinted for Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, Paternoster Row, over against Warwick Lane, in the City of London. 1844."

The book is in post 4to, pp. iv+174, and was printed by Charles Whittingham at the Chiswick Press. The narrative ends with 30 March, 1648.

A sequel was issued four years later, the title-page being:—

"Some Further Portions of the Diary of Lady Willoughby which do relate to her Domestic History and to the Stirring Events of the Latter Years of the Reign of King Charles the First, the Protectorate and the Restoration. Imprinted for Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, Paternoster Row, over against Warwick Lane, in the City of London. 1848."

The narrative ends with 29 Aug., 1663. The book is in post 4to, pp. iv+178, and was printed by Charles Whittingham at the Chiswick Press.

The following notice appears at the commencement of the 1844 volume:—

"To the Reader. The Style of Printing and general appearance of this Volume have been adopted, as will be inferred from the date on the Title-page, merely to be in accordance with the Character of the Work."

At the commencement of the 1848 volume the following notice appears:—

"Preface. The Style of Printing and general appearance of this Volume have been adopted as they were in the First Part of the Diary, merely to be in accordance with the Design of the author, who in this work personates a lady of the Seventeenth Century."

These two books were very successful, and were reprinted in one volume, crown 8vo, as lately as 1873, the original style being followed. The author was Hannah Mary Rathbone, 1798–1878. See 'D.N.B.' vol. xlvii. p. 308.

The following quotation is from the Grolier Club monograph 'The Charles Whittinghams,' issued in 1896:—

"Longman, meanwhile, had engaged Whittingham to reprint 'The Diary of Lady Willoughby,' a novel of seventeenth-century life. The first edition of the book had come from another printing house, and it had not been a success. Mr., afterwards Sir, Henry Cole... suggested to the Longmans the preparation of a new edition of the Willoughby, rewritten in old-style phrases, printed with 'old-face' type specially designed, and upon old-style paper, bound in the fashion of two centuries before. He also urged the publishers to give Whittingham a free hand in the production of the book. The suggestion was adopted in part only, but the new attempt was sufficient for success. Whittingham used the old-face great primer for the Willoughby. The paper, however, though good enough in quality, was a rather poor mechanical imitation of seventeenth-century hand-made stuff, and whatever effect its regular, horizontal rucks may or may not have had upon the sight of the generation of 1844, it is exceedingly distressing to eyes of later date. Whittingham was for having hand-made paper, and for imitating in the most artistic way the best work of the period to which the book related. But the publishers would not follow him so far as that, although they did permit his daughter Charlotte [afterwards Mrs. B. F. Stevens] to change the author's spelling and phrasing from the modern to the old style. In these circumstances the book made a success, and within the last fifty years it has been several times reprinted."

I may note with reference to the above that the B.M. has no copy of any edition of the book previously to the issue of 1844, and there is no mention of any previous edition in any of the catalogues to which I

have access. The 'D.N.B.' notice of Mrs. Rathbone does not mention any issue of the book before 1844, and altogether I am inclined to be very sceptical as to the details given by the Grolier Club writer. The whole point of the book lies in the style in which it is written, and though it is possible that Miss Whittingham may have given some advice, or contributed here and there, I very much doubt if she rewrote the book or was in any material way responsible for it. I should be glad of any information on the subject.

WM. H. PEET.

'THE COMING K—,' &c.

(See 9 S. viii. 344, 408.)

It may not be inopportune to notice how remarkably a prophecy, or forecast, to be found in one of the above series of annuals, 'Edward the Seventh, a Play on the Past and Present Times with a View to the Future,' London, 1876, is now receiving fulfilment after nearly forty years. At p. 78 the scene begins:—

"SCENE VII. The harbour and quay of Kurrachee. Transports and ironclads filling the port; embarkation of troops is rapidly going on. Soldiers from all parts of India throng the land, and intense enthusiasm prevails everywhere.... Enter an Indian juggler, who plays on his tom-tom as he sings:—

Our Shah Zadah came to us,
And thus to us did say:
Now who their Prince will follow
To drive his foes away?

Now who their Prince will follow
When he to fight goes forth,
With Mismarck's savage Prussians,
.....

Up rose the golden morning
On mountain and on sea,
It gilded all the temples
Of sea-laved Kurrachee;

It shone where four-score thousand
Were marching to their ships;
It fell upon their lances,
And turned to gold their tips.

From every Indian city
That boasts an old-time name,
From every fighting district,
That gallant army came;

From Agra's marble palaces,
From Gwalior's ancient wall,
From Delhi's granite battlements,
They answer to his call;

From where St. George's fortress
O'erlooks the Orient sea;
From the rock forts impregnable
Of Trichinopoly;

From the burning southern cities,
From the Punjaub and Peshawur;
Where the frowning rock defences
Of Afghanistan tower;

The cities of the Nizam
Had furnished of their might;
The henchmen of the Holkar
Had gathered for the fight;

The Sikhs came from their mountains,
And mustered at Lahore;
There was bustle at Baroda,
And commotion at Mysore;

And not a sturdy hill-tribe
But sent horsemen to the plain;
And twice five thousand Ghoorkas
Thought the Prince's call not vain.

All sects, all castes, united
To follow him to death;
There was no thought of sneaking,
Of treason not a breath;

And all the nations wondered,
And the foe fell back appalled,
To see how India answered
When the Prince of India called.

At the second reference given, a correspondent questioned an editorial note which suggested the author of this clever and somewhat daring series of annuals was "a young clerk in the War Office," stating that he could give the real name, but that the matter should be dropped for twenty years longer, "in order to excite no animosities and to wound no susceptibilities." As much more than half that time has now elapsed, and the personages dealt with have, almost without exception, passed away, may not the veil of anonymity now be withdrawn? The series created a furore upon publication, and copies were bought by tens of thousands, though now only remembered by contemporaries, and in some degree known to book-collectors. W. B. H.

DANTEIANA: MICHAEL SCOT.

'INF.' XX. 115-17.

Quell' altro che ne' fianchi è così poco,
Michele Scotto fu, che veramente
Delle magiche frode seppe il gioco.

Was it ignorance or bias that led Dante into the injustice of placing Michael Scot in Hell's fourth *bolgia*? I believe that he was culpable under both counts. He had no business to condemn Scot to the ludicrous punishment which he metes out to necromancers. Scot was no more a necromancer than Roger Bacon, by whom Dante was

presumably led to pass his libellous judgment, and whose splenetic attitude to his great contemporary is matter of history. If Scot dabbled in alchemistic experiments, Bacon wrote his 'Speculum Alchymie,' and was condemned to confinement by a Chapter of his Order under his General, Jerome of Ascoli (afterwards Nicholas IV.), in 1278 "propter quasdam novitates suspectas." He, one would think, rather than Scot was deserving of the uncomfortable quarters allotted by the poet to fraudulent magicians. As to his petty envy, unworthy of a son of St. Francis, a signal instance is supplied by Dr. Æ. Mackay ('D.N.B.') thus:—

"In another place ('Compendium Studii') Bacon observes, with a touch of the jealousy of a rival scholar, 'Michael Scot, like Herman,' a German bishop and scholar of the same period, 'ascribed to himself many translations. But it is certain that Andrew, a Jew, laboured more in them; on which account Herman reported that Michael knew neither sciences nor languages.'"

I have no desire to belittle Bacon (least of all when Oxford has recently—10 June—honoured his memory by celebrating his seventh centenary); I recognize his linguistic attainments and scientific knowledge, and remember that he was regarded as the "finest flower of Oxford culture." But I also recall Prof. Adamson's verdict ('D.N.B.') that at one time he was "in no special sense a brilliant light in the scholastic firmament," while Scot was long famed as mathematician, physician, and scholar. As we also know, a less desirable renown attached itself to his "clarum et venerabile nomen."

"His great fame [observes Dr. Mackay again] and varied learning soon led to an accretion of legends round his name, which hid his real merits and transformed the man of science into a magician."

Like the proverbial snowball, this "accretion of legends" *crescit eundo*. Dante, himself a Franciscan Tertiary, and so afire with a fellow-feeling, suffered his uninformed judgment to be unfairly biased by the petty jealousy of his great co-religious, and set the ball rolling. Boccaccio gave it further impetus in the Ninth Tale of the Eighth Day of his 'Decameron' thus:—

"Dovete adunque sapere che egli non ha ancora guari che in questa città [Florence] fu un gran maestro in nigromanzia, il quale ebbe nome Michael Scotto, perciò che di Scozia era," &c.

And so it has wheeled on in perpetual motion through the intervening centuries to the days of our own great Wizard of the North (Michael's not unworthy namesake),

who, in his 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' (Canto II. stanza xiii. l. 2 seq.), wrote:—

In these far climes it was my lot
To meet the wondrous Michael Scott;
A wizard, of such dreaded fame,

and explains (note O)* the reference so:—

"Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie flourished during the 13th century, and was one of the ambassadors sent to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland, upon the death of Alexander III. By a poetical anachronism, he is here placed in a later era [middle of sixteenth century]. He was a man of much learning, chiefly acquired in foreign countries. He wrote a commentary upon Aristotle, printed at Venice in 1496; and several treatises upon natural philosophy, from which he appears to have been addicted to the abstruse studies of judicial astrology, alchemy, physiognomy, and chiromancy. Hence he passed among his contemporaries for a skilful magician. . . . Dante also mentions him as a renowned wizard, 'Inf.' cant. xxmo. A personage, thus spoken of by biographers and historians, loses little of his mystical fame in vulgar tradition. Accordingly, the memory of Sir Michael Scott survives in many a legend; and in the south of Scotland, any work of great labour and antiquity is ascribed, either to the agency of *Auld Michael*, of Sir William Wallace, or of the devil. Tradition varies concerning the place of his burial; some contend for Home Coltrane, in Cumberland; others for Melrose Abbey. But all agree, that his books of magic were interred in his grave, or preserved in the convent where he died."

On this Dr. Mackay (*loc. cit.*) observes:—

"Michael Scot belonged to the family of the Scots of Balwearie, near Kirkcaldy in Fife. Sir Walter Scott erred in identifying him with Sir Michael Scot of Balwearie, who, with Sir David Wemyss of Wemyss, was sent to fetch the Maid of Norway to Scotland in 1290."

Scott's error of identification was obviously due to similarity of name and epoch and identity of family. But that both Cary and Plumptre should have tacitly accepted it as genuine history is almost incredible. Says Cary, after quoting Boccaccio's allusion:—

"I make no apology for adding the following curious particulars extracted from the notes to Mr. Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' a poem in which a happy use is made of the superstitions relating to the subject of this note."

The "curious particulars" and the "superstitions" of which Scott made "a happy use" were mistakenly assigned by him to the wrong man, though correct when predicated of the right one. Good Sir Walter perpetrated a double anachronism—one designedly and lawfully, the other uncritically, since, as Dante's victim died *circa*

* In the "Author's Edition" this is given as "Note 2 C." Mine bears no date, but belongs, apparently, to the early forties. The "Advertisement" states that it was printed "from the Author's interleaved copy of 1831."

1235, he could hardly have fetched "the Maid of Norway to Scotland" in 1290. Cary's eye had clearly not observed the impossibility, for which alone an apology was due.

Dean Plumptre is even more unintelligible in his reference to Scott's note. Not only did the identification error escape his vigilance, but he confidently prints "1290" as the date of Michael Scot's death. This would almost show that he acquiesced in the identification theory. If so, his usual discrimination was gravely at fault here. Surely he must have known that a consensus of authorities places that event in 1234 or 1235 at the latest. Or it may be that, in a momentary inattention, he confused the date of Bacon's death—1294—with that of Scot's. But while the Dean's comment begins with bad history, it closes with an accurate statement:—

"Roger Bacon speaks scornfully of him [Scot] as a pretender to science, and this may have influenced Dante's judgment ('Op. Tert.', i. 25). Comp. 'Phil.' in *loc.*"

Another, and a not impossible, view of Dante's dislike of Scot is furnished by the Rev. J. Wood Brown in his 'Enquiry into the Life and Legend of Michael Scot,' 1897. After observing that "we are to see in him a Pascal of the thirteenth century," he says:—

"His [Dante's] reference to Michael Scot is undoubtedly a case of the like kind [a Ghibelline bias]. As a seer whose attention was fixed on the past he was naturally impatient of those who pretended to unfold the future. Scot, as the author of prophetic verses, seemed to Dante a fair object for censure, as one who had degraded the sacred art of the bard to serve the purposes of a charlatan.... An additional proof that this was in fact the reason for Dante's harsh dealing with Scot may be seen in the 'Dittamondo' of Fazio degli Uberti.... It was to reinforce this unfavourable judgment based on other grounds that Dante adopted the legend already popular regarding Scot's magical studies.... Such then were the *magiche frode* of which Dante accuses Scot, and it is easy to see that the sting of the verse lies just here: in the unreality it attributes to the magician's art, much as if the poet had called him in plain prose, 'no mage, but a common juggler.'"

Not even these conjectural readings of Dante's mind exonerate him from gross inhumanity to Scot; and a *tu quoque* is inevitable. If Scot dared to indulge in "prophetic visions," so did he; if Scot was a "common juggler," Dante was the Magus Magorum. Happily for mankind, the visions of both dreamers were just dreams and nothing more. J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43, 83, 122, 163, 205.)

1786. During this year there appeared Holcroft's 'Prologue' to Mrs. Inchbald's 'The Widow's Vow' (produced at the Haymarket, 29 June, 1786), the play being published anonymously (London, G. G. J. & J. Robinson, Paternoster Row, 1786). The 'Prologue' was reprinted in *The Town and Country Magazine*, July, 1786 (18: 383), and *The Universal Magazine* for the same month (79: 41), in which the play was listed as a "new publication."

1786. "An amorous Tale of the chaste loves of Peter the Long and his most honoured Dame Blanche Bazu, his Feal Friend, Blaise Bazu, and the History of the Lovers' Well. Initiated from the original French, by Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row. M.DCC.LXXXVI." Octavo, 4+1-236 pp.

The work was mentioned in the 'Memoirs' (p. 107), and advertised in the Robinsons' second edition of Mrs. Inchbald's 'Child of Nature,' 1789; but was reviewed as early as November, 1786, in *The Universal Magazine* (79: 279), and in *The Monthly Review* for June, 1787 (76: 521). There were French editions in 1765 and 1778, either of which Holcroft may have used.

1786. "Sacred Dramas; Written in French, by Madame la Comtesse de Genlis. Translated into English by Thomas Holcroft. London: printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row, 1786." Octavo, 16+1-347 pp.

The contents of the above:—

The Death of Adam—Hagar in the Wilderness—The Sacrifice of Isaac—Joseph made known to his Brethren—Ruth and Naomi—The Wife of Sarepta—The Return of Tobias.

It is rather strange to find Holcroft, who was an avowed atheist, translating these pieces, and we can look on it as scarcely more than mere hackwork. It is mentioned in *The Town and Country Magazine* for September, 1786 (18: 487); in *The Universal Magazine* for April, 1786 (78: 223); in *The English Review* for July, 1786 (8: 35); and in *The Monthly Review* for November, 1786 (75: 397); but the preface was dated London, March, 1786. We have record of another edition at Dublin, 1786 (British Museum Catalogue); and of one at Fredericksburg, printed by L. G. Mullin, for the Rev. Mason L. Weems, 1797, probably

a private impression by a lover of the Biblical, who had no compunctions about literary piracy.

Miss Sally Nelson Gravatt, Librarian at the Wallace Library, Fredericksburg, Va., writes me :—

"I am unable to find anything concerning.... L. G. Mullin. The Rev. Mason L. Weems was Rector of old Pohick Church in Fairfax Co. when Washington attended that church, was also author of a *Life of Washington* and one of Marion. Later [1790] he was book-agent for Matthew [sic] Carey of Philadelphia."

From Henry Howe (*'Historical Collections of Virginia,'* Charleston, 1845, pp. 256-7) and Bishop William Meade (*'Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia,'* Philadelphia, 1857, vol. ii. pp. 234-6) we can fill out the picture of a person who travelled through the South selling books for Mathew Carey, amusing himself and others with his fiddle, writing and preaching eloquently against drunkenness and gambling, working for a Catholic publisher, and carrying Paine's *'Age of Reason'* and the Bishop of Llandaff's answer side by side in his shaky little wagon, but withal enjoying life, making himself and others laugh, and supporting his large family.

"He knew no distinction of Churches. He preached in every pulpit to which he could gain access, and where he could recommend his books." His chief claims to fame are that he once sold, in a single year, three thousand copies of a high-priced Bible, and that it is on his questionable authority that the story of Washington and the cherry-tree ultimately rests. The edition of the *'Sacred Dramas'* was all in the day's work, nothing more.

Genest evidently ignored, or was ignorant of, Holcroft's version when he remarked (6: 464):—

"A translation of Mme. de Genlis's *'Theatre of Education'* was printed in 1787, but there seems to have been a prior translation in 1781."

Yet his summary shows very little duplication of the 1787 translation over Holcroft's. Letters between Madame de Genlis and Holcroft, 1785, which say that a new (French) edition is in the press, and that a copy will be forwarded to him, would seem to indicate (that Holcroft's was the authorized version (*'Memoirs,'* pp. 268, 281).

'Théâtre à l'usage des jeunes personnes, ou Théâtre d'éducation,' was issued at Paris, 1779-80, in four volumes octavo, and also four volumes duodecimo. Another edition appeared in 1785, seven volumes duodecimo, and it is to this that Madame de Genlis refers in her letter. (Thus it is in

the Bibliothèque Nationale—Yf 5975-5981—though Quérard says five volumes in his *'France littéraire,'* 3: 311). We find that in the early editions Madame de Genlis had followed her piece on *'The Death of Adam'* with that of the same title by Klopstock in Friedel's translation (Quérard—also in the *'Nouveau Théâtre Allemand'*). It will be remembered that Friedel was a co-worker with De Bonneville, a Parisian intimate of Holcroft's, so the Genlis dramas were probably brought to Holcroft's attention through one or the other of these men. Holcroft's work appeared, as noted above, in 1786, and was apparently taken from the second Paris edition which Madame de Genlis had offered to forward to him. Holcroft's is only a selection.

Now as to the prior translation :—

"*Theatre of Education.* Translated from the French of the Comtesse de Genlis. Leçon commence, exemple achève. La Motte, Fable de l'Aigle et l'Aiglon. In four volumes. Second edition. London: Printed for T. Cadell and P. Elmsly, in the Strand, and T. Durham, Charing-Cross. 1781." Octavo. I., 8+9-522; II., 4+3-463; III., 4+3-432; IV., 2+22+23-408.

Vol. I. was reviewed in *The London Magazine* for December, 1780 (49: 569), and Vols. II.-IV. in the March, 1781, issue of the same periodical (50: 141).

This second edition, in the Yale University Library, is the only one I have been able to examine, but the British Museum Catalogue notes, in addition to this, a first edition of 1781, and "another edition," in four volumes, Dublin, 1783. Some interest is to be found in the statement in the *'Advertisment'* that the work "in less than a year from publication has been translated into six foreign languages"; and in a note at the end :—

"The original of the *Theatre of Education*, imported by P. Elmsly, opposite Southampton-Street in the Strand, London."

The 1787 translation noted by Genest is recorded in the British Museum as "a new translation done by more the being made in the lators." This, appear, bore tl

"The Theatre from the Sillery, 1 London: Cross. 1'

Copies are the Yale U

1786. "Caroline of Lichtfield. (A novel translated from the French of I. P. de Bottens, Baroness de Montolieu, by Holcroft. London: G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row. 1786.)" Octavo or duodecimo (?), 3 vols.

An error in spelling, taking the German for the name of an English town, has caused the work to be often mentioned as 'Caroline of Litchfield.' The earliest French edition was 1786 (Larousse, 3, 1: 432), and there is indication that this was imported into England by Elmsly (*New Review*, March, 1786, 9: 184). My information concerning this work is mostly second-hand, since I have not been able to see a first edition of the English. References to the work are to be found in the British Museum Catalogue, in Watt, Allibone, *The English Review* for October, 1786 (8: 253), *Monthly Review* for March, 1787 (76: 265), a review which clearly indicates Holcroft as translator, and *The European Magazine* for November, 1786 (10: 343), and for December, 1792 (22: 403); and in the same column as Tooke's 'Divisions of Purley' in *The Universal Magazine*, supplement to vol. lxxviii. p. 379, June, 1786. In the 'Memoirs' (p. 107) we find that Holcroft was working on it during the 1783 Paris trip; and an advertisement in the Robinsons' second edition of Mrs. Inchbald's 'Child of Nature,' 1789, indicates a second edition in three volumes—probably, as was the Robinsons' custom, an impression almost identical with the first.

The American edition is:—

"Caroline of Lichtfield; a novel. Translated from the French by Thomas Holcroft. The First American Edition. In two volumes. *Idole d'un cœur juste, et passion du sage; Amitié, que ton nom soutienne cet ouvrage; Règne dans mes écrits, ainsi que dans mon cœur, Tu m'appris à connaître, à sentir le bonheur.* Voltaire. London. Printed: New York, Re-printed and sold by J. S. Mott, No. 70, Vesey-Street, 1798." Duodecimo, I., 2+3-144; II., 2+3-153 pp.

Other editions are as follows:—

"Caroline of Lichtfield. A Novel. In three volumes. Translated from the French of Madame Montolieu, by Thomas Holcroft. *Idole d'un cœur juste, et passion du sage; Amitié, que ton nom soutienne cet ouvrage; Règne dans mes écrits, ainsi que dans mon cœur; Tu m'appris à connaître, à sentir le bonheur.* VOLTAIRE. [New Edition. Vol. I. London: Printed at the Minerva Press for A. K. Newman and Co. Leadenhall-street, and Joseph Booker, Bond-street. 1817." Octavo, I., p.l.+2+1-248; II., p.l.+2+1-248; III., 2+1-263 pp.

On the final page of each volume, and on the two p.l. extant, appears "Printed by J. Darling, Leadenhall-Street, London," at the end of vol. i. and the end of vol. ii. with capital S, elsewhere with lower-case s.

I give the French in an attempt to locate the edition which Holcroft used for translation:—

"Caroline. Par Madame de ***. Publiée par le traducteur de Werther. *Idole d'un cœur juste, & passion du sage; Amitié que ton nom soutienne cet ouvrage; Règne dans mes écrits, ainsi que dans mon cœur; Tu m'appris à connaître, à sentir le bonheur.* VOLTAIRE, 'Mélanges de Poésies.' Tome Premier. A Lausanne, Aux dépens de l'Auteur, & se vend chez François La-Combe. M.D.CC.LXXXVI." Duodecimo. I., 2 p.l.+2+1-384; II., p.l.+2+1-333 pp.

In the second volume the date reads M.DCC.LXXXVI., without the superfluous period. The copy in the British Museum (12510, aaaa. 5) is inscribed on the inside front cover of each volume "John Moore," and on the p.l. "John Moore, Lausanne, the gift of the Authoress Mad^{me} de Montolieu," but I take none of this writing for Montolieu's.

"Caroline de Lichtfield. Par Madame de ***. Publié par le Traducteur de Werther. Nouvelle Édition, Avec des Corrections considérables. Tome Premier. [Vignette flower.] A Londres, Et se trouve à Paris, Chez Buisson, Libraire, Hôtel de Mesgrigny, rue des Poitevins, N^o 13. M.DCC.LXXXVI." Octavo. I., p.l.+2+5-292; II., p.l.+2+5-247 pp.

The title-page of vol. ii. has a different vignette—two horsemen and a dog; spells Hôtel de Mesgrigny with a lower-case h; uses a period after the three ***; and has N8. instead of N^o.

"Caroline de Lichtfield, par Madame de ***; publié par le Traducteur de Werther. Seconde Édition, 2 Tomes, 12mo. Elmsly."

I have copied the above just as it stands in Matty's *New Review* for March, 1786 (9: 184). Elmsly was an importer, so the impression referred to may be either the Lausanne or the Paris book. At any rate, we get from the review an indication of another edition and the statement that "this novel has... been eagerly read by the ladies."

"Caroline de Lichtfield, par Madame de ***. Publié par le Traducteur de Werther. Tome Premier. [Vignette.] A Paris, Chez Louis, libraire, rue Séverin, N^o 29. An III de la République française [1795]." Duodecimo. I., p.l.+front.+2+1-252; II., p.l.+front.+2+1-249; III., p.l.+front.+2+1-230 pp. 12mo.

The vignettes in the three volumes all differ. Bound in at the end of the second volume are: "Premiere Romance de Caroline, Musique de M. le Comte de Colenberg," "Même Romance, Musique de l'Auteur de Caroline," and "Romance N^o 2. Musique de l'Auteur."

And then I have seen two volumes of a three-volume French edition, as follows:—

I. "Caroline de Lichtfield. par Madame de Montolieu. avec la musique des Romances par d'auteur. A Londres. de l'imprimerie de R. Juigné, 17, Margaret-street, Cavendish Square. 1809." Octavo, 2+4-188 pp.

II. "Caroline de Lichtfield. par Madame de Montolieu. avec la musique des Romances par d'auteur. A Londres. De l'imprimerie de P. Da Ponte, 15, Poland Street, pour R. Dulau et Co. Soho-Square. 1809." Octavo, 2+1-183 pp.

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

SIEGE OF NAMUR, 1695.—In the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, published in Lee's 'History of Tetbury,' there is an entry under 1695 of the payment of 5s. "to the ringers when Namur was surrendered." This was when King William III. of England took the town on 23 July from Marshal Boufflers, the French general.

IDA M. ROPER.

Bristol.

MONS: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL HOAX.—MONS, now for ever memorable for its gallant defence by the British, was once made notorious by a great bibliographical hoax. In 'John Francis, Publisher of "The Athenæum"' (Bentley, 1888, now Macmillan), it is stated that *The Athenæum* of the 26th of February, 1848, gives an account of the hoax which had been perpetrated in 1840 by M. Chalons, President of the Society of Bibliographers at Mons, who had caused to be sent to all the most eminent book-collectors in Belgium a catalogue announcing the sale by auction on the 10th of August, at Binche, near Mons, of "the very extraordinary and unique library belonging to the old Count de Fortsas." The Catalogue stated that

"the peculiar mania of the deceased was, never to admit a single volume into his collection of books which had been mentioned by any other bibliographer; and that whenever he learned that a work which he possessed had been so mentioned, such work was doomed for sale at any price."

Full details were given of the Count, his last illness, and the day of his death. The books were admirably hit off in the way of description by bibliographical notes.

The hoax was only discovered when the bookworms arrived at Binche, and found the notary whose name had been given in

complete ignorance of the matter. The mortification of those who had been tricked was so great that they resolved that the affair should be kept secret, but unfortunately the librarian of the Royal Library of Brussels, Baron de Reiffenberg—a book-connoisseur of the first order—had obtained a grant for the purpose of purchasing for the royal collection, and when he returned the money the hoax was revealed. The British Museum has a copy of the *jeu d'esprit*.

A. N. Q.

THE JEWS AND THE WAR.—To the many notes which have appeared in 'N. & Q.' on the Jews should be added a note of the patriotic appeal made by the Chief Rabbi to rally to the flag:—

"Once more will we prove that the old Maccabean spirit is still alive among us. We will offer our lives to defend Great Britain's ideals of justice and humanity! In ever-larger numbers will we continue to join the army of our King."

The message to the Navy is:—

"We have every confidence in the bravery, loyalty, and efficiency of our sailors. The nation's cause is a just one, and justice will prevail."

X. Y. Z.

COLONISTS IN BERMUDA, 1620.—It may interest some of your readers to know that old Speed's Map of Bermuda (B.M. reference, "Maps, 95 d. 12") gives the names and holdings of each colonist in the island in c. 1620.

F. VINE RAINSFORD.

"PERISHER": "CORDWAINER."—The following interesting additions to modern English are abstracted from *The Daily Herald*—"What is a Perisher? A Perisher is one who, knowing there is a Socialist Tailor, buys his clothes from a Capitalist Clothes Seller."

A "cordwainer" is "a worker in goatskin leathers": probably the old heavy cordovan is meant, a leather originally dressed in Morocco by the Moors, and brought into Europe about the eighth century, when the huge tanneries of Cordova gave it its modern name. There is hardly any market to-day for "cordovans" at all.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"AS COOL AS A CLOCK."—I find this comparison in Thomas Lodge's 'Euphues Shadow,' 1592, sig. G 2. As the dictionary do not notice it, the example is per unique: "A little kindnes makes him was as hote as a tost, as coole as a c

RICHARD H. THORN

THE 1618 EDITION OF STOW'S 'SURVEY.'—There is a slight variation in the copies of this interesting edition that has not received the notice it deserves. In several copies two extra leaves, identified as "*" and "* 2," are inserted between pp. 20 and 21. Their matter describes the New River and the ceremony of admitting the water into the first basin at Clerkenwell, "Michelmas Day, 1613." As there is no break in the context, this inset would hardly be noticeable, but for the omission of pagination and the direction "Let this halfe sheete be plac'd betweene Folio 20 and 21."

The occasion for these additional pages is remarkable. There is no apparent reason for the omission from the work, as originally prepared, of any description of the New River. It might be assumed that Munday had completed his revision and extension of Stow's 'Survey' before 1613, but his text records many events occurring later; for example, the consecration of the churchyard of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 4 June, 1617, and the mayoralty of William Hallyday, 1617. It is evident, therefore, that the matter dealt with in the inset was an accidental omission.

In one copy of the book before me the inset is folded and loose; in another there is a contemporary MS. note at the foot of p. 20, "Turne backe to ye page next following his Epistle to ye Ld. Bp. of London," but the inset is not there now. Recently I was shown a copy of the inset stitched in covers of contemporary heavy white paper. So there is sufficient support for the assumption that it was prepared subsequently to the publication of the book, and distributed to the subscribers and booksellers.

If the omission of this matter from his work was not an oversight by Munday, we may suppose that he intended preparing a work of some importance on the New River; or this was the intention of one of his friends, and he avoided anticipating it until it was known the design would not be pursued further.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"A SANDY PIG FOR AN ACORN."—This saying I have heard at times all my life, the meaning being that sandy-coloured pigs are the ones most partial to acorns. The fruit of the oak is said to make tough bacon. The saying is also applied to sandy or red-haired men and women, who are considered to have "likings" for the other sex. "Aye! a sandy pig for a ackon!" is the way many people use it. THOS. RATCLIFFE.
Workshop.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SCROPE COLQUITT.—Several of the ancestors of the family of Colquitt-Craven of Brockhampton Park, co. Glos., bore this name. Is it known how they came by it? The eighteenth-century Colquitts were a race of Custom House officials at Poole, Leith, and Liverpool. The first Scrope Colquitt I have met with was born in 1719, the son of John Colquitt and Frances, dau. of Roger Smith of Frolesworth, co. Leic. He had a son of the same name (b. 1752), who had a son Scrope Milner Colquitt, B.A., of B.N.C., Oxford (d. 1825, aged 23). The latter had a cousin Lieut.-Col. John Scrope Colquitt, who was wounded and died at Seville in 1812. The first John mentioned above was a son of John and Frances Allen of Christleton, co. Chester. Information about the use of the name and arms of Milner would be interesting also.

A memorial to Scrope Milner Colquitt, and a window, in Childwall Church, co. Lanc., bear a fesse fretty (?) between three cinquefoils, a mullet for difference (Colquitt) impaling, three lozenges conjoined in fesse, each charged with a besant (Milner).

R. S. B.

'WHARTON HALL: THE LEGEND OF THE LADY'S REST.'—Where may the original of this poem be found? and is it known who wrote it? I have a MS. copy of it, but do not think it can be a very correct one, it appearing somewhat slipshod. The Preface states:—

"Wharton Hall in Westmorland was the seat of Philip, the celebrated Duke of Wharton—the scorn and wonder of our days," so cruelly dissected by Pope.

"He banished his beautiful young wife to this place in consequence of her disobeying his commands to keep their child, an only son to whom he was fondly attached, at the Hall. Great disturbance arising at this time in London, the duchess, with affectionate solicitude for her husband's safety, followed him to Town, where the young Marquis took the small-pox and died."

CURIOUS.

"THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS."—Can any one say who is meant by this term? I have come across this designation without any name attached to it. I am under the impression that the person referred to was a British army officer. G.

"BANGO WAS HIS NAME, O!"—In his 'The Spirit of the Downs' Mr. Arthur Beckett, in a chapter headed 'Songs of the South Downs,' quotes an old forfeit-song known as 'Bango,' which was sung at harvest suppers:—

The miller's old dog
Lay on the mill floor,
And Bango was his name, O.
B—A and N—G—O,
And Bango was his name, O.

Mr. Beckett tells us that the method of singing this song was as follows:—

"The leader would sing the verse, repeating the fourth line thrice, and, turning to his right-hand neighbour, would say 'B,' the next man would say 'A,' the third 'N,' the fourth 'G,' the fifth 'O,' whereupon the whole company roared out the chorus, 'And Bango was his name, O!' If one of the singers missed his proper letter, he had to drink an extra glass of beer!

Have you seen old Simon's wallet
Hanging on the wall, O?
Budget, bottle, wallet, satchel,
Hanging on the wall, O!

Have you seen the beggar's wallet
Hanging on the nail, O?
Mutton, bacon, beef and pudden,
Hanging on the nail, O!

And so the song worked round the room. I have heard this old forfeit-song sung in the north of England to another tune; the words were slightly different, and the miller's dog was known as 'Bingo.'

Mr. Beckett might have referred his readers to 'Ingoldsby,' who in an introductory notice to 'A Lay of St. Gengulphus' sets out the following "primitive ballad" in burlesque black-letter:—

A Franklyn's dogge leped over a style,
And hys name was littel Byngo.
B with a Y—Y with an N,
N with a G—G with an O,
They call'd hym littel Byngo!

Thys Franklyn, Syrs, he brewed goode ayle,
And he called it Rare goode Styngo!
S, T, Y, N, G, O!
He call'd it Rare goode Styngo!

Nowe is notte thys a prettie song?
I thinke it is, bye Jynge!
J wythe a Y—N, G, O—
I sweare yt is, bye Jynge!

Can any of your readers tell me the origin of the song? F. R. GALE.

"JOLLY ROBBINS."—What is the allusion? I find the phrase in Tho. Lodge's 'Wits Miserie,' 1596, p. 18:—

"Paying him out the mony and receiuing his assurance, he casts Iolly Robbins in his head how to cousin the simple fellow."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

DENE HOLES OR DANE HOLES, LITTLE THURROCK.—Can any one give information as to these holes (visited by me last week), their origin and use? A. B—R.

[These holes were discussed in our pages in 1882-3. A correspondent quoted Virgil's description of subterranean life in winter ('Georg.' iii. 376 ff.). Mr. Elton's 'Origins of English History' and the *Transactions* of the Essex Arch. Society, vol. ii. pt. iii., were also referred to (6 S. vi. 414). Mr. JOHN MURRAY (*ibid.*, p. 436) compared the dene holes with the cavities in the neighbourhood of Reims used as wine-cellar. In 6 S. vii. SIR J. A. PICTON raised the question as to the strata in which such cavities have been made, and *ibid.*, p. 309, CANDIDUS expressed the opinion that it was a mistake to suppose that they were quarries for chalk; and Mr. NESBITT and other correspondents referred to *The Archaeological Journal*, Nos. 152, 153, for an exposition by Mr. Spurrell of the theory that they are granaries or refuges.]

ADMIRAL LORD RODNEY.—There seems some doubt as to the ancestry of Admiral Lord Rodney. Burke's 'Peerage' (1861 ed.) commences with Henry Rodney of Walton-on-Thames, the Admiral's father. Joseph Foster, however, makes Henry Rodney "great-nephew of Sir Edward Rodney, knighted at the Charterhouse 11 May, 1603 (by Jane, dau. of Sir Henry Seymour, brother of the Protector, Edward, Duke of Somerset), descended from Sir Richard Rodney, knighted at Keynsham, 1316."

Other authorities question Foster's statements, and doubt the possibility of proving them. Has the subject been dealt with in any publication? P. D. M.

THE DUKEDOM OF CLEVELAND.—In 'Cal. S.P. Dom.' under date of 12 Oct., 1672, occurs the following:—

"Grant of the remainder of the Dukedom of Cleveland to the Earl of Euston after the decease without heirs male of their bodies of the Earl of Southampton and Lord George Palmer."

The Earl of Euston was the second son of King Charles II. by Barbara Villiers, and the only one of her sons who was left out in the remaindership in the original patent of creation. Was this grant completed? If so, upon the death, in 1774, of William Fitzroy, second Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, this dukedom should have passed to the Duke of Grafton.

W. D. PINK.

ST. PANCRAS. (See 11 S. ix. 191. 312, 352.)—MR. ABRAHAMS has overlooked my inquiry as to location of John Martin's MS. h he please reply? SOME

AUTHOR WANTED.—Where can I find the following line? I fancy it is in one of Burns's poems, but I cannot trace it in his 'Works':—

He's faith in God, and He will see th' thro'.

STOPFORD.

Sydenham, Monkstown, co. Cork.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY RELIGIOUS HOUSES.—Can any one give me a list of these—with any particulars in regard to their scope? I am not asking for publications such as 'Analecta Bollandiana,' but for periodicals like the *Downside Abbey Review* and *Pax*, the magazine published quarterly by the (now R.C.) Benedictine community at Caldey. I should be especially glad to hear of American and French reviews of this kind. Are any such brought out by any religious houses of the Eastern Church? Which is the oldest of them now in existence?

PEREGRINUS.

'THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS' AND POSTAGE.—On some of the old copies of this newspaper of fifty years ago which were addressed to one person in the Midlands the frank was one penny, on others three halfpence, on others twopence. Why was this, as there is no difference in the bulk of any one of them?

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

[See 2 S. xi. 328, 459; 5 S. xi. 29, 155; 6 S. xii. 10, 76.]

'THE QUAVER.'—I have a fat little volume bearing this title, and the sub-title:—

"or, Songster's Pocket Companion, containing upwards of One Thousand of the most popular Songs, Toasts, Sentiments, and Recitations. London: Published for the Booksellers, 1854."

It was printed by "Charles Jones, Printer, London," and has a pretty good engraving of a bagpipe player as frontispiece, with a carefully done vignette of a cherub on the engraved title-page.

All this would seem to have been prefixed to an old work whose original title was 'A Choice Collection of National Songs.' The contents range from well-known lyrics of Byron, Burns, Moore, and Dibdin to the most hopeless of long-forgotten doggerel. There is a certain interest in seeing the full words of songs of which every one has heard the first line; but no authors' names are given, and, to judge from the renderings of well-known poems, the text is by no means trustworthy. Can any one tell me who made this collection, and who was the publisher?

ALLEGRO.

RENAMING LONDON STREETS.—The following changes are reported to have been made. When did they take place?

Bowyer Row to Ludgate Hill.

Blowbladder Lane to Butcher Hall Lane, and subsequently to King Edward Street.

Tyburn Lane to Park Lane.

New Street to Chancery Lane.

Petty France to New Broad Street.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

SKYE TERRIERS.—Can any one tell me (1) where and when the known history of these dogs begins; (2) when they were first introduced into England; (3) whether they have become popular in any other country; and (4) whether there are any native breeds in the North of Europe which resemble them?

I should also be glad to be told of any early references to them in literature; and, especially, to hear of instances of drawings of these dogs in the work of the well-known illustrators of books of the last century.

ST. HUBERT.

FRESCOES AT AVIGNON.—Judging by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's article on 'Avignon, Legendary and Real,' in the July number of *Harper's Magazine*, the frescoes by Simone Memmi (?) in Queen Jeanne's Hall of Trial in the Palace of the Popes have practically disappeared. Have any reproductions of them been preserved in any book?

L. L. K.

FORESTS OF ARGONNE AND COMPIÈGNE.—The historic forest of Argonne is once more the scene of brilliant military operations—as it was in the September of 1792, when Dumouriez, just before the battle of Valmy, wrote to Servan:—

"Verdun is taken; I await the Prussians. The camps of Grandpré and Les Islettes are the Thermopylæ of France."

Can any one inform me who are the owners of the soil of this forest, and of that of Compiègne?

LATIN JINGLES.—Can any one refer me to the origin of the following?

1. Hoc retine verbum,
Frangit Deus omne superbum.

2. Quisquis amat ranam
Ranam putat esse Dianam.

3. Deficit ambobus
Qui vult servire duobus.

4. Carius est carum,
Si prægustatur amarum.

I should be glad of other examples.

HYLLARA.

Replies.

HUGH PETERS: 'TALES AND JESTS.'

(11 S. x. 105, 193.)

THE only editions of the 'Tales and Jests' that I know are the first edition, of which there are copies at the British and South Kensington Museums; the edition entitled 'Mr. Peters, his Figaryes,' at the Bodleian; and Caulfield's reprint. Simon Dover, the publisher of the first, died in Newgate in April, 1664.

It is perfectly clear that Peters was frequently out of his mind, and that I believe to be the only ground for attributing humour to him. I doubt whether any one would nowadays consider any of the real tales to be humorous. I have noted the following as being more or less genuine.

1. No. 31. 'How Mr. Peters extolled the Army under Oliver.' This is taken from *Mercurius Pragmaticus* for 19-26 Dec., 1648. I set out the original passage at 11 S. vii. 85.

2. No. 32. 'How Mr. Peters visited the Earl of Pembroke.' This is taken from the same passage in *Pragmaticus*.

3. No. 47. 'How Mr. Peters was Served by the Butcher's Wife.' This is an erroneous rendering of the tale of the 'Seaman's Wife' (Peters's wife's maid Hannah) told in *The Man in the Moon* for 23-30 Aug., 1649. For this see my article at 11 S. vi. 221. The totally distinct story of the 'Butcher's Wife' I dealt with at 11 S. vi. 301, and gave a list of references to it.

4. No. 55. The story of the three "L's" was taken from the evidence given against Peters at his trial in 1660.

5. No. 57. 'How Mr. Peters compared His Late Majesty to Barabbas.' This also is taken from the evidence at the trial of Peters.

I have reserved one "jest" for the last, as it is important historically, and is not in the least humorous or accurate.

6. No. 15 runs as follows:—

"How Mr. Peters wrote a letter from Tredagh in Ireland. Mr. Peters being in Ireland at the taking of Tredagh sends up a letter to the parliament, whose substance was no more than,— 'The truth is Tredagh is taken. Yours, Hugh Peters.'"

At 11 S. vi. 221 I proved that Peters actually was colonel of a regiment at the massacre of Tredagh, or Drogheda. His letter announcing the fall of Drogheda (on 11 and 12 Sept., 1649) was the first authori-

tative news to arrive in London of the tragedy that had taken place, Cromwell having suppressed the posts in order to hide the facts as much as possible. Peters's letter was addressed to Henry Walker, the writer of 'Perfect Occurrences of every Dayes Journall,' and Walker took it to the Rump directly it arrived, on 28 Sept., 1649. He was given permission to print it, and I strongly suspect that a good deal in the letter was suppressed. The title-page of the pamphlet Walker issued on the following day, 29 Sept. (Thomason's date), runs as follows:—

"A Letter from Ireland. Read in the House of Commons on Friday Septemb. 28 1649. From Mr. Hugh Peters, Minister of God's Word and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant Cromwell. Of the taking of Tredagh in Ireland, 3552 of the enemy slain. Amongst which is Sir Arthur Aston, the Governor, Coll. Castles, Cap. Simmons and others slain. And the losse on both sides. Also the taking of Trim and Dundalk. And the Lord Lieutenants marching against Kilkenny.

"A Letter from Ireland. Imprimatur. Hen. Scobell. Cleric. Parliamenti.

"London. Printed for Robert Ibbitson, in Smithfield, near the Queen's Head Tavern. 1649."

Walker's untrue assertion on the title-page, to the effect that Peters was Cromwell's chaplain, should be noticed. John Owen was Cromwell's chaplain, and the falsehood was elicited by the attacks on Peters in *The Man in the Moon*, apropos of the 'Seaman's Wife,' and the assertions made on all sides that Peters was commanding a regiment. The full contents of the pamphlet are as follows:—

"A letter from Ireland. Read in the House of Commons on Friday Septemb. 28 1649. From Mr. Hugh Peters, Minister of God's Word and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant Cromwell [*sic*, again]. Of the taking of Tredagh in Ireland. Also the taking of Trimme and Dundalke.

"SIR,

[*The rest is in black-letter.*]

"The truth is Tredagh is taken. Three thousand five hundred fifty and two of the enemies slaine and sixty foure of ours. Collonell Castles and Captaine Simmons of note. Ashton, the Governor, killed, none spared. Wee have also Trimme and Dundalke and are marching to Kilkenny.

"I came now from giving thanks in the great church; we have all our Army well landed. I am, yours, Hugh Peters. Dublin. Septemb. 15 1649.

"A Letter from Ireland. Imprimatur. Hen. Scobell Cleric. Parliamenti. Septemb. 28. 1649."

It will be noted, first, that (from its date of 15 Sept.) the letter had been held up; secondly, that Peters states that 3,552 of the Royalists were slain. The exact

number of the garrison was 2,552 (foot and horse). Peters added on the extra 1,000 to account for the 1,000 "people" Cromwell admitted that he butchered in St. Peter's Church.

The comments on this document to be found in the Royalist *Mercuries* are important. *Mercurius Pragmaticus* (*For King Charles II.*) for 25 Sept.-2 Oct., 1649 (E. 575 [3]), says:—

"But, whilst I am writing this, a letter is brought to my hands entituled 'From Ireland,' subscribed by that fast and loose prophet, Hugh Peters, directed to Henry Walker, the Pillory Youth, Ironmonger, Hebrew monger, Occurrer, or what else you please to know him by, printed by the cuckold Ibbitson, said to be read in the House of Commons on Friday last, and 'Imprimatur. Henry Scobell' to it; wherein it is thus written.

[The letter is then set out.]

"When we gather this much (1) That here's a letter, though but a sory [*sic*] one, not from King Oliver, but Hugh Peters, his chaplain extraordinary, not to the Speaker of the Juncto, not to the President of the Councell of State, but only to Master Henry Walker, alias Luke Harruney. (2) That it bears date the 15 instant, which is three daies before their former letter from Liverpoole, that told us the newes of so many heads cut off and brought us from Dublin, which themselves are since ashamed of, as being a lie of the Saw-pit size, and have disclaimed it accordingly. (3) That tis very strange that Oliver should neglect the sending of an expresse to the Regicides if any such thing were, knowing how acceptable it would be to the Juncto and of what concernment to the recruiting of his Army both with men and money, so much retarded by his ill successe hitherto in Ireland. (4) And lastly, That the letter should be dignified by being read in the House and yet want an order of Parliament for the publication thereof and a day of Thanksgiving to make it authentique."

Again, a week later, after Cromwell's two dispatches dated (falsely, I believe) 15 and 16 Sept. had been published, *The Man in the Moon* for 26 Sept.-10 Oct., 1649, states of this letter:—

"A shrewd breakfast for the poor Cavees if this newes be true; but true or false, it seems Hugh gave thanks in the great church for it. Yet I wonder Hugh should say they are marching with their Army to Kilkenny and Noll saies to Dublin. Which a man should believe is the most skill, for Peters will lie in the Pulpit and Cromwell dissemble with God and man.

"That Belzebubs brindled bandog Walker now howls and stretches the open sepulchre of his throat as if he were crying carrets for Mrs. Ibbitson at Pye Corner, making the Cavaliers terrible and dreadful creatures and quite undone in all their wretched designs. Sirrah, Saffron Chapps, tell me one thing, hadst thou not been undone, if that King, whom since thou hast requited according to the proverb, hadst not saved thy life when thou wert condemned, like a rogue as thou wast, to be hanged, when by his

mercy instead of kissing Tyburn thou hadst the liberty to do penance in a pillory in Cheapside, from whence thou leapt from an Ironmonger to a Hawker, from a pillory to a pulpit, and since being kicked out of thy deluded parish hast taken thy degree backward, like some of thy masters, and writest 'Cleric,' and now though thou canst not understand English, playst the cunning Imposture [*sic*] in Hebrew, that thy deluded auditory may not understand thy knavery when, were it in English, they would know thee for as arrant a dunce as ever went to School at the Bear garden, as may be seen by his [*sic*] Slavunian (?) style in thy Westminster Catterwawle, called 'Perfect Occurrences,' bumbasted out with a Bill of Mortality and the sixpenny story of a man that lost a wall eyed mare in Islington [*i.e.*, an advertisement] when the thief himself stool her to carry his fardle of nonsense, heresy and blasphemy to Uxbridge, to infect his parrish with the national sin of atheism," &c.

The Man in the Moon's vulgar abuse was quite justified, and his assertions about Walker can be corroborated. They are an interesting example of the journalism of the times. But it will be seen that the 'Tales and Jests' cannot give any story accurately. The book obscures the real points at issue. J. B. WILLIAMS.

"LEFT HIS CORPS" (11 S. ix. 225; x. 158. 196).—It may be as well to give the authorized version of an anecdote already quoted, to be found in Dean Ramsay's 'Reminiscences of Scottish Character,' 21st ed., 1872, chap. vi. :—

"At a farmer's funeral in the country, an undertaker was in charge of the ceremonial, and directing how it was to proceed, when he noticed a little man giving orders, and, as he thought, rather encroaching upon the duties and privileges of his own office. He asked him, 'And wha are ye, mi' man, that tak sae muckle on ye?' 'Oh, dinna ye ken?' said the man, under a strong sense of his own importance, 'I'm the corp's brither!'"

The Dean added a foot-note: "In Scotland the remains of the dead person is called the 'corp.'" W. B. H.

EARLY RAILWAY TRAVELLING (11 S. x. 170, 215).—My father told me that he often travelled in a seat allotted as suggested in Mr. LUCAS's query, and he used to relate an amusing story of one Jim Kershaw, who tried to travel a station beyond that for which his seat was booked. The guard, waybill in hand, walked the length of the train as it stood in the station where Kershaw should have alighted, and called out: "This train's noan startin' till Jim Kershaw gets out."

HENRY BRIERLEY.

Wigan.

The system of "booking" at the start of railroad travelling was similar to that in use for travelling by coach, when all names of passengers were entered on the "waybill," which was held by the guard.

RESULT OF CRICKET MATCH GIVEN OUT IN CHURCH (11 S. x. 167, 218).—When quartered in Ireland in the seventies the R.C. priest enabled me to recover a valuable dog that had been lost in his parish by his announcing during service the fact of the loss, and that if the "boys" would assemble after service, the owner would assist in their sweeping tactics and give 10s. to the finder.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Author of 'Annals of the Road.'

Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

"RACK-RENT" (11 S. x. 208).—This is "a rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it" ('Blackstone's Commentaries,' ii. 43). If the rent paid is less than this full value, it is not a rack-rent. Thus, if the highest yearly sum that any tenant will pay for being allowed to occupy a given piece of land is 60*l.*, a tenant paying that rent pays a rack-rent. But if terms are agreed whereby the tenant pays less rent, e.g., if he pays the landlord 1,000*l.* down for granting the lease and consequently only pays (say) 20*l.* yearly rent, the 20*l.* is not a rack-rent.

BACCIA.

FIELDING'S 'TOM JONES': ITS GEOGRAPHY (11 S. ix. 507; x. 191).—MR. F. S. DICKSON'S contributions and further queries concerning the geography of Fielding's 'Tom Jones' will succeed, one greatly hopes, in eliciting the needed information.

An answer to one query I beg to submit. MR. DICKSON says:—

"Justice Willoughby, who presided at the trial of the man accused of horse-stealing, came from Noyle (viii. 11). Where was it?"

The Willoughby family formerly resided at West Knoyle, in Wiltshire, a village five miles north of Semley Station, and about three miles west of Hindon, where the accused was apprehended during fair-time. West Knoyle Church contains tablets and other memorials to the Willoughby family, and the parish stocks still stand near the church entrance.

It is a little inaccurate to say that Justice Willoughby "presided at the trial of the man accused of horse-stealing," for Willoughby was only on the Commission of the Peace—magistrates at that date enjoyed the titular "Justice—whose functions ended after he

committed the prisoner to take his trial, and bound over the witness (Francis Bridle) in a recognizance. The prisoner was tried, in fact, at Salisbury Assizes by Sir Francis Page (called by "Partridge" Lord Justice Page), who presided over the Western Circuit during the Summer Assizes of 1737, and for the last time in 1739, dying in 1741.

It may be germane to add that East Knoyle, situate about a mile and a half south-east of West Knoyle, was the birth-place of Sir Christopher Wren, to whom Fielding in his 'Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon' pays so gracious a tribute on the "Queen of Portugal" gliding past Greenwich Hospital, on June 30, 1754.

The geographical error respecting "Bellisle," to which MR. DICKSON refers, has been noted by Mr. Austin Dobson in 'At Prior Park' (Chatto & Windus), 1912, p. 143, n. 2.

Personally I should be grateful if any reader could suggest the probable locality Fielding had in mind when he wrote in 'Joseph Andrews' (bk. iii. chap. v.):—

"Adams continued his subject [i.e., a disputation on schools] till they came to one of the beautifullest spots of ground in the universe. It was a kind of natural amphitheatre formed by the winding of a small rivulet which was planted with thick woods; and the trees rose gradually above each other, by the natural ascent of the ground they stood on, which ascent, as they hid with their boughs, they seemed to have been disposed by the design of the most skilful planter. The soil was spread with a verdure which no paint could imitate: and the whole place might have raised romantic ideas in elder minds than those of Joseph and Fanny, without the assistance of love."

At this stage of their journey westward I think it may be taken that the travellers had traversed Wiltshire, and had come upon this enchanting spot somewhere in Somersetshire.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1, Essex Court, Temple.

PALMERSTON (NOT) IN THE WRONG TRAIN (11 S. x. 209).—The story referred to probably took its origin from the following incident. In 1852, Lord Palmerston, in a letter to his brother after his resignation, wrote:—

"I waited to learn the name of my successor to give up the seals. There was a misunderstanding. I had come down here [Broadlands] before the day appointed for that purpose, and John Russell sent me a message by Lord Stanley of Alderley to say that, if it would be inconvenient to me to come to town, the seals might be sent down to Windsor, where the Queen was, and where the Council was to be held for swearing-in Lord Granville. I understood this message to

mean that my presence was not required, and that I might send the seals to John Russell to deliver up for me.

"Accordingly I sent them up from hence by a messenger, who was ordered to go down with them to Windsor in the special train from London which was to convey the ministers, and he was to deliver them to John Russell at Windsor. But it turned out that what John Russell meant was that I need not come round by London to go to Windsor from hence—but might go across from Basingstoke to Reading, and that the seals might be sent down to me from London.

"It certainly did not require the wisdom of a Prime Minister to tell me this. The result was that the Queen waited an hour in expectation of my arrival, and then John Russell discovered the messenger and the box with the seals, and he delivered them to the Queen. On hearing this I wrote a letter of explanation which John Russell sent to the Queen, and she was satisfied."

The above letter is given in the Hon. Evelyn Ashley's 'Life of Lord Palmerston.'

R. B.

Upton.

G. W. E. R. is referred to p. 157 of vol. ii. of the 'Letters of Queen Victoria,' published by John Murray (1907), wherein Viscount Palmerston relates that he, "in a fit of absence," arrived at the Nine Elms Station for Windsor, instead of Paddington. It may be noted, however, that he did not get into any train, as he was too late for the Council meeting at Windsor.

CHAS. L. CUMMINGS.

Sunderland

THE PATRON SAINT OF PILGRIMS (11 S. x. 210).—St. Julian was the patron saint of pilgrims, travellers, and of the nomad professions, such as wandering musicians, itinerant dancers, &c. There is a curious story of the rescue of a leper, covered by unsightly wounds, from the snow and ice in an almost frozen condition, by St. Julian the Hospitaller, or the Poor, as he was sometimes called. He is said to have shared his nuptial bed with the leper, who immediately recovered. His "saint's day" is 29 Jan.

St. Christopher, 25 July, was credited with protection during journeys amongst the mountains, as was also St. Petronilla, 31 May.

Other patron saints of pilgrims were St. Alexis the Confessor, 17 July; St. James the Elder, apostle and martyr, 25 July; St. Mathurin, Matelin, Mathelin, or Maturin the Confessor, 9 Nov.; and St. Nicholas, Archbishop of Mire, 6 Dec.

The patrons of travellers other than pilgrims were St. Julian the Hospitaller, 29 Jan.; St. Valentine of Rome, also patron of affianced young ladies and gentlemen,

14 Feb.; St. Gertrude, Abbess of Nivelles in Brabant, who was also invoked against rats and mice, 17 March; St. Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary, 19 March; St. Anthony of Padua, 13 June; St. Raphael the Archangel, 24 Oct.; St. Martin, the Bishop of Tours and patron of France, 11 Nov.; and St. Nicholas, Archbishop of Mire, 6 Dec.

The patrons of mariners and sea-travellers were St. Eulalie of Barcelona, 12 Feb.; St. Wulfrand, Archbishop of Sens, 20 March; St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, 26 July; and St. François Xavier, apostle of the Indies, who was also invoked against storms and plagues, 3 Dec.

THOMAS WM. HUCK.

38, King's Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

I should say it was St. James Major. He is often represented in pilgrim garb, bearing a scrip and bourdon. The fact that his shrine at Compostela attracted so many wanderers would lead to the belief that he took special interest in their fortunes. St. Julian looked after the interests of inn-keepers; and I think porters sought help of St. Christopher, though he was good for the whole day to anybody who set eyes on the gigantic picture of him upon the wall. A rime to that effect is well known.

ST. SWITHIN.

In Parker's 'Calendar of the Anglican Church' (1851) it is recorded concerning St. Julian:—

"For his great liberality to travellers and wayfarers, he is called Hospitator, and is considered the patron saint of travellers, ferrymen, and wandering minstrels."

No indication is given as to the patronage of St. Christopher.

JOHN T. PAGE.

St. Julian the Good Harbourer was the patron saint of travellers and of hospitality. He is represented as either receiving the poor and afflicted, or ferrying travellers across a river. Chaucer's Frankeleyn

An houshaldere, and that a gret, was he;
Seynt Julian he was in his countré.

St. James the Great of Compostela is attired as a pilgrim, his cloak being covered with scallop shells.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Mrs. Arthur Bell's 'Lives and Legends of the Great Hermits,' pp. 35-9, gives the career of St. Julian the Hospitable (San Giuliano Ospitale, Julien l'Hospitalier or Julien le Pauvre), who, like St. Christopher, worked as a ferryman, and carried across a heavenly visitant in the guise of a leper. His wife was St. Basilissa, and their marriage

was a romance. Julian is the patron saint of travellers, boatmen, ferrymen, Liège thatchers, and even of jugglers and strolling musicians.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham.

St. Julian is supposed to be the patron and protector of pilgrims and travellers. His history will be found in the 'Gesta Romanorum' and elsewhere. He was a knight who found, on returning to his house one day, two persons asleep in his bed. Thinking his wife was unfaithful to him, he slew the supposed guilty pair forthwith, discovering afterwards that he had killed his father and mother, who had travelled from a distant land to see him. He thereupon founded a hospital for travellers; hence he acquired the name of "Hospitator" or the "Gude Herberjour."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

[L. L. K.—who mentions the St. Julian dressed as a hermit and accompanied by a stag in the glass of Rouen Cathedral—also thanked for reply.]

CARLYLE'S 'PAST AND PRESENT' (11 S. x. 189).—1. Ben Jonson's words that Carlyle apparently had in mind are from 'Bartholomew Fair,' Act IV. sc. i., where Ezechiell Edgworth, the cutpurse, expresses his contempt for Bartholomew Cokes:—

"Talk of him to have a soul! 'heart, if he have any more than a thing given him instead of salt, only to keep him from stinking, I'll be hang'd afore my time, presently."

The same thought appears again in 'The Devil is an Ass,' Act I. sc. iii. :—

That you are the wife
To so much blasted flesh, as scarce hath soul,
Instead of salt, to keep it sweet; I think,
Will ask no witnesses to prove.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Reydon, Southwold, Suffolk.

BRITISH COINS AND STAMPS (11 S. x. 191, 235).—In reply to your correspondent I beg to say:—

1. The reversing of the head of the monarch in successive reigns on coins is merely customary; it is not done for any special purpose. The custom originated about the time of James II., though on some of his coins his head is turned to the right, and on others to the left. Examples—the tin halfpenny, head turned to the right; crowns, half-crowns, and sixpences, head to the left.

2. The Soho Mint, Birmingham, in 1797 issued copper coins: twopenny piece, penny, and halfpenny for circulation, and a few pattern farthings. It is on these coins that

the ship, a three-masted one, first appears. The three-masted ship appeared on all copper coins up to 1860, when the copper currency of this country ceased, and a new bronze coinage was substituted. The old three-masted ship was moved from the left to the right-hand side, and on the left side was added a lighthouse.

A. S. WHITFIELD.

High Street, Walsall.

"STARTUPS" (11 S. ix. 151, 217, 276).—Having given a reference (1607) which I could not place rightly, I wish to make amends by adding one sixteen years earlier:

1591. "His pompes [pumps] were a little too heauie, being trimmed start-vps made of a paire of boote legges, tied before with two white leather thongs."—'Greene his Farewell to Follie,' p. 4.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

'ALMANACH DE GOTHA' (11 S. x. 147, 198, 237).—I regret I am unable to assist J. F. R. with a reply to the inquiry in the last paragraph of his communication at the first of the above references, but in view of the announcement at the second reference it may not be out of place if I put on record that I have upon my shelves a complete set of the above work from the year 1792 to 1878, both inclusive.

From 1792 to 1815 the 'Almanach de Gotha' was published at Gotha by C. W. Ettinger. From 1816 to the close of my series it was issued by Justus Perthes, Gotha. The majority of the volumes from 1792 to 1843 inclusive are in cases, but those for 1802 to 1804, both inclusive, are in pocket-book form, with a tuck-in flap.

Up to and including 1848 my copies are all in German; 1849 is in French; 1850 in German; and 1851 to 1878, both inclusive, are again in the French language.

The volume for 1843 is the last issued in a case, 1844 onwards being uniformly bound in cloth. All the volumes up to 1870 are practically of one height, except those for 1814 and 1815, which are slightly taller. Volumes since 1870 are both higher and thicker.

Until 1831 inclusive all kinds of illustrations appear (for particulars *v.* 'Histoire de l'Almanach de Gotha,' p. xv *et seq.* in the volume for 1863), but from 1832 onwards the illustrations have been limited to portraits of notable characters of the times.

The volume for 1816 is the first which makes any allusion to the number it bears in the series. It is announced as that for the fifty-third year, which corresponds with the statement that the 'Almanach de Gotha'

dates from 1763. Owing to the use of French only by the Court, this volume was printed in that language. My volume for 1808 is, of course, the Napoleonic substitute, and, as above stated, is printed in German.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

8, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, EAST WINDOW (11 S. x. 219).—From Monday, 28 July, to Saturday, 2 Aug., 1862, St. George's was closed for the erection of a wooden screen at the east end. The altar was placed in front of this screen, and the work went on behind it of removing the old window, putting in the new one, and erecting the central portion of the new reredos. The bare walls at the two sides of the reredos were covered with velvet curtains until the reredos was completed a few years later. The central portion and the new window were first exposed at the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark, on 10 March, 1863, at which I had the privilege of singing as a chorister of St. George's.

The oil painting of 'The Last Supper,' which used to hang over the altar, was removed to the passage behind, and I have some recollection of being informed that West's window was taken to South Kensington Museum.

W. A. FROST.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

Knight's 'Windsor Guide' (1800) contains the following description of the earlier window mentioned by Mr. Pierpoint:—

"This masterly performance was designed by B. West, Esq., in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, assisted by Mr. Forrest [*sic*], between that period and the year 1788. In viewing this most splendid window, the spectator is at a loss which most to admire, the genius of Mr. West in the design, or the exquisite skill of Messrs. Jarvis and Forrest in the execution of it. The painting this window, we are told, cost 4,000*l*."

A foot-note adds that the idea of the insertion of this window "was first conceived by his present Majesty" some time prior to 1782, and that it was carried out by Dr. Lockman, who collected the necessary subscriptions. Considering the date of the book, "present Majesty" equals George III.

In his article on St. George's, Windsor ('Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Churches,' 1891, ii. 560), Prof. T. G. Bonney alludes to the great east window as follows:—

"This, which was formerly occupied by very ugly stained glass and debased tracery of the Georgian era, has recently been restored and

filled with admirable modern glass, the work of Messrs. Clayton & Bell, as a memorial to the late Prince Consort."

JOHN T. PAGE.

JOHANNES RENADÆUS [RENODÆUS] (11 S. x. 150, 218).—The 'Dispensatorium Medicum' of Jean de Renou, of Coutances has been translated into English, and was published in London in 1657, "by that Prince of verbose and pedantick coxcombs, Richard Tomlinson, apothecary," as Steevens, the Shakespeare commentator, calls him.

L. L. K.

Renodæus, to give the correct form, is the latinized name of Jean de Renou, "conseiller et médecin du roi à Paris, vers le commencement du XVII^e siècle." There is an article on him in Bayle's 'Dictionnaire,' where he is said to have been a Norman. Renodæus is frequently mentioned in 'The Anatomy of Melancholy.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (11 S. x. 148, 197).—Sir Philip Burne-Jones has kindly informed me that the lines "The heart desires," &c., beneath the Pygmalion pictures, were written by Mr. William Morris at the request of his father, Sir Edward.

PHENIX.

SIR STEPHEN EVANCE (11 S. ix. 230, 272, 298, 373, 453, 494; x. 17).—This knight had a grand-daughter Hester, who married Sir Cæsar Child, second baronet.

J. C. WHITEBROOK.

EARLS OF DERWENTWATER: DESCENDANTS (11 S. x. 148, 218).—The following particulars may be of interest to Mr. Harvard and Mrs. Matilda Pollard.

The last descendant, and that in the female line, of Charles Radcliffe, brother of James, third Earl of Derwentwater, was Mary Dorothea Eyre (d. 22 Nov., 1853), the wife of Col. Charles Leslie, twenty-sixth Baron of Balquhain. There still exist, however, descendants of Anthony Radcliffe, who was a younger son of Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, ancestor of the Earls of Derwentwater. Briefly, their descent is as follows:—

Anthony Radcliffe of Cartington Tower (d. 1595), by his second wife, Jane Carr, had issue William Radcliffe of Brierley, who married Ann Harrington, by whom he had issue:—

1. William, married Anne Vesey, and had an only daughter.

2. Edward, ancestor of the Radcliffes of Thrybergh and Darley Hall, Yorks.

3. John Radcliffe of Corbridge, who married Isabel, dau. of Richard Gibson, and relict of Ralph Hindhaugh, yeoman, of Corbridge,

Anthony had also three daughters.

John, the third son, was buried at Corbridge 11 Nov., 1669 (Parish Register of Corbridge). His children were :—

(1) John, (2) Francis; (3) William, buried at Medomsley 24 Jan., 1729/30; (4) Edward, buried at Corbridge 12 June, 1674 (Parish Register); (5) Thomas of Dilston, buried at Corbridge 22 Nov., 1737 (Parish Register).

William Radcliffe, the third son, by his wife Elizabeth had a son William Radcliffe of Corbridge, and a daughter Mary. William (the son) was buried at Corbridge 25 April, 1770 (Corbridge Parish Register). By his wife Ann he had :—

1. Thomas Radcliffe (or Ratcliffe), buried at Corbridge 3 July, 1757 (Corbridge Parish Register).

2. Dorothy, buried at Corbridge 13 June, 1767 (do.).

3. Robert (or John ?) Radcliffe, described as of Corbridge, and at one time of Chester-garth House, Stanhope, and at another of Broadhouse, Stanhope, co. Durham. He married Elizabeth Bainbridge, 1 June, 1776 (Stanhope Parish Register), and the issue by this marriage was :—

1. Charles Radcliffe, bapt. at Stanhope 22 April, 1784 (Stanhope Parish Register); d. at Sunderland about 1820.

2. Robert Radcliffe, bapt. 19 Jan., 1786 (Stanhope Parish Register); d. at Sunderland 15 March, 1864.

3. William Radcliffe, bapt. 16 Feb., 1794 (Stanhope Parish Register).

4. Thomas, bapt. 21 Aug., 1796 (do.).

There were also five daughters (*vide* Stanhope and Corbridge Registers).

Robert Radcliffe (or Ratcliffe), second son, married first Sarah Bewick, second Frances Rogerson of Sunderland, and had issue Anne Radcliffe and James Rogerson Ratcliffe. The latter, a well-known ship-builder and owner of Millfield, Sunderland, d. 1870, leaving a daughter Hannah Ratcliffe, who is still living.

Most probably collateral descendants of other sons still exist.

Thomas Radcliffe of Dilston, who d. 1737 (see above), married Agnes Thornborough, a member of an old Catholic family, the Thornboroughs of Selside, Westmorland. He had a son Thomas and a daughter. I do not know if there are any of their descendants still in existence.

There is a tradition that Thomas Radcliffe, his brother William, and his wife's cousin, young Francis Thornborough, heir of Francis Thornborough of Selside, all joined the Earl of Derwentwater's troop in the Jacobite insurrection of 1715, and, after fighting at Preston, escaped before the town was finally invested. (See also 11 S. ix. 478.)

The person calling herself Amelia Radcliffe, who appeared in Northumberland in 1868, and claimed to be descended from John, son of the third Earl, died at Consett, Durham, a few years afterwards. John Timbs, the antiquary, states that her real name was Burke.

STIRPS RADCLIFFIANA.

EPITAPH: CHRISTCHURCH, HAMPSHIRE (11 S. x. 171, 213).—In an anonymous article on 'Mysterious Monuments,' published in *The Guardian* of 24 March, 1910, this epitaph is recorded with the following comment :—

"The favourite story explaining the mystery appears to be that Rogers was drawn, executed, and quartered for aiding the escape of a Jesuit priest. The execution is further said to have taken place at Wareham, and the body to have been then cut into ten pieces and buried. Some years afterwards the relatives of Rogers exhumed the remains and conveyed them to Christchurch, where they were reinterred near the graves of his kindred. The present writer has not, however, seen the evidence upon which this story is based."

See also 7 S. iv. 388, 512; 8 S. iii. 428.

LAWYERS IN LITERATURE (11 S. x. 171, 216, 237).—See also 'The Lawyer in History, Literature, and Humour,' edited by William Andrews (1896).

JOHN T. PAGE.
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

DESCENDANTS OF CATHERINE PARR (11 S. x. 170, 215, 232).—My attention has been called to KINGSTON'S inquiry at the first reference, and as my family also claims descent from Catherine Parr by her marriage with Thomas Seymour (Lord Seymour of Sudeley and Lord High Admiral of England), the information shown on my "tree" may be of interest. The pedigree in my possession shows the marriage of Mary Bushel with Silas Johnson, grandson of Sir William Heyman, Bt., of Canterbury, and one of my sons was elected to one of the Heyman Exhibitions, though he never took it up.

A. C. C., *ante* p. 215, quotes the 'Annals of Winchcombe and Sudeley' (1877), by the late Mrs. Dent, to show that a daughter of Silas Johnson married the Rev. Francis Drayton. The name of this daughter is not stated, but there must have been more

than one, for Priscilla Johnson married the Rev. James Broome, Vicar of Cheriton, Kent, who died in 1719. His daughter Margaret married Richard Marsh of Acrise, Kent, and their son Richard Marsh, Vicar of Faversham (d. 1778), was the father of the Right Rev. Herbert Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough.

The Bishop's sister Elizabeth Thomasina married James Edward Watson of the Inner Temple (d. 1837), and their daughter Frances Elizabeth, who in her time was considered to be the belle of Kent, was my grandmother. G. D.

"BARRING-OUT" (11 S. viii. 370, 417, 473, 515; ix. 55).—ST. SWITHIN'S memory (viii. 515) that Maria Edgeworth's story 'Barring Out' is one of several tales, among which are 'Lazy Lawrence' and 'Old Poz,' is correct, but the book is called 'The Parent's Assistant.' My copy is "A New Edition in one Volume," 1854.

In the Preface the author protests against certain opinions expressed by Dr. Johnson, e.g. :—

"Endeavouring to make children prematurely wise is useless labour."

"Babies do not like to hear stories of babies like themselves; they require to have their imaginations raised by tales of giants and fairies, and castles and enchantments."

She expresses a hope that

"the magic of Dr. Johnson's name will not have power to restore the reign of fairies."

As to 'Barring Out; or, Party Spirit,' she remarks :—

"The errors to which a high spirit and a love of party are apt to lead have been made the subject of correction; and it is to be hoped that the common fault of making the most mischievous characters appear the most active and the most ingenious, has been as much as possible avoided."

There are seventeen tales in 'The Parent's Assistant,' i.e., if 'Old Poz' and 'Eton Montem,' being plays, can be so called. Preceding the latter is an "Extract from the Courier, May, 1799," giving an account of that year's Montem, with the names of those who were prominent in it.

There appears to have been an intimate connexion between 'The Parent's Assistant' and 'Moral Tales,' for at the end of 'Mademoiselle Panache,' pt. i., in the former is an announcement that the second part is given in 'Moral Tales.'

The two books, however, are advertised separately in 'Early Lessons,' by Maria Edgeworth, vol. i., sixteenth edition, 1845: 'Moral Tales,' in 2 vols.; 'The Parents' [sic] Assistant,' in 3 vols.

It is interesting to note that in the Preface above quoted the author writes regarding slang: "The term is disgracefully naturalized in our vocabulary."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Notes on Books.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.—Edward III. Vol. XV. A.D. 1370-1374. (Stationery Office.)

Few volumes of this series offer more varied and interesting matter than the one now before us. The period, it is true, shines not with any national glory, and, with but few exceptions, its greater characters put in no appearance here; but the English life of the time—naturally on its more violent or anxious side—depicts itself in these papers with considerable vividness and in entertaining detail.

A large number of the documents are pardons for homicide in self-defence. Other pardons may strike the reader as somewhat rashly conferred. Thus in June, 1373, William Wokking, member of a gang of horse-thieves, whose operations are shown to have been pretty extensive and successful, received pardon after having "in a full field of Smetefeld, London," vanquished in duel three of the accomplices whom he had "appealed," and been wounded by a fourth. A more dangerous character met with equal clemency: one John de Thorlay of Barton, who on the Monday before St. Barnabas, 1373, assembled a number of men to lie in wait in his house to kill, with swords, staves, axes, and knives, William Brian of Barton and Robert de Legburn. Accordingly, when these two arrived, there ensued a desperate fight, in which Alice, wife of John de Thorlay, busied herself with handing weapons, and Robert was so badly wounded that he died "confessed" the following Monday; while a certain Thomas Tyddeman, coming up with the constable "to pacify the debate," was knocked on the head by William, John de Thorlay's son, and then dispatched by John himself, dying "unconfessed" there and then—for all which murderous behaviour John de Thorlay, at the intercession of John of Gaunt, nevertheless obtained the King's pardon. A clever rogue evidently was Hugh Sprynghafeld, porter of the castle of Mourhende, whose sly depredations are recounted at length, and include having taken by extortion thirty peacock's feathers, and having "met a stranger, name unknown, passing along Watlyngstrete in the said forest [Whittlewood], and by colour of his office imprisoned him in 'Le Mourhende' in the same year until he made fine with him at his will." Adam de Beleby and Henry de Ireton were fighting once "in a chance medley" at Ashbourne "in the Peek," when Henry, Adam's son, came up and struck Henry de Ireton with a knife called a "baselard," and killed him; whereupon father and son fled to the church of St. Oswald in Ashbourne, and abjured the realm—for which two offences, the manslaughter and the abjuration, we have here their pardon. Two other pardons we may mention are that of Henry Fuller of Fobbing, "shipman," for the slaying of

a man "while tormented with a grievous madness"; and that of Margery le Chaumberlein, who was convicted at Hereford of the stealing of six oxen, and condemned to be hanged—which sentence was executed upon her, and she was "let down as dead." She, however, afterwards miraculously revived.

Of several matters connected with the French war we may notice the ordinance—"on information that the island of Portland, co. Dorset, is so depopulated by the late pestilence and other causes that the men remaining therein will not suffice to defend it"—forbidding any men to leave it, or corn or victuals to be taken from it; and the commission to the magnates of Sussex and of Kent to guard all ports and seashores, array defensible men, and make beacons—"on information that galleys and other warships are hastening in no small number to England from distant parts."

In January, 1371, Cotesdale, the Mayor of Oxford, was bidden to survey the walls and towers of Oxford, which were said to be undermined, cracked, and threatening to fall, as well as the town-ditch, which was blocked with filth, and to compel residents living and trading in the town to contribute towards the repairs. About the same time the walls of Bath had attention called to them—having been, it was alleged, broken and weakened by evildoers, who took away the stones. Another commission which illustrates the amenities of mediæval life is that to Peter de Veel, Constable of the Castle of Gloucester, to compel the authorities of the town to cleanse and keep clean a tract called "Bareland," hard by the entrance to the Castle, upon which people were wont to throw out refuse, which caused an intolerable and dangerous stench, affecting not only the men in the Castle, but also passers-by, and such as might be to the great harm and peril "also of the King and his household if perchance he should make stay there." This last consideration seems not to have carried so much weight as might have been supposed with the municipal authorities of Gloucester, for whereas they were commanded (in November) to get things straight by the Purification next, they had done nothing in the matter at the end of May, and another commission to Peter de Veel had to be issued empowering him anew to compel them. Other commissions of a quasi-sanitary force are that to the Sheriff of Kent to mend the high road of Greenwich—"as the King has learned that it has now become so deep that great peril arises for passengers, and the town is likely to be flooded"; and that for inquisition to be made "touching the water of Idel," which was so obstructed by weeds and other matters for lack of its bed being cleaned that it was overflowing the meadows and crops.

The religious life of the day is illustrated chiefly by ordinances concerning property, but there are also one or two documents of different and more abiding interest. Thus, under date 24 Feb., 1371, we find a "Protection for John Ingram of Wroxton, sometime monk of the monastery of Medmenham, of the Cistercian diocese [sic], who, withdrawing from the society of men and choosing to live a solitary life in a cavern or hidden place called 'Swannesnest' by the Tower of London, where he waits upon the Most High in quietness, has been disturbed by the ordinary." Perhaps some reader could tell

us more of this "Swannesnest." In July of that same year a commission, worded with some little justifiable heat, was issued to the Archbishop of York, instructing him to take measures to restrain one Adam de Lymbergh, Provost of the church of St. John, Beverley, from appropriating to himself the common property of the church so thoroughly and shamelessly that the canons and clerks had not food enough to keep them in working health. In July, 1374, William of Wykeham obtained the abolition of a right-of-way which went through the cathedral church and the cloister, and, being "considered common and public by all the inhabitants of the city and suburb," exposed the cathedral to thefts, damage, and the disturbance of the services, and the monks to various temptations—affording "matter for dissoluteness, loitering, grave scandal, vain thoughts, and empty delights by the thoughtless aspects and gossipings of secular and disreputable persons of either sex using the passage."

A few documents of miscellaneous interest are a licence to export wine to Prussia provided an equivalent quantity of wheat and rye be brought back to England; another licence to solve the difficulties of one Thomas Bubb, who had brought rye "from the parts of Pouys," but could not sell it at cost price in England, and sought leave to get rid of it in Norway; and a licence granted to a "bower" of York to send four yeomen and two grooms of his craft to Prussia to stay there for four years, and fashion there bows which were from time to time to be forwarded to York. In September, 1373, was granted—"for the affection which the King bears towards Mary de Sancto Paulo, Countess of Pembroke"—licence for Master James de Danmark, one of the scholars of her hall in the University of Cambridge, to stay and study in the University; and in July, 1374, the King's protection was extended to his kinswoman Maud, Countess of Oxford—he being given to understand that "certain persons, going about to disturb the peace of the realm, purpose to ravish and carry off the countess against her will, and have conspired together to do this."

It is tempting to point to further matters—we confess to finding these Calendars a mine of endless interest and pleasure—but the above scanty notes must suffice.

Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon. (Colombo, Government Record Office, 5 rs.)

THIS folio volume contains a list of inscriptions of historical or local interest on tombstones and monuments in Ceylon, with an obituary of persons not thus commemorated—the latter an addition well worth while. It forms a valuable record, and we owe it to our esteemed contributor Mr. J. Penry Lewis. The idea was suggested by the publication, a few years ago, of similar lists for Madras by Mr. J. J. Cotton, and for Bengal by the late Mr. C. R. Wilson.

Mr. Lewis tells us in his Introduction that the Dutch inscriptions have for the most part been published by Mr. Leopold Ludovici in 'Lapidarium Zeylanicum,' but the English inscriptions, with the exception of a few published from time to time in Ceylon newspapers and periodicals, and a number of 'Trincomalee Inscriptions to 1871,' privately printed by the late Mr. R. Massie, have been hitherto unrecorded. The Portuguese inscriptions, which would have been

invaluable to the historian, have unfortunately for the most part disappeared.

"We are told," says Mr. Penry Lewis, "by Saar, a German soldier in the Dutch Company's service, that the Dutch sailors broke up the tombstones in the churches and in a monastery outside the Fort of Jaffna, and used the pieces to load their mortars with, and that these missiles were daily thrown into the town along with the grenades, and proved most destructive, so that the Portuguese were destroyed by the tombs of their progenitors and relatives which they had piously erected to their memory. Within the last quarter of a century, if the statements in the *Jornal des Colonias* of September 27, 1886, be correct, the tombstones of the first Portuguese Primate, who died in 1536, and of the Sinhalese King of Cotta, Don João Perera Pandar Dharmapala, who died in 1607, a convert to Christianity, suffered similar destruction at the hands, not of enemies, but of friends, and were broken up, not for munitions of war, but for incorporation in the foundations of the largest and most stately church in the island. The tomb of Don João, which had a Portuguese inscription, was in the Dutch Church which occupied the site of the Gordon Gardens, and was removed to Wolvendaal in 1813."

The result of these depredations is that there are now in existence only some sixteen stones bearing Portuguese inscriptions. Among those which have disappeared is that of one of the greatest Portuguese generals and administrators, Philip de Oliveyra, who commanded, not only among his own countrymen, but among the Tamils, affection as well as respect. He was buried in the chapel within the Fort at Jaffna, which had been dedicated at his instance to "Our Lady of Miracles." The tombstone was probably destroyed when the Dutch repaired the Fort and built a new church, not on the site of the Portuguese chapel, but on the opposite side of the Fort, in 1707. "The memorial at Mannar of the wife of a 'Captain of Manmar' of the time of the Armada was more fortunate. It escaped the Dutch gunners, to serve English officials as a pig-trough and a horse-trough, but now it has found a permanent pedestal in the church within the fort which Don João de Mello commanded, and probably within a few yards of the spot where his wife, Donna Maria Lacerda, died."

The oldest Portuguese inscription is that engraved on a rock near the Breakwater, which to Mr. Lewis seems to indicate that some adventurers or captives of that race must have touched at Colombo in 1501, "though the visit is nowhere else recorded, and the accepted date for the first landing of the Portuguese in Ceylon has hitherto been 1505."

Although the Dutch memorials have escaped wholesale destruction, many have disappeared. At Trincomalee there was to be seen in 1791 the tomb of Jan Willem Schorer, "a member of a noble Dutch family, still to the fore in Holland, and also that of his wife, a Van Citters, but now search is made in vain for them." The tombstones of five or six eminent persons which were in 1813 removed from the Fort Dutch Church to Wolvendaal are also lost, as is that of General Hulft, who commanded the Dutch forces at the siege of Colombo in 1650.

The oldest English inscription commemorates a captain of the Navy, whose ship the Princess

Mary called at Trincomalee in 1748, possibly for the purpose of his burial on shore. There are but five others of the eighteenth century; among them is a tall obelisk at Negombo to Lieut. Hetherington of the 52nd Regiment, who died on the day the British forces occupied that place, 9 Feb., 1796.

The most conspicuous monument in the Pettah burial-ground is the obelisk that commemorates Major Petrie, the officer who captured Cochin in 1795, when in command of the 77th Regiment, and who also took part with that regiment in the capture of Colombo.

The Church of St. Peter in the Fort, an historic landmark shortly to disappear, contains many memorials. Among those known to be buried within its walls are William Tolfrey, of the Civil Service; Archdeacon Twisleton, first Archdeacon of Colombo; Mr. Justice Henry Matthews; and Capt. Dawson, whose monument dominates the Kadugannawa Pass. There are many memorial tablets to lawyers, including Sir William Rough, who was "perhaps more distinguished as a literary man than as a lawyer," and numbered among his literary associates Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Landor; and John Frederick Stoddart, whose father's sister married Hazlitt. Sir Hardinge Giffard, who died at sea, is also buried there, but has no monument. There also is the tomb of Admiral Charles Austen, Jane Austen's brother. His body was sent off in H.M.S. *Rattler* to be taken to England for burial, but was buried at Trincomalee instead.

The book has a good Index of Names, and, facing the title-page, a picture of the tomb at Kandy of Sir John D'Oyly, of whom a long obituary is given.

The Pedigree Register: September. (G. Sherwood, 2s. 6d. net.)

The Pedigree Register, of which Mr. Sherwood is both editor and publisher, has now reached its thirtieth number, and over four hundred pedigrees have been published in its pages. The contents of the present part include the pedigree of Edward Wells, who was Vicar of Crocombe; particulars relating to the Disney family, also of some Huguenot families; 'Descents from Mother to Daughter, Crowe to Pendleton'; and 'Some Nonconformist Ministers and Quakers in 1662-3,' being a complete copy of a small bound volume now in the Record Office. "State Papers Misc., Dom. and Foreign, No. 26," formerly, it is thought, in Sir Joseph Williamson's collection.

A much-appreciated feature of the *Register* is 'Parentalia,' where "record evidence" is given of proofs of parentage.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

CORRIGENDUM.—'Pedigrees of Knights' (*ante*, p. 149).—The reference under Sir Thomas Stafford of Grafton should read *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, viii. 271, and not 'Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' vii. 505."

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 249.

NOTES:—The Will of Thomas Vole, 261—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal,' 263—Notes on Words for the 'N. & Q.' 264—"Chatter about Harriet"—Lines quoted in Jenson's 'Postmaster'—Unique Municipal Record, 266—History of England with Rhyming Verses—Giles and Elizabeth Calvert, Booksellers—Clerkenwell Tea-Gardens, 267.

QUERIES:—Louvain and Malines: Old Painted Glass—"The Fight at Dame Europa's School"—The Terminal "Inch"—Old Etowah—College of Chemistry, Scotland—Frederick Family of Old Jewry—Addison Family, 268—Sir John Lade—Gem Seals—Craft and Religious Guilds and Chantry—Rumney Diggle and Leocora Frederick, 269—Baker of Ashcombe—Helmet worn at Flodden Field—Mace Family—Bosman Family—Heraldic—Authors Wanted—Conventual Guest-Chapels—Epanlets—Fraser, 270—"Accidents will happen in the best regulated families," 271.

REPLIES:—Earls of Derwentwater: Descendants, 271—"Chatterbox"—Arms of the Deans of Lichfield, 272—"The Hero of New Orleans"—Portraits by Lonsdale, 273—"Hurley-hacket"—John Charnock—Lowell's 'Fire-side Travels'—Crampitius: the Genie Jonquil, 274—Foreign Tavern Signs—Heine and Amiens Cathedral—Memorials to Thomas Arnold—Rev. W. Langbaine—Colour and Sound, 275—"Francis"—British Regimental History—British Coins and Stamps—Poem Wanted, 276—Bonar—Richard Henry Wood, F.S.A.—Robert Tinkler—John Bateman—Burton: Blakeway—Irish Volunteers, 277—"Sparrowgrass," 278.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Some Old-Time Clubs and Societies"—'A Theory of Civilization'—'Fleetwood Family Records'—'The Nineteenth Century'—'The Cornhill.'

OBITUARY:—Henry Fishwick.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Notes.

THE WILL OF THOMAS VOLE,
FELLOW OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

As he was No. 88 in my list of College Chaplains (*ante*, p. 222), readers of 'N. & Q.' have already been introduced to this Wykehamist, whose variable surname, after many flutterings between "Birde" and "Fowle" (spell the names as you will), at length soared into "Vole," and in that shape alighted on his epitaph and nestled in his will. To the account previously given of his career as Scholar, Lay-Clerk, Chaplain, and Fellow, it may now be added that he started life in College as a Quirister. In the Hall-book which relates either to 1505-6 or to 1506-7, and more probably to the earlier of these bursarial years, there is a "Byrde" throughout the year in the weekly lists of the Quiristers; and from the Hall-book of 1508-9 we learn that in the sixth week of the fourth quarter

"Fowle," the Quirister, was promoted to be Scholar. For Hall-book purposes the week always began on a Saturday, and it appears by the Account Roll of 1508-9 that the fifth week of the fourth quarter of that year included St. Swithun's Day (Sunday, 15 July, 1509), which was celebrated in Hall with a pittance costing 3s., and also that the Election of 1509 was not held until August had set in. Hence, on the one hand, almost the precise date of Fowle's admission as Scholar can be calculated; and, on the other, my identification of him with "Thomas Birde," the 21st boy admitted under the Election of 1508, stands fully confirmed. The Hall-book shows that Gilman and Hawkyns (the 19th and 20th) were likewise Quiristers, and that they and Vole became Scholars together in the same week, filling vacancies due to the departure of Fen, Beldon, and Pytt.

All this, however, is merely by the way, though it well illustrates the value of our extant Hall-books as aids to research. The main object of my note is to print Vole's will, and the still more interesting inventory of his effects which remains attached to the probate. It is mainly by studying documents of this character that we can hope to arrive at a true idea of what College life was like in Tudor times. The documents run as follows:—

Ao Domini 1558/xvij Julii.

In dei nomine Amen. I Thomas Vole of good and perfite memory do make & ordayne my laste wyll and testamente after this sorte: fyrste I bequethe my sowle unto almyghty Godde & my bodye to be buried in the Colledge church commenlye called Sainte Marie Colledge nighe unto Winchester before the roodlofte doore Item I geve all my goodes & monie to the Colledge above wrytten desyrynge Mr. Warden & the felloschippe to bringe me honestlye to the yearthe with Dirige and requiem masse at the daye of my buriall and also in like maner at monethes mynde.

I THOMAS VOLE.

I make myne executors the two Bouncers of the colledge which shall be in office at my departinge out of this worlde & I geve them for theire peines to each of them iij*s.* iiij*d.* & I make myne overseer Mr. William Adkins* unto whom I geve fortye pence in mynre and my painted clothe of the maunde whiche hangthe nowe over the alter.

By me THOMAS VOLE

In the presence of me WILLIAM ADKINS
& PHYLIPPE DREW
& ALICE HERRING.

* A Fellow, who was Non-Resident of the College in 1558-9. His name occurs in the Cloisters.

[Endorsement:—] Probatum fuit retrospectum Testamentum coram nobis Roberto Raynolde Legum Doctore Reverendi in Christo Patris Domini Johannis permissione divina Wintonie Episcopi Vicario in spiritualibus generali in hospitali Sancte Crucis prope Wintoniam x^{mo} die mensis Septembris Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo octavo per nosque approbatum et insinuatum [&c., as usual in probates].

Dr. Reynolde had become Master of St. Cross in August, 1557.

On a second piece of parchment, tagged to the first:—

AN INVENTORIE OF THE GOODES OF SYR THOMAS VOLE TAKEN THE XXIXth OF AUGUST ANNO DOMINI 1558.

The Chamber in the west ende.

One round table	xxd.
One plaine cubbard	ijs. vjd.
One faire chaire	xd.
One stole of easment	xvjd.
Two stooles	xvjd.
One forme by the beddes side ..	xijd.
One fire plate	iiijd.
One cock & a bason	ijs.
Foure candlestickes and a litle one	xvjd.
One coffer	xiiijd.
One trocle bedsted	vjd.
iiij painted clothes	ijs.
v greate cuschins	xxd.
iiij smale cuschins	vjd.

Summa .. xvijls. ijd.

Apparell.

A livery gowne lined with buckeram	xiijs. iiijd.
An old gowne of violet ingraine ..	iiijls.
An other livery gowne unlined ..	xijls.
An olde gowne fured with lambe ..	ijs. vjd.
One short gowne	iijs. iiijd.
One iacket of chamblet	xvjd.
An olde iacket of clothe	vijjd.
iiij olde dubletes	iijs. iiijd.
Three paire of hosen	xvjd.

Summa .. xlijs. xd.

Linnen.

Two paire of shetes & an olde shete	iiijls. iiijd.
Two sirplices, twoo whoodes and	
four ames clothes	vjs.
One shirte	xvjd.
Three towells	xijd.
v pilloberes	ijs. vjd.
ij kerchers	vjd.
Two quilte capes	iiijd.
Six old canvas napkins & a wallet	xijd.

Summa .. xvijs.

Bookes.

Two porteses	iiijls.
One psalter	—

Summa patet.

Beddinge.

One fetherbed & a bolster ..	xvs.
Two pillowes	ijs.
One old coverlet of tapistrie ..	iijs. iiijd.
One other coverlet	vs.
One olde flockebed & a bolster ..	iijs. iiijd.
Two blankettes	xvjd.

Summa .. xxxs.

On the back:—

Plate.

Twoo silver spones	vjs. viijd.
In money (cum stipendio quarti	
termini 2ls. 4d.)	vjlt. xvjs. ixd.
Twoo hundred of tallwood	ijs.
In the studye trumperie in a corner	vjd.
Three cappes	xijd.
A tippet of sarcnet	xijd.
A velvet nightcapp	xvjd.
A sconse of brasse	vijjd.
Foure platters	iijs. iiijd.
A thurrendell pott	vjd.
One ketell	xijd.

In the gull house v pottes of ledd,
one stillitorie & a pestell of yron
& a morter of stone xvs.

Summa .. viijlt. ix. ixd.

Summa totalis .. xliijlt. ixd.

The { WILLIAM FRIE
prayers { FOLKE LECH.

H. C.

SIR JOHN GILBERT, J. F. SMITH, AND
‘THE LONDON JOURNAL.’

(See 11 S. vii. 221, 276, 375; viii. 121, 142;
x. 102, 144, 183, 223.)

I SUGGESTED on 19 Oct., 1895 (8 S. viii. 306), that a catalogue of Gilbert's illustrations to books and periodicals was most desirable. I wrote this during his lifetime, in the hope that if he could not do it himself, he would, out of his generosity and ample means, leave a fund for it to be done. Without his aid no single person could do it within a reasonable time; it would require a whole staff of workers.

On 10 Feb., 1900 (9 S. v. 108), there is a query asking in what years Gilbert's drawings appeared and what novels they illustrated.* This was replied to, the Editor says, “by very many correspondents,” but only in a general way. At p. 238 ESSINGTON said he had for several years advised young friends to purchase the volumes of *The London Journal* on account of Gilbert's work. On 3 Nov., 1900 (9 S. vi. 49), was a question whether Frederick Gilbert was alive. I

* I have now answered the query fourteen years after—but this is a long way from being the “record,” which I held by my reply to a query (3 S. i. 210, 15 March, 1852) forty-eight years after its appearance in ‘N. & Q.’ (see ‘John Reynolds, Wilkes's Attorney,’ 11 S. i. 285, 9 April, 1910), until COL. PRIDEAUX's reply (11 S. viii. 21, 12 July, 1913) to a query (1 S. xii. 148, 5 Aug., 1855) as to the translation of the ‘Arabian Nights Entertainments,’ fifty-eight years after the query.

replied (p. 352) that he was then living with Sir John at Blackheath.

The late Gleeson White fortunately published his clever book entitled 'English Illustration, 1855-70' (London, 1897), just in time, for I doubt if any one could do it in the present day, so great have been the changes brought about through process reproduction.*

In this book we get information about a period of the art of wood engraving which is practically of the past. When he says, "To annotate the work of Sir John Gilbert . . . would require for each a volume," White does not underrate what would be necessary. He refers to him as the "ubiquitous Sir John" (p. 71). He makes no reference to *The London Journal*, which is not surprising, as he was only a child when Gilbert and Smith were working for it. But he mentions *Cassell's Family Paper*, for which, I think, Gilbert did comparatively very little. It is, however, well that specimens of Gilbert's black-and-white work were not included in White's 'English Illustration,' if they were to be reproduced in the poverty-stricken manner in which many of the others are.

The first article I know of about Gilbert is in *The Art Journal*† for 1857 (p. 241). I think we may safely say that this early biography, like most of *The Art Journal* at that time, was from the prolific pen of the editor, Samuel Carter Hall, and that he obtained his information from Gilbert himself. Messrs. Virtue the publishers inform me that there is no record of the writer's name. *The Art Journal* is the first to give some biographical facts of Gilbert's early life, used without

* Furthermore, it was written only just in time for Joseph William Gleeson White, who was born 8 March, 1851, unfortunately died at the early age of 47 on 19 Oct., 1898, and, like many of the artists he writes about, had not been able to make any provision for his wife and family (*The Studio*, 1898, pp. 141 and 189, with portrait). It is a matter for congratulation that a man so full of art knowledge and intimate with the artists of the day took the subject up.

† With much regret I note that *The Art Journal* ceased to be published with the issue for February, 1912, the last page being numbered 104. It kept up its high quality to the end. The Christmas number was issued as usual in 1913 as *The Art Annual*, under the editorship of Mr. Alfred Yockney, and it is intended to be issued annually. Mr. Yockney wrote a short history of *The Art Journal*, printed by Virtue & Co., in a duodecimo pamphlet of forty pages, published in 1906, with an account of the editors, names of contributors, and numerous reproductions.

acknowledgment by various subsequent writers. It says:—

"Looking at the numerous diversified and extended channels through which the works of Mr. Gilbert have gone forth to the public, there seems to be sufficient justification for speaking of him as the most widely known artist in the world."

He is "an oil painter, a water-colour painter, and an artist on wood." And if other artists have "extorted the homage of their thousands, he has won the approbation of his tens of thousands." It is as an "artist on wood" "chiefly that reference is made to him at the commencement of this article":—

"He very rarely makes any previous sketch of his subject, but at once proceeds to draw it on the wood, as if it were a matter he had long thought over and studied; it is perhaps, to this peculiar faculty of extemporizing designs that one sees in them so much originality and freshness of idea."

This idea of S. C. Hall's is a brilliant one. It is enlarged by J. Beavington Atkinson in *The Portfolio*,* who says that

"Gilbert is endowed with creative power; he strikes out into adventurous paths; he has an imagination which, if unruly, is original; an invention which, while courting eccentricity, is never guilty of commonplace"; and that he

"has the faculty of thinking out his subject at the end of his pencil; he extemporizes on paper as a musician does on the piano: a theme given, he can reduce it to form; a narrative read, he at once knows how best a picture can be made. His fertility of pictorial invention is inexhaustible."

The power of extemporizing in drawing appears to me to be an exceedingly rare gift. I never heard of such a thing until I began these notes. It gives us the key to Gilbert's marvellous productiveness. I cannot call to mind the name of any other artist who could extemporize, though the power is common enough among musicians. All the artists I have known have always had to make drafts, and sometimes several trials, before the final one, and devote much time to the study of dresses, &c. RALPH THOMAS.

(To be continued.)

* I got the reference to the book on 'English Artists of the Present Day' (1872) from J. L. Roget's 'History of the Old Water-Colour Society,' 1891, vol. ii. p. 363; but, tracing it back, I find the article appeared first in *The Portfolio* (1871), vol. ii. p. 49, where it is entitled 'English Painters of the Present Day.' There is no mention in the 1872 book of the previous publication in *The Portfolio*. 'English Artists' must not be confounded with Atkinson's 'English Painters of the Present Day,' 1871, also a reprint from *The Portfolio*. Atkinson's death was reported in the papers in 1876, but he did not die until 1888.

NOTES ON WORDS FOR THE 'N.E.D.'

(See 11 S. ix. 105, 227.)

In the following list the quotations are arranged chronologically:—

1502. 'Euphues Golden Legacie' (Tho. Lodge).
Ready money.—Cheape you may haue them for ready money.—E 4.

1502. 'Euphues Shadow' (the same).

Bruter, compar. of *brute*.—Herein we shew our selues bruter thā beasts.—Sig. I.

1594. 'The Coblers Prophetie' (Robert Wilson).
Spout, v.—Hold thy peace, and let vs hear these Gentlemen dispute.—*Raph*. Will they spout? whereon?

1595. 'A Fig for Momus' (Tho. Lodge).
Moult=*melled*.—

[They] Conclude that by a double sort of heate Our fat is made, and moult, and so concreate.—G 4.

1595. 'Loecrine.'

Bridewell.—I think you were brought vp in the vniuersitie of Bridewell, you haue your rhetoric so ready at your toongs end.—F 2.

Fox, *smell a*.—O what hath he don, his nose bleeds? but oh I smel a foxe.—E 2.

Map.—Loecrine the map of magnanimitie.—K 2.

Pasteboard=a ticket or card.—You sir...draw your pasteboard, or else....He giue you a canuasoad with a bastinano ouer your shoulders.—Sig. D.

1596. 'The Diuel Coniured' (Tho. Lodge).

Eat=ate.—They consented to [the feind], and eat of the apple.—Sig. H.

Firm=confirm.—They fix their wits, firm their studies, and plant their faith....on the stars.—Sig. H.

Halo.—The Halo likewise about the Moone [is] a token of wind, but no cause.—H 2.

Irregard.—These conceits....are corrupted by irregard.—'To the Reader.'

1599. 'Angrie Women of Abington' (H. Porter).

Carry one's drink.—A plague on it, when a man cannot carrie his drink well.—E 2.

Consequent=consequence.—Tis no consequent to me.—E 3.

Cork shoes.—Maides that weres [sic] Corke shooes, may step awrie.—D 2.

Feather, *cut a* (meaning is obscure).—What though [he] haue cut his finger heere? or as some say cut a feather.—E 3.

Owl-light.—Hee purses vp angelles by owl-light.—I 2.

Puzzle, n.—Swounds what a pussell am I in this night.—Sig. I.

1600. 'Hospital of Inevrable Fooles.'

Arch-dolt.—Miltiades was one of these archdoltis.—P. 49.

Beak, v. (to gasp?).—Their standing still is like to a swollen toad, when she lies still beaking vpon the earth.—P. 66.

Crackropery=horse-play.—[He played] the knaue sometimes out of all erie with those that had crossed and plucked him by the beard, with answerable crackroperie.—P. 114.

Dodman (a snail).—[He thought] that he was turned into a doade man, putting a couple of tēder hornes vpon his owne head.—P. 77.

Gog-fury.—The onely example of this gog-furie is read in Corius.—P. 93.

Grut (apparently a variant of *grit*).—[He said] that in time of dearth that grut or riffe-raffe would be good to make an Italian *Torlo* withal.—P. 62.

Niddicock.—And niddicocke vpon cockscombe was that other.—P. 105.

Three-elbowed.—Of grosse and three elbowed fooles.—P. 113, heading of a section.

1600. 'Sir John Oldecastle.'

Cold charity.—God blesse my soul from such cold charitie.—H 2.

Take one napping.—Weele take the King napping, if he stand on their part.—Sig. F.

1601. 'Declaration of Treasons.'

Shop=imprison.—Others were crying, *Nay*, but shoppe them vp, keepe them as pledges.—F 2.

1603. 'The Wonderfull Yeare' (Tho. Dekker).
Bly-fox (meaning is obscure).—No worse meat would downe this Bly-foxes stomach.—D 2.

Desperuene.—Only a band of Desper-uewes, some few Empiricall madcaps.—D 3.

1604. 'The Honest Whore' (the same).

Cister (this is obscure).—A Cisters thred y faith had beene enough To lead me anywhere.—H 2.

French trick.—And in the end you shew him a french trick, And so you leaue him.—D 4.

Hares in March.—Theres no ho with [women], they are madder then March haire [sic].—I 3.

Lane.—You are to haue sixpence a lane. So many lanes, so many sixpences. (This is obscure, and probably malodorous.)

No ho.—See *Hares in March*.

Or so.—A capten's wife, or so. (See 'The Alchemist,' "A peck of coals or so.")

Put up=pay up.—He be hangde if he ha not put vp the money to cony-catch vs all.—Sig. D.

Tell tales out of school.—Pray say nothing that I tel tales out of the schoole.—I 3.

1606. 'Faultes, Faults' (Barnaby Rich).

Bo to a goose.—They durst say, *Bo to a Goose*.—Fo. 50.

Busk.—A Buske to streighten a lasciuious bodie.—Fo. 21.

Correctress.—A good conscience is the Correctresse of our affections.—Fo. 10.

Item.—There is not a better Item, whereby to discern a Bastard, then to see a brat vnnaturall.—Fo. 28.

Mump.—The *Baselos manos*, the *Ducke*, the *Mump*, and the *Shrugge*.—Fo. 8.

1606. 'The Ile of Gulls' (John Day).

Dargison (this is obscure).—The girls are ours we haue won em away to dargison....We haue borne her away to dargison.—H 3.

Ell.—[His] pocket is like a Taylors hell [sic], it eates vp part of euery mans due.—Sig. B.

For as, &c.—Wil you trust him? Yes, as farre as I see him.—C 2.

Larks, we shall haue.—You know the prouerbe when the skie fals we shall haue larks.—Last page.

Quech of lashes (very obscure).—Now is the web of my hopes vpon the lounbe of perfection, and in this quech of lashes *Aminster* and *Julio*.—C 2.

And then....—Seuer the Duke, deuide, traine, and then.—B 2.

Warning bell.—I heare the warning bell, some strangers are ariued.—Sig. B.

1607. 'The Puritaine Widdow.'

Air a room.—Foh this roome must be ayrd Gentlemen it smels horribly of Brimstone.—G 3.

Glimpse.—I had a glimps on you at home at my Sisters.—F 3.

Neighbour, v.—I was in my Hostisses Garden, which neighbours the Orchard of the Widdow.—D 2.

Night-capped.—Trust me I haue found him night capt at a cleuen [*sic*].—H 3.

Part with.—Weele een part with a gallon of wine till tomorrow breake-fast.—F 4.

So I did, should, would, &c.—I should bee mockt, so I should.—A 3.

Token, by the same.—By the same token I tumbled doune the staires.—H 2.

Verbatim.—Theile giue you the very same answere Verbatim truely la.—C 4.

1607. 'The Woman Hater' (Beaumont?).

Babies, to look.—[To haue] Mine eyes lookt babies in.—Sig. E.

Bosome friend.—[He] thinks all the Auditors esteeme him one of my bosome friendes.—B 3.

Gratuit.—A small gratuit for your kindnesse.—Sig. G.

Shop-book.—I will studie the learned languages, and keepe my shop-booke in Latin.—D 3.

1608. 'Law-Trickes' (John Day).

Fare.—[They] rowd ouer houses & landed their faires in the middle Ile of Paules.—F 4.

1608. 'Merry Diuel of Edmonton.'

Roomer, to cry (this is obscure).—Tis time to hoist saile, & cry roomer.—E 4.

1610. 'Description of Ireland' (Barnaby Rich)

Carroie.—A certaine brotherhood, called by the name of *Karrouces*, and these be common gamsters, that do onely exercise playing at Cards, and they will play away their mantels, and their shirts from their backs.—P. 38.

Horse-boy.—As in England we cal them hors-keepers, so in Ireland he carries the name but of a horse boy how yong or old soever.—P. 37.

Irish, to weep.—They follow the Corps to the graue with howling and barbarous out-cries, pittiful in apparence, whereof grew (as I suppose) the prouerbe; *To weep Irish*.—Pp. 8 and 12 (from Stanihurst).

1612. 'The White Diuel' (Webster).

Pistol, v.—

In faith my Lord you might go pistoll flies, The sport would be more noble.—Sig. F.

1613. 'Knight of the Burning Pestle' (Beaumont and Fletcher).

Wet one's whistle.—Though I want drinke to wet my whistle, I can sing.—Sig. K.

1615. 'The Hector of Germanie' (W. Smith).

Friends, to be.—Rise, rise, I am frends with you both.—Sig. I.

ab. 1616. 'Wit without Money' (Beau. and Fl.).

Bay up.—To take a falling man to your protection, and bay him up againe to all his glories.—H 3 (1639).

1616. 'My Ladies Looking-glasse' (B. Rich). *Cumin-seed*.—[His wife] is as good as Commin-seede, to draw home customers.—P. 39.

Map of hair.—Thou art clouded and ouershadowed with a monstrous Mappe of Haire.—P. 14.

Periwigged.—I would I could now frame a cleanly excuse for those women that be Painted, that be Poudered, that be Periwigde.—P. 42.

1616. 'The Scornful Ladie' (Beaumont and Fletcher).

Gent.—Who's there? Call in the Gent.—C 2.

Like (I like it, but....).—Doe you loue Tobacco?—Surely I loue it, but it loues not me.—C 4.

Moyle (for mule).—The old Embleame of the Moyle cropping off thistles.—Sig. D.

1617. 'The Worming of a Mad Dogge' ('Constantia Munda').

As good as....—[She] hath giuen you as good as you brought.—C 2.

Matriculate.—[They] quickly matriculated you in the schoole of vice.—C 3.

Piazza.—[They] will aduance their pedling wares...in the publique Piazza of euery Stationers shoppe.—B 2.

1620. 'Phylaster' (Beaumont and Fletcher).

Cerious=serious.—Your more cerious business.—P. 18.

Dog-whip.—Let him bloud with a dog-whip.—P. 40.

Popine (probably a popinjay, but perhaps a doll).—I Prince of popines, I will make it well appeare to you I am not mad.—P. 5.

Routist (a router or rioter).—Come my rowtists let's retyer till occasion calls vs.—P. 62.

1620. 'Swetnam Arraigned.'

Ears, for one's.—I loue vm with my heart, But dare not shew it for my very cares.—A 4.

Hoodwinked.—It is impossible That sacred Iustice should be hudwink't still.—D 4.

Oratrix.—

Why, here's a gift

Able to make a Saint turne Oratrix,

And pleade 'gainst Chastitie.—Sig. C.

1623. 'Dytchesse of Malfy' (Webster).

Arras=orris.—[They will] Powder their haire, with Arras, to be like me.—F 4.

Benight, v.—

'Twas a Motion

Were able to be-night the apprehention

Of the seuerest Counsellor of Europe.—F 3.

Fig.—Poysond? a spanish figge For the impu-

tation.—Sig. E.

Hilts, loose in the.—Read there, a sister dampned,

she's loose i' th' hilts.—E 4.

1623. 'Devils Law-case' (the same).

Brachygraphy men.—

You must take speciall care, that you let in

No Brachygraphy men, to take notes.—Sig. H.

City-born.—Tho shee be Citie-borne.—A 4.

Doggedness.—Kisse this doggednesse out of her.—B 3.

East India Merchant.—

I know you for an East Indy Marchant,

You haue a spice of pride in you still.—H 2.

Fogging=pettifogging.—You whorson fogging

Rascall.—G 3.

Mainest.—You haue done me The maynest wrong

that ere was offred.—B 2.

Moon-eyed.—Too much light Makes you Moon-eyed.—B 2.

Mother, v.—I will mother this child for you.—F 4.
Ought = owned.—The partie [who] ought that picture.—G 2.

Ruled = guided.—Youle be aduised I hope....If youle be ruled by me.—B 3.

1632. 'Hollands Leaguer' (Shakerly Marmion).
City face.—

Frame a grave City face, jeer at offenders,
Cry out upon the vices of the times.—B 3.

Madeled.—

Capr. [I haue beene] so much madeled,
Quartilla. That word I taught him.

Capr. With the distilling influence of your bounty.—Sig. F.

Moralize.—Now by this light I think you 'll moralize mee.—G 4.

1633. 'The Antiquary' (the same).

Half, and a (used humorously).—This was a wrong and a half.—Sig. I.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

"CHATTER ABOUT HARRIET."—C. K. S. in *The Sphere* of 8 Aug. in the current year used the above well-known phrase. He there spoke of it as "the one purely literary achievement of Edward Freeman the historian." I am inclined to think that the phrase is one that has been bettered by being misquoted, and that what Freeman really said was "chatter about Shelley." In *The Contemporary Review* of October, 1887, will be found an article by Freeman on 'Literature and Language,' in the course of which the following occurs:—

"A saying which fell from myself in one of the debates in Congregation on the Modern Language Statutes has been noted in several places, and some seem to have been pleased and others displeased with the phrase 'chatter about Shelley.'....I mentioned that I had lately read a review of a book about Shelley in which the critic praised or blamed the author—I forget which, and it does not matter—for his treatment of the Harriet problem."

And in a letter to Mr. James Bryce (Viscount Bryce), dated 23 May, 1887, Freeman writes:—

"I suppose, as I said, they want 'chatter about Shelley.' I told them that we did not want to discuss the Harriet problem."—*Life of E. A. Freeman*, by W. R. W. Stephens, vol. ii. p. 366 (1895).

My further piece of evidence is that in *Macmillan's Magazine* of July, 1887, an article appeared by H. D. Traill entitled 'Chatter about Shelley: an Academical Dialogue.' In the course of it one of the characters says:—

"He [Freeman] said that criticism on English literature was often only another name for 'chatter about Shelley.'"

Freeman always denied that he used the words "Perish India!" so persistently ascribed to him;* and though "chatter about Harriet" is very euphonious and effective, I doubt if Freeman used the words.
WM. H. PEET.

Lines quoted in JONSON'S 'POETASTER.' (See *ante*, p. 26.)—Since writing my note at the above reference I find that, besides the jesting allusion to Aspasia's speech in 'The Blinde Begger of Alexandria' contained in Jonson's 'Poetaster,' there is another in 'Eastward Hoe.' It occurs in Act II. sc. i. of that play:—

Quicksilver. 'Sfoot, lend me some money; hast thou not Hiren here?†

Touchstone. Why, how now, sirrah? What vein's this, ha?

Quicksilver. Who cries on murther? Lady was it you? how does our master? pray thee cry Eastward ho! Bullen's 'Marston,' iii. 26.

'Eastward Hoe' was written by Chapman, Jonson, and Marston in collaboration. This passage, therefore, throws a pleasant light upon the relations existing between the dramatists. If, as seems probable, Jonson is again responsible for the allusion, he is here poking fun at his collaborator!

Marston's editor, Mr. Bullen, falls into the same error as Profs. Boas and Penniman in attributing the line "Who cries on murther? Lady was it you?" to 'The Spanish Tragedy,' although he notes that "it is not in the text that has come down." Its reappearance in the 'Poetaster' passage ("where there is clearly an allusion to Jeronimo") seems to have convinced him that it was intended as a quotation from Kyd's play. It will be observed that the quotation as it appears in 'Eastward Hoe' is not quite literal. "Who calls out murther? Lady, was it you?" are the actual words used in Chapman's play. In 'Poetaster' they are correctly quoted.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

A UNIQUE MUNICIPAL RECORD.—Some years ago Mr. T. W. Windeatt was Mayor of Totnes, Devon, and his brother, Mr. Edward Windeatt, was Town Clerk. Later Mr. E. Windeatt was elected Mayor, and

* For details, see memoir in 'D.N.B.'

† A supposed quotation from Peele's lost play 'The Turkish Mahomet and Hiren the Fair Greek.'

his son, Mr. George E. Windeatt, Town Clerk. Now the Town Clerk has been called up on military service, and his father (whilst still Mayor) has been chosen as Deputy Town Clerk to his son in his absence.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND WITH RIMING VERSES. (See 11 S. iv. 168, 233, 278, 375, 418, 517; v. 34.)—A more elaborate production than those mentioned at the above references is

"The History of England in Easy Verse, to the Close of the Year 1809. Written for the purpose of being committed to memory by young persons of both sexes, by W. R. Johnson, A.M."

The second edition is (London) 1812, consisting of 136 pages and about 1,400 lines, all in riming couplets. As a specimen, the author's account of the Armada may be taken:—

Meanwhile the Spanish monarch's mighty boast,
Th' invincible Armada, seeks our coast:
But Howard, Hawkins, Frobisher, and Drake,
With fewer numbers make the Spaniards quake.
Defeat and terror the Armada shared,
And tempests shattered what the English spared.

The 'Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors,' 1816, attributes to the Rev. W. R. Johnson, A.M., *Histories of Greece and Rome*, a *Pantheon*, and *The Grammar of Geography*, all in verse, 1807-12, but gives no particulars of the author; nor does it mention his *History of England in Easy Verse*.

W. B. H.

GILES AND ELIZABETH CALVERT, BOOK-SELLERS.—Mr. H. R. Plomer has not noted the dates of the deaths of Giles Calvert and his wife Elizabeth in his *Dictionary of Printers and Booksellers*, &c. Some details of their wills are important, having regard to the facts given in my articles on the 'Forged Speeches and Prayers of the Regicides' (see the first, ninth, twelfth, and fourteenth articles, 11 S. vii. 301; viii. 81, 203, 284).

1. Will of Giles Calvert, citizen and stationer (P.C.C. Juxon 106). Dated 11 Aug., 1663, and proved 28 Aug., 1663. Sole executrix, his wife Elizabeth. After reciting that his wife, according to the custom of London, is entitled to a third of his estate, and his sons, Nathaniel and Giles, to another third, testator bequeaths 10*l.* to his servant Elizabeth Evans, and directs that the residue shall be divided between his wife and two sons in equal shares.

This Elizabeth Evans carried the MSS. of Twyn's seditious tract to him from the

Calverts in 1663. See the original report of Twyn's trial and the postscript (omitted in 'State Trials'), as well as the references to Evans in the 'Domestic State Papers.'

According to the 'Calendar of State Papers' Nathaniel Calvert seems to have died in 1664, probably of the plague. On 18 Feb., 1665/6, his mother, Elizabeth Calvert, took out letters of administration to his estate, describing him as of the parish of St. Gregory, London. He was an apprentice at the time of his death—apparently to his mother.

2. Will of Elizabeth Calvert (P.C.C. Dycer 12). Dated 19 Oct., 1674. Proved 5 Feb., 1675. Witnesses, Henry Meade, John Forster, Edward Forman, Phyllis Evans (mark). Appoints her cousin, William Ballard of Rochester, gent., her sole executor, and directs that, according to his discretion, her body is "to be decently buried among the baptists." Any "overplus" after payment of her debts and funeral expenses, &c., she bequeaths to her son Giles Calvert, of the City of London, bookseller.

Giles Calvert, jun., was a child at the time of his father's death, and does not appear to have been connected in any way with the circulation of the fraudulent or seditious literature that was his parents' chief stock-in-trade after the Restoration.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

CLERKENWELL TEA-GARDENS.—That descriptive "poem," 'The Art of Living in London,' "printed for the Author, 1793," provides an interesting reference to a tea-garden not mentioned by the late Mr. Warwick Wroth in his excellent 'London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century.'

Or Bagnigge, famous for it's motley crew
Of sprightly damsels—pleasurable Jew;
Or that once celebrated, small retreat,
Where Cromwell* liv'd, tyrannically great;
Oh! sad reverse of sublunary things,
This house, which once contain'd the dread of kings,

Who made three mighty realms, with awe, obey,
Now sells—(inglorious change!)—a dish of tea.

The asterisk directs to a foot-note "Cromwell's Gardens." Pinks ('History of Clerkenwell') discusses the identification of the house in Clerkenwell Close as a residence of the Protector; and the alternative History, by the Rev. Thomas Cromwell, also mentions this house, but deprecates the identification. Neither mentions its use as a popular resort.

The reference might apply to Cromwell House and Gardens at Brompton, but for

the fact that many years before this description was written this resort had been renamed by R. Hiern "Florida House and Gardens" (*vide* 'Sunday Ramble,' 1776). Also it would not, in 1792, be mentioned as a "once celebrated small retreat."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

LOUVAIN AND MALINES: OLD PAINTED GLASS.—References to printed accounts of the ancient glass in the churches of these cities would be very welcome. Also, have tracings of any of this old stuff—now, probably, all destroyed—ever been made on an exhaustive scale? Recent events show the wisdom of the French Government, many years ago, in causing tracings of old glass in several of the cathedrals of France—notably, Le Mans—to be made.

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

'THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL'.—Who was the author of this famous pamphlet? The copy before me bears no date, but it was published, I believe, in 1871. It was printed at Salisbury by "Bennett, printer, Journal Office," and the publishers were "London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Salisbury: Brown & Co." My copy bears the imprint "One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth Thousand," and consists of twenty-eight pages in a blue paper cover. The pamphlet has just been reprinted in slightly larger form, but no author's name is given.

F. H. C.

[MR. FALCONER MADAN, now Bodley's Librarian at Oxford, contributed to 'N. & Q.' in 1881 (6 S. iv. 241, 281, 342, 401, 531) a bibliography of 'The Fight' and the literature connected with it. In the interesting introductory article he states that the author was the Rev. Henry William Pullen, of whom several particulars are supplied. Mr. Pullen died on 15 Dec., 1903, and an account of him is included in vol. iii. of the Second Supplement of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.']

THE TERMINAL "INCK".—I shall be glad to learn the meaning of the terminal "inck" which is found in some surnames—as, for instance, Beyerlinck, Beyerinck, Maeterlinck, Sidbrinck. Further, does it give any clue as to the origin of such surnames, and the country from which owners of such surnames originally hailed?

G. T. S.

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following: (1) Fahie, Anthony, admitted 17 Sept., 1765, left 1769. (2) Fahie, George, admitted 17 Sept., 1765, left 1766. (3) Farley, James, admitted 19 Jan., 1756, left 1759. (4) Farley, John, admitted 8 Sept., 1758, left 1763. (5) Farley, John, admitted 27 Oct., 1758, left 1763. (6) Farrer, James, admitted 2 May, 1756, left 1760 or 1764. (7) Farrer, John, admitted 28 Jan., 1756, left 1760 or 1764. (8) Fenton, William Stapleton May, admitted 14 Oct., 1762, left 1762. (9) Fleming, William, admitted 16 Jan., 1755, left 1756. (10) Ford, Thomas, admitted 28 April, 1756, left 1762. (11) Ford, William, admitted 28 April, 1756, left 1760. (12) Forrest, Arthur, admitted 21 Sept., 1765, left 1767. (13) Forrest, Thomas, admitted 21 Sept., 1765, left 1767.

R. A. A.-L.

COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, SCOTLAND.—A MS. list of students in the College of Chemistry, Scotland, from 1755 to 1765, and of the *Materia Medica* in 1761, has recently come into my possession. The book contains some 985 names, including students from the West Indies and North America, and some who were already graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. What is known of this College? Was it connected with some medical school?

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

FREDERICK FAMILY OF FREDERICK PLACE, OLD JEWRY, E.C.—Is anything known of the birth and parentage of Christopher Frederick, an astrologer and member of this family? He was related to Christopher Frederick, Serjeant-Surgeon to King James I. I shall be grateful for any information relating to him.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Ewell, Surrey.

ADDISON FAMILY.—The following names of members of the Addison family appear in the Register of Bilton Church, near Rugby, in which parish stands the Hall, formerly the property of Joseph Addison, and his residence from 1712 to 1718:—

1728-9. Edward Addison of Rugby died Jan. 19, and was buried Jan. 23, 1728/9.

1749. Lydia Addison, relict of Ed. Addison, Esq., was buried June 2nd.

1797. Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Addison, Esq., and Charlotte his wife, Countess of Warwick and Holland, buried March the 10th.

From some MS. notes taken in Bilton Church in 1826 by Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, F.S.A. (now in my possession), I

have copied the following inscriptions, which are now missing, having apparently been destroyed when that edifice was restored in 1874. They are as follows:

"On a flat stone down two steps close to the south door of the chancel.

"To the memory of Edward Addison, Esq., Captain of his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Foot, who died Jan. 19, 1728/9, in the 68th year of his age. Also in memory of Lydia Addison, wife of Edward Addison, Esq., who died June....., 1750, aged 58 years."

Bloxam, in treating of Bilton Church and its connexion with Joseph Addison, in a paper dated 21 June, 1872, says: "Here are also buried Edward Addison, brother of the poet, and Charlotte, daughter of Addison."

Now I cannot connect the above Edward Addison with the essayist. So far as I can discover, Addison had only two brothers, Gulston and Lancelot, and these predeceased him. Had his father, the Dean of Lichfield, an elder brother? I do not know of one, but if he had, this Edward might be a son of such brother, and consequently a cousin to Addison.

A. E. TREEN.

Rugby.

SIR JOHN LADE.—Can any one tell me what were the dates of death of Sir John Lade, who figures so prominently in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's 'Rodney Stone' as a leading "Corinthian"; and of his wife, Lady Lade?

In chap. vii. Sir John is referred to as follows:—

"A rough-looking, middle-aged fellow in an old weather-stained cape";

and

"one of the richest men and best whips in England";

also

"one of the wealthiest landowners in England."

In chap. viii. the author writes:—

"It was an age of eccentricity, but he [Sir John] had carried his peculiarity to a length which surprised even the out-and-outers, by marrying the sweetheart of a famous highwayman when the gallows had come between her and her lover."

Sir John and Lady Lade also appear in 'Fights for the Championship,' &c., by Fred Henning. In vol. i. p. 205 is the following:—

"There is Sir John Lade perched upon the box of a lofty drag which he toils with consummate skill. But you will miss a figure that is usually at his side, that of his lady, who was popularly and not unjustly credited with being his equal in the three arts in which he prided himself in excelling—to wit, driving, boxing, and swearing. It is no uncommon thing to see Lady Letitia

Lade at a prize fight, and the following paragraph is printed in *The Oracle* of July 14 [1861]:

"Lady Lade expressed her regret that she was not at the boxing match on Monday last. Her spouse assured her that she was already sufficiently expert, and though she might not be a perfect mistress of the cross-buttock, yet we could wager any sum that very few ladies could put in their blows with more dexterity and effect."

There are several references to Sir John Lade in Boswell's 'Life of Johnson.' It appears he was the nephew and ward of Mr. Thrale, and was born, according to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1 Aug., 1750.

We are told by Hayward ('Life of Piozzi,' i. 69) that it was Lade who, having asked Johnson whether he advised him to marry, received the answer:—

"I would advise no man to marry, sir, who is not likely to propagate understanding."

Hayward adds:—

"He married a woman of the town, became a celebrated member of the Four-in-Hand Club, and contrived to waste the whole of a fine fortune before he died."

Knowing what Sir John Lade subsequently became, it is rather perplexing to read the following in Madame D'Arblay's Diary, vol. i.:—

"Dr. Johnson. I therefore nominate Sir J— L— [as a husband for Miss Burney]."

"Mrs. Thrale. My master the other morning [referring to Mr. Thrale] said, 'What would I give that Sir J— L— was married to Miss Burney.'"

F. C. WHITE.

GEM SEALS.—I should be glad to learn the names of some of the artist-engravers of seals who lived in England in the early part of the nineteenth century.

XYLOGRAPHER.

CRAFT AND RELIGIOUS GUILDS AND CHANTRIES.—Was it customary for every guild to maintain a chantry—either by endowing an altar for the services of a chantry priest, or maintaining a special chantry chapel—within the church of their parish? What is the best work containing reference to this matter? H. G.

RUMNEY DIGGLE AND LEONORA FREDERICK.—Are there any descendants of

"Rumney Diggle of Gray's Inn in the County of Middlesex, and Leonora Frederick of the parish of St. James, Westminster, spouses?"

Their marriage—agreed to in 1725, Jan., 1725. It is recorded in the 'Life of Leonora's brothers—Sir John Frederick, Bart., and Sir Thomas Frederick, Knight.'

M. ELLEN PARR.

BAKER OF ASHCOMBE.—In 'Debrett's Baronetage' (1910 edition) the baronetcy held by the present Sir Randolph Littlehales Baker, fourth Baronet, is described—I presume, in accordance with the original grant—as "Baker of Ashcombe, Sussex."

In no other Baronetage to which I have access is this description given, nor in the 'Roll of the Baronets.' I shall be glad of an explanation. I presume "Ashcombe" is a farm-house of that name in the vicinity of Lewes. What connexion with this place had the family? A. J. RICKETTS.

HELMET WORN AT FLODDEN FIELD.—Can any Suffolk person or any other reader inform me in which village church in Suffolk is preserved the helmet worn by the Earl of Suffolk at the battle of Flodden Field?

T. D. DYKE.

Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

MACE FAMILY.—I shall be most grateful for information regarding this name in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, in the parishes given below, &c.

1. Mace (Thomas Holloway) of Great Rissington went to live at the manor there in 1811. Born 1776 or 1777, married Elizabeth Akerman about 1803, died 1856. Name of father and mother and ancestors.

2. Mace of Windrush.

3. Mace of Westcote.

4. Any other family by that name in either county. I shall also be glad of pedigrees before 1811 or any particulars.

CHARLES A. MACE.

4, Kingsland Road, N.E.

BESZANT FAMILY.—In the fifth ed. of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' 1799, it is stated that no family in France is allowed to use the dolphin as charge on their arms, except the Beszant family. Could any reader suggest the reason for this? I should also be grateful for being directed to any published account of this old French family.

HENRY BEAZANT.

Roundway, Friern Barnet, N.

HERALDIC.—Can any one tell me to whom the following arms belong—they are moulded on an old brown stoneware jug, and are very indistinct?

A plain cross extending over the whole shield, except the pointed base, which is charged with the Ulster hand. In the centre of the cross an escutcheon of pretence. In the first quarter what may be a billet; in the second, crossed keys; in the third, a chevron dividing three bugle-horns (without strings, 2 and 1); in the fourth, a four-legged beast.

The crest looks like a boy or cupid, and below it is a lump which may be a coronet. Supporters: two draped figures, the dexter bearing a sword.

ASTLEY TERRY, Major-General.

48, Combe Park, Bath.

AUTHORS WANTED.—Is it known who invented the following?—

1. They said to the camel-bird, "Carry." It answered, "I cannot, for I am a bird." They said, "Fly." It answered, "I cannot, for I am a camel."

2. Perimus licitis.

3. Dii laneos habent pedes.

4. Prends le premier conseil d'une femme et non le second.

5. Le vin est versé; il faut le boire.

F. H.

CONVENTUAL GUEST-CHAPELS.—At Stanley St. Leonards, commonly called Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, there is an old chapel, which has been used for farm purposes since the Dissolution. That it was the original Saxon parish chapel there is good reason to believe; but a recognized authority is of opinion that it is also a rare example of a monastic guest-chapel. It stands quite close to the Norman priory church. I should be grateful for any information on the subject of guest-chapels. Also, if we have here a guest-chapel, what other examples exist?

C. SWYNNERTON.

EPAULETS.—In Capt. Marryat's books naval lieutenants are represented as wearing an epaulet on one shoulder only. What was the rule in the case of a commander? and when was the practice discontinued? I think that I have seen pictures of Army officers with but a single epaulet. Certainly in 1866, when at St. Malo, I noticed a French subaltern with the epaulet on one side only, but as a scale (without fringe) was worn on the other shoulder, the lopsided appearance was not so greatly marked.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

[Epaulets were discussed at 7 S. xi. 49, 176, 372; xii. 238; and at 1 S. viii. 244.]

FRASER.—1. Lieut.-Col. James, Military Secretary to Generals Nichols and Bellasis, 1780-1813; killed at Java. Possibly connected with Inverness-shire.

Information required as to his birthplace and clan-title, if any.

2. Major—father of the above; served with 78th Highlanders in the reigns of George II. and III.; one of the few officers

who survived the siege of Bangalore; in 1797 formed and trained Loyal St. Andrews Volunteers.

Information as to parentage required.

EVELYN HEINEKEY.

Harmer Green House, Welwyn, Herts.

"ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN IN THE BEST REGULATED FAMILIES."—What is the origin of the above saying? SAMUEL HORNER.
Dublin.

Replies.

EARLS OF DERWENTWATER: DESCENDANTS.

(11 S. x. 148, 218, 256.)

THE question of the descendants of the Earls of Derwentwater has been many times raised in 'N. & Q.' but the inquiry about claimants to the estates has not received much, if any, attention. There have been plenty of them. One was a man named Scott, of Middlesbrough, who pretended that he was a great-grandson of John Radcliffe (son of James, the last Earl), who died before he came of age. Another was a woman named Lovegrove, of Kingston-on-Thames, who said she was a great-granddaughter of Francis, the first Earl. But the most aggressive and persistent of all the claimants was the unknown lady who, in 1864, descended from the wilds of Nowhere and took up her residence in the village of Blaydon, a few miles east of Dilston Castle, the Derwentwaters' Tyneside seat. She styled herself "Amelia, Countess of Darwentwater," and announced that she had come to take formal possession of her ancestral estates as heiress of her father, whom she designated the "sixth" Earl of Derwentwater.

Fully to understand her pretensions, it is necessary to quote briefly the acknowledged history of the family. Francis Radcliffe, ennobled in 1688 as first Earl, married Katherine, eldest daughter of Sir William Fenwick of Meldon, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. Dying in 1697, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Radcliffe, as second Earl, who married Lady Mary Tudor, a natural daughter of Charles II., by whom he had three sons and one daughter. He died in 1705, and was followed by his eldest son, James, the third Earl, who, engaging in the rebellion of 1715, was beheaded the following year. By

his marriage with Maria, daughter of Sir John Webb, Earl James left a son and a daughter. That son, John Radcliffe, died in 1731, aged 19. The estates should then have fallen to his father's brother, Charles Radcliffe, but he could not inherit, for he was an attainted rebel, and in 1746, like his brother, was executed for treason. He had married a Countess of Newburgh, who bore him three sons and four daughters, and the eldest son, James Bartholomew Radcliffe, fourth Earl of Newburgh, claimed the reversion of the Derwentwater estates. They had, however, been confiscated by the Government, and in 1749, by Act of Parliament, were settled upon Greenwich Hospital. It is said that Lord Newburgh agreed to this transfer on receiving 24,000*l.* (some say 30,000*l.*) from the State. He was succeeded in 1786 by his only son, Anthony James Radcliffe, fifth Earl of Newburgh, who died without issue in 1814. Anthony James was, therefore, the last of the heirs male of the family, and the last of the Derwentwaters.

Now the "Countess Amelia," like Scott of Middlesbrough, claimed that John, son of the beheaded Earl, did not die, as alleged, in 1731 at the age of 19, but lived till 1798, and, having married at Frankfort in 1740 a Countess of Waldsteine, had eleven children, all of whom died young except two: (1) James, who succeeded his father, married a Countess Mouravieff, and died shortly after the Battle of Waterloo; (2) John James, married a Princess Sobieski, succeeded his brother James in 1816, and was the father of "Amelia" the claimant. Counting John as the fourth Earl, her father was the sixth. She had a brother, also named John James, who became the seventh Earl, and when he died in 1854 she succeeded, being the only surviving child of her father, to

"all the paternal dignities of her ancient family, and became heiress and 'Countess of Darwentwater' in her own right, the direct representative and granddaughter of John, 4th Earl."

She alleged that she was born at Dover in 1830, and that her upbringing and education were superintended by her brother, the seventh Earl, who accompanied her to Italy in 1846 to study painting, and to Switzerland for recreation in 1850. But about her life after the death of this brother, in 1854, till she came to the North, "her ladyship" was reticent and evasive.

Among her belongings was a marvellous collection of Derwentwater "heirlooms," as she styled them. She stated that, after

the execution of the third Earl, his widow conveyed all these things to Louvain, in Belgium, where she resided until she died. They were afterwards placed for security in a secret vault in Hesse-Darmstadt, and there they lay till 1866, when they followed the claimant to Blaydon, having suffered much injury from damp during their incarceration. There were portraits and pictures attributed to Kneller, Vandyke, Teniers, Rubens, Titian, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Paul Potter, and others less notable. She had also antique cabinets and chests of drawers, fine old armour, curious inlaid guns and pistols, with reliquaries and other things, said to be from the chapel at Dilston, old mirrors, iron-bound coffers, old china, and a miscellaneous heap of articles that suggested a Wardour Street establishment. Some of them, it was thought, might be genuine; others were undoubtedly faked.

It is not possible to narrate in 'N. & Q.' all the remarkable proceedings of this extraordinary woman. She gained friends and supporters in the North, and in September, 1868, took possession of the ruins of Dilston Castle. There she squatted under a rough, tarpaulin-covered shelter until, on 1 Nov., she and her belongings were removed by the authorities to a ditch by the roadside. Then she appealed to the Queen's Bench against a decision of the magistrates convicting her of obstruction, and failed; served notices upon the tenants to pay their rents to her, and carried on a vigorous campaign for months. Eventually, in March, 1871, she was adjudicated bankrupt in Newcastle County Court, and the Registrar of the Court took possession of her "heirlooms" and other effects, which were sold by auction in a three days' sale, and realized over 1,000*l*. She refused to plead in the Courts, and defied the law like a militant Suffragette. Finally, in November, 1871, she was committed to Newcastle Gaol, where she lay till July, 1873, and then, refusing to leave, was forcibly expelled from the prison.

Who the lady was has never been ascertained. It was thought she might have been a governess in, or perhaps an irregular member of, a family abroad who possessed some Radcliffe souvenirs, and that she collected the rest from dealers in real or assumed antiques. She was a highly accomplished woman and an artist of no mean capacity, and could converse in three or four languages, while her manners, when *not in arms against the law, were gentle and winning.* She appeared to have neither

kith nor kin, and to be alone in the world—fighting for her own hand, and supported only by her Tyneside followers. For, although she wrote and published letters addressed to the "Graffin Maria Mouravieff," "My dear Augusta," "My dear Eleanora," "My dearest Theresa," "My very dear Charlotte," "My sweet Flora," and other supposed dear friends, she took care never to publish any of their replies, yet frequently referred to their assumed answers, as "I thank you and the Prince most heartily; your idea is heavenly," and so on. In 1880 she died in a cottage near Shotley Bridge, and was buried in Benfieldside Cemetery, followed to her grave by a few of her humble local friends. Her coffin-plate bore the inscription: "Amelia Mary Tudor Radclyffe, Countess of Darwentwater. Died Feb. 26, 1880, aged 49 Years."

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"CHATTERBOX" (11 S. x. 128, 196).—I ought to have noted at the latter reference that in 1785, when Grose first published his 'Dictionary,' he was 54 years old, and Pyne, the author of 'Wine and Walnuts,' was aged 16.

If we grant that it takes only five years for a slang word to be recognized in a dictionary as current, Pyne was 11 years old when "chatter box" meant a chattering person.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Is not the derivation clear on the surface? Why is any subtlety needed? It corresponds exactly to "saucebox": a magazine of chatter, as the latter of defiant impudence. Was the carriage named first? It sounds a later jest, and may have been merely printed first.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

ARMS OF THE DEANS OF LICHFIELD: WARNER — CAPELL OR ABBOTT (11 S. iii. 228, 276, 314; iv. 174; x. 230).—COL. FYNMORE has kindly drawn my attention to the correspondence at the earlier references, but further research tends rather to deepen than elucidate the mystery of the parentage of Dean Warner's wife. Simms's 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis' states that he "married the widow of Bishop Abbot of Salisbury," who, according to the 'D.N.B.,' was twice married; "the second time to a widow lady, Bridget Cheynell, mother of Francis Cheynell, an eminent presbyterian divine in the time of the Commonwealth." If we now turn to the account of Cheynell

in the same work, we are told that his mother, whose maiden name is not given, "after the death of his father married Robert Abbot, Bishop of Salisbury." "Bridget" and "Jone" form an irreconcilable discrepancy, but it is curious that the two versions agree in describing the lady who married John Warner as a widow. Again, there is nothing improbable in the Dean of Lichfield marrying the widow of Bishop Abbot of Salisbury, whose younger brother George was for a few months Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

It would be interesting to have the views of MR. E. LEE WARNER on this, which may, however, be an entirely false trail laid by Simuns, who cites no authority for his statement.

The arms impaled by Dean Warner are attributed in Papworth to Dowding, Flore, Gambell or Gamble (Ireland), William de Agillon, and Stepkins (Middlesex).

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

For wife of John Warner see 11 S. iv. 174, contribution by MR. EDWARD LEE WARNER: "John Warner, D.D., married at Saltwood, Hythe, Kent, by licence, 30 April, 1616, Mrs. Jone Abbott, widow." The maiden name of Mrs. Warner has not, I believe, so far been ascertained; perhaps the arms—Az., a fleur-de-lis or—may assist.

R. J. FYNMORE.

46. Nicholas Penny, D.D., was Canon of Norwich 1721–44; he was also Rector of Beddington (instituted 1730), and Dean of Lichfield 1731–45, when he died, aged 72. See *Gentleman's Magazine*. On his monument is this coat of arms: Arg., on a fesse sa. three plates. This coat belonged to the family of Penne or Penn, in the county of Bucks.

FRANK PENNY.

"THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS" (11 S. x. 248).—The hero of New Orleans was the American General Andrew Jackson, who, with a force of less than 6,000 men, defeated at New Orleans the British General Pakenham's veteran army of 12,000, most of them trained in the wars with Napoleon. The British lost about half their numbers.

QUIEN SABE.

Probably Sir Edward Pakenham, brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, who, as commander of the British force, was killed in an attack on New Orleans on 8 January, 1815.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

PORTRAITS BY JAMES LONSDALE (11 S. x. 231).—He was born at Lancaster, 16 May, 1777, and lived most of his life in London at 8, Berners Street—Opie's old house—where he died 17 Jan., 1839.

He married Miss Thornton of Lancaster, and had three sons. He exhibited at the Royal Academy 1802–38, Society of British Artists 1824–37, British Institution 1816–37, Liverpool Academy 1813–35.

MR. T. CANN HUGHES may get some assistance from the following notes.

10. Wm. Manning was the father of the Cardinal. The firm was Manning & Anderson. J. L. Anderson married a daughter of Wm. Manning. The British Museum has an engraving, by C. Turner, of this portrait.

16. Sir Thos. Stamford Raffles was a collateral ancestor of the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., a beloved and notable Independent minister in Liverpool. His son, Thos. Stamford Raffles, was the Stipendiary Magistrate of Liverpool for about twenty years. He died in 1891.

18. Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., was Lord Mayor of London. Ancestor of Sir Evelyn Wood, and Mrs. C. S. Parnell (Katharine Wood).

22. The portrait of Wm. Roscoe is in the Liverpool Royal Institution, Colquitt Street. Exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1823. Engraved by S. Freeman in 1832.

28. The portrait of General Isaac Gascoyne, M.P., is in the Liverpool Town Hall. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the Liverpool Academy in 1829, and at the Historical Exhibition in the Walker Art Gallery in 1907. He was a collateral ancestor of Lord Salisbury. The Public Library of Liverpool contains a copy of Aspinall's 'Liverpool a Few Years Since,' published in 1852. It has an engraving by Scriven of the Lonsdale portrait of Gascoyne. In the R.A. Catalogue the name is spelt "Gascoigne," but in the Liverpool Academy Catalogue and other local publications the spelling is "Gascoyne."

29. The Rev. Jonathan Brooks (not Brooke) was Rector of Liverpool and an Archdeacon. Lonsdale painted a portrait of him. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Liverpool Academy in 1830. Engraved by C. Turner. Archdeacon Brooks was born in 1775, and died in 1855.

32. Riversdale (not Roversdale) Grenfell was an ancestor of Mr. Charles Seymour Grenfell of Taplow, Bucks. Henry Riversdale Grenfell was Governor of the Bank of

England, and a Liberal candidate for South-West Lancashire in 1868. He and Mr. Gladstone were joint candidates, and they were defeated by Richard Assheton Cross and Charles Turner.

Nine portraits are in the National Portrait Gallery: Sir Wm. Bolland, Lord Brougham, Queen Caroline, Sir Philip Francis, Wm. Sharp (engraver), James Heath (engraver), Capt. Charles Morris, Rev. Abraham Rees, D.D., F.R.S., James Smith of the 'Rejected Addresses.' The N.P.G. possesses a marble bust of Lonsdale by E. H. Baily, R.A.

The Liverpool Royal Institution possesses a portrait of Thomas Stewart Traill, M.D., painted by Lonsdale.

The Liverpool Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant, possesses a portrait of Dr. Rutter which is attributed to Lonsdale.

Lonsdale exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the Liverpool Academy in 1835 a portrait of Richard Formby, M.D. (erroneously spelt "Fornby" in the R.A. Catalogue).

THOS. WHITE.

Junior Reform Club, Liverpool.

There are engravings after portraits Nos. 22, 28, and 29 in the Liverpool Public Library. These, or the books in which they appeared, may give a clue to the present owners of the originals. There is a portrait of General Gascoyne in the Liverpool Art Gallery or Town Hall.

As regards No. 8, there were a number of Congreve portraits at Burton Hall, Wirral, until, I believe, the Gladstone family bought it.

R. S. B.

"HURLEY-HACKET" (11 S. x. 150, 237).—This seems to have been an amusement like tobogganing, though without the snow. Annotating "sad and fatal mound" (at Stirling) in 'Lady of the Lake,' V. xx., Scott writes thus:—

"The 'heading-hill,' as it was sometimes termed, bears commonly the less terrible name of Hurly-hacket, from its having been the scene of a courtly amusement alluded to by Sir David Lindsay, who says of the pastimes in which the young king was engaged,

Some harled him to the Hurly-hacket;

which consisted in sliding, in some sort of chair it may be supposed, from top to bottom of a smooth bank. The boys of Edinburgh, about twenty years ago, used to play at the hurly-hacket on the Calton-hill, using for their seat a horse's skull."

Lyndsay's reference occurs in his 'Complaynt to the King,' l. 176:—

Sum harld hym to the hurly hacket;
And sum, to schaw thair courtlie corsis,
Wad ryd to Leith, and ryn thair horsis.

In a passage of 'Ane Satyre of the thrie Estaitis,' l. 1031 *et seq.*, the poet makes a similar allusion almost in the same words.

The connexion of *hurly* or *hurley* with *hurl* is obvious; and Jamieson says that *hacket* is from "Su.-G. *halk-a*, to slide, per *lubrica ferri*."

It may be worth while to add that Meg Dods, near the close of chap. xv. of 'St. Ronan's Well,' uses the word contemptuously of a carriage from the hotel of her rivals. "I never thought," exclaims the valiant hostess, "to have entered ane o' their *hurley-hackets*." THOMAS BAYNE.

JOHN CHARNOCK (11 S. x. 90, 218).—John Charnock, the author of 'Biographia Navalis,' was born in 1756. See 'D.N.B.' x. 132. He cannot be the John Charnock who was admitted at Westminster in 1738.

H. C.

LOWELL'S 'FIRESIDE TRAVELS' (11 S. x. 147, 197).—8. Springs "which, without cost to the country, convicted and punished perjurers," were at one time pretty numerous, if we are to believe classical writers. The supply, we may suppose, was created by the demand.

That amusing compendium of information, the 'Dies Geniales' of Alexander ab Alexandro, has a long list of such in bk. v. chap. x., and his commentator, Andreas Tiraquellus, supplies the references to Greek and Latin authors. Instances are quoted from Sicily, Sardinia, Arcadia, Corinth, Bithynia, and elsewhere, but not from Thessaly. Either Alessandro missed a specimen, or Lowell's reference is inaccurate.

The method by which the guilty are detected varies. At one place those who swear falsely are blinded when they touch their eyes with the water. At another they break out in boils and blains. At a spring mentioned by Aristotle the tablets inscribed with the sworn statement float if it be true, else they sink. In another case the water, while harmless to the innocent, scorches the perjured.

CRAMPUTUS: SIMPLICIA: Q. CRASSUS TUBERO: THE GENIE JONQUIL (11 S. ix. 509).—"Be mine [*sc. paradisiacal pleasures*]," wrote Gray to West, "to read eternal new romances of Marivaux and Crébillon." 'Le génie Jonquille' is a character in the younger Crébillon's 'L'Écumeiro; ou, Tanzaï et Néadarné, histoire japonaise.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

FOREIGN TAVERN SIGNS (11 S. x. 229).—It would take some research to obtain a complete list of foreign tavern signs in this country, but it is probably not a very long one. In the London district there are, according to the 'London Directory,' five "Kings of Prussia," and, besides these, a "Prince of Prussia," several "Brunswicks," a "Duke of Wurtemberg," and a "Prince of Hesse." The action of the proprietor of the Barnet tavern is scarcely worth following: it seems like importing a mere bagatelle into the very serious quarrel we have with Germany. In the case of signs long established, I presume the licensing magistrates have neither the right nor the wish to interfere. F. A. RUSSELL.
116, Arran Road, Catford, S.E.

When a licence is first granted by the justices the licensee is asked to say what sign he wishes his house to bear, and, assuming that there is nothing objectionable in the sign selected, it is put into the licence. When the licensee applies at the annual licensing meeting for the renewal of his licence, he can get his house renamed. A register of licences is kept, and a man would not be allowed to choose a sign already existing in the district. The way in which the licensing justices have jurisdiction over the names of premises under their control is that they can refuse to grant or renew a licence if the sign chosen is, from a public point of view, objectionable.

No one can possibly tell how many German signs exist in this country. In order to find this out all the registers of licences would have to be searched. Probably most of the houses bearing German names will now be renamed at the instance of the licensee.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

HEINE AND AMIENS CATHEDRAL: REFERENCE WANTED (11 S. viii. 407).—I have now found the reference. It is 'Confidential Letters to August Lewald on the French Stage,' Letter 9 ('Works' [Hamburg, 23 vols.], vol. xi. pp. 250-51. Translation, C. G. Leland, vol. iv. p. 255):—

"When I lately stood with a friend before [the Cathedral] of Amiens, and he beheld with awe and pity that monument of giant strength in towering stone, and of dwarfish patience in minute sculpture, he asked me how it happens that we can no longer build such piles? I replied, 'Dear Alphonse, men in those days had convictions (Ueberzeugungen); we moderns have opinions (Meinungen), and it requires something more than an opinion to build such a Gothic cathedral.'"

G. H. J.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES: THOMAS ARNOLD (11 S. x. 227).—MR. JOHN T. PAGE may like to know that there is another memorial to Dr. Arnold in the parish church of Laleham, Middlesex, where Dr. Arnold lived before he went to Rugby, and where he always hoped to end his days.

Dr. Arnold's son Matthew Arnold, the poet, also lived at Laleham, and is buried in the churchyard there, beneath a handsome monument.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

REV. W. LANGBAINE, RECTOR OF TROTTON, SUSSEX (11 S. x. 190, 235).—In reference to this, a local inquiry has brought me a reply from MR. JOHN J. GUY of The Oaks, Horeham Road, Sussex, to the effect that David Guy, landowner, Chiddingfold, born 1734, married Mary Alcock, born 1742. He is said to have come from near Chichester. A Guy was owner of property at West Wittering.

Lawrence Alcock held the manor of Trotton, and died 1723.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

COLOUR AND SOUND (11 S. x. 231).—See 'Travels' of Rev. Alban Butler during the year 1745-6, p. 65 (printed in 1803). He says:—

"I had almost forgot to mention Père Castel, a Jesuit Professor of Mathematics, a great scholar, but an opponent of the doctrine of Sir Isaac Newton, whom he informed me he has wrote against. I saw in his room the famous instrument invented and made by himself, that produces colours by the sound which is analogical to each colour. It is like a harpsicord set up against a wall; when you touch a string or key, to produce a particular note, the whole instrument evidently assumes the colour that corresponds to it by analogy, which Sir Isaac Newton...give us hints of, though the cause is mysterious. This instrument is not finished, and gives only three colours. The Father pretends to entertain hopes of making it complete; though I scarcely believe he will, at least in haste."

S. M. A.

A fancied relation between the musical scale and the solar spectrum is one of those paradoxes which turn up from time to time. I have come across the following two works, which are possibly unknown to K. M. B.:—

Jameson, D.D. 'Colour Music,' London, 1844, 4to.

Hughes, J. H. 'Harmonies of Tones and Colours, developed by Evolution.' 2 parts, and "A few parting words." London, 1883-5, folio (but printed in Belfast).

Both are in the British Museum.

I have also seen a letter from F. W. N. Crouch, the composer of 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' and the father of the notorious Cora Pearl, enclosing a melody in a colour notation of his own contrivance. This was probably never published. Crouch was a man of many and various gifts, which he was quite incapable of turning into terms of bread and butter.

I do not remember to have seen any foreign work on the subject. It is a pity that this delightful speculation was unknown to Mersenne. So unsolvable a problem would have fascinated him, and have added another chapter to the delights of his 'Harmonie Universelle.'

JAMES E. MATTHEW.

"FFRANCIS" (11 S. x. 228).—I have long supposed that "ff" is simply a form of the capital letter, which we have, not much altered, in the "Old English" type ff, and that it was not an "eccentricity" limited to a few cases. My great-grandfather wrote his name with "ff," and it was a very common surname. I feel sure that "francis" and "frances" are common in parish registers. I think that in "Ff" we have an *f* too much.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

BRITISH REGIMENTAL HISTORY (11 S. ix. 89, 174).—"The Black Watch: the Record of an Historic Regiment," by Archibald Forbes, LL.D., Cassell & Co., 1896, may be added to the list supplied at the second reference. Forbes also wrote 'Glimpses through the Cannon Smoke,' 1880; 'Soldiering and Scribbling,' 1882; 'Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles,' 1891; 'The Afghan Wars,' 1892, &c. He died 29 March, 1900.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

BRITISH COINS AND STAMPS (11 S. x. 191, 235, 255).—While I agree that the face to the left "is the more obvious and convenient position," I do not think that our postage stamps were deliberately designed on this principle. I should suppose that when postage stamps were first issued in the reign of Queen Victoria the head was placed in the same position as on the coins, without any consideration of convenience, and that the authorities saw no sufficient reason for making a change when King Edward came to the throne. I clearly remember that, when the new stamps were first issued after his accession, it was stated in some newspaper that fresh designs would have to be made because the artist had overlooked the rule as to changing the position of the head with each reign. It was officially announced

in reply that there had been no opportunity to establish such a rule, as postage stamps had been issued under one sovereign only, and that it was not considered desirable to extend to postage stamps the rule which had become accepted for coins.

F. W. READ.

POEM WANTED (11 S. x. 230).—The poem inquired for by R. M. is 'The Reveille,' by F. Bret Harte. It begins:—

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of arméd men the hum;
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
Round the quick alarming drum,—
Saying, "Come,
Freemen, come!

Ere your heritage be wasted," said the quick alarming drum.

Its first appearance in England was, I think, in 'That Heathen Chinee and Other Poems, Mostly Humorous,' by F. Bret Harte, published by John Camden Hotten, no date. The 'Special List of Books' at the end in my copy is "for 1871."

The poem appears, naturally, in 'The Select Works of Bret Harte...with an Introductory Essay by J. Montesquieu Bellew,' published by Chatto & Windus, no date. Bellew's Introduction is dated "November, 1872," whereas in my copy the 'List of Books' is dated "July, 1882." I think that we may take 1864 as the date of the first appearance of the poem.

"Extraordinary efforts were made during the winter and the spring to recruit and reorganize the Northern Armies."—*Times*, Annual Summary, 1864.

In 'That Heathen Chinee and Other Poems,' 'The Reveille' appears on p. 89; and on p. 94 is "Relieving Guard. T. S. K. Obiit March 4, 1864."

'The Reveille,' minus one stanza, and with an unimportant substitution of one word for another, was reprinted in *The Times* of 4 September last. The omitted third stanza—omitted, I suppose, because the word "Yankee" was obviously inappropriate to our present circumstances—is:

"But when won the coming battle,
What of profit springs therefrom?
What if conquest, subjugation,
Even greater ills become?"

But the drum

Answered, "Come!

You must do the sum to prove it," said the Yankee-answering drum.

In the next stanza *The Times* has

What if, mid the battle's thunder,

in place of the original

What if, mid the cannons' thunder.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The poem is 'The Reveille,' by Bret Harte. It is printed in Routledge's shilling edition of Bret Harte's 'Poems,' among the 'Poems from 1860 to 1868,' p. 120.

M. H. DODDS.

[PROF. G. C. MOORE SMITH, MR. G. E. WEBB, MR. IOLO A. WILLIAMS, and a number of other correspondents also thanked for replies.]

BONAR (11 S. x. 190, 237).—This surname, like so many others well known in Scotland, is fairly general in Northern Ulster. A peculiarity attaches to it there which may be worth recording in your pages.

Like a few other names known in co. Antrim, it has a variant, and people in my youth called themselves Bonar or Cramsie, as they pleased. A well-known Ulster antiquary explained this by saying that the first settlers had left Scotland under circumstances which made it needful to take a new name during the religious troubles or other difficulties which had driven them forth. It is strange that the dual name should have been indifferently used from 1680 to 1890 at least.

Another instance of the same thing was that McTavish and Wilson were interchangeable—on the authority of the same antiquary.

It is probable that this "custom" has died out, and may, therefore, be noted by one who still remembers it well. Y. T.

Bardsley in his 'Dictionary of Surnames' gives a reasonable account of the origin of the name Bonar, which he supports with quotations, including one from "N. & Q., 1857, p. 397." The earliest instance of the occurrence of this surname which he gives is from the Hundred Rolls in co. Oxford, in 1273, when William le Bonere is named. There is, however, a still earlier case given in the "York Record Series," xii. 47, when, in 1258, Adam le Bonur of Rilton sat as a juror on the Inq. p. m. taken at Slaidburn after the death of Edmund de Lacy.

W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col.

Kirkby Lonsdale.

[As 'N. & Q.' has two volumes each year, it may be noted that the reference is to 2 S. iii. 397.]

RICHARD HENRY WOOD, F.S.A. (11 S. x. 171, 236), was the son of Charles Wood, attorney, and was born at Manchester in 1820. After being in business as a stock-broker, he became a partner with an iron merchant, a relation of his wife, who was a daughter of Peter Hatton of Hartford, Cheshire. His antiquarian tastes and his friendship with James Crossley led him to

take an active part in the management of the Chetham Society, of which body he was Hon. Secretary from 1868 to 1882. He possessed a fine collection of ancient charters, which, I believe, has descended to one of his nephews. He left Manchester in 1874, and resided at Rugby until 1895. He gave a library and museum to that town, and he and his wife built a hospital there. His last years were spent at Sidmouth, Devonshire, where he died in April, 1908. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Warwick and Merioneth, and High Sheriff of the latter in 1895.

C. W. SUTTON.

THE VOYAGE OF THE PROVIDENCE: ROBERT TINKLER (11 S. x. 116, 153).—It appears that my conjecture as to the identity of Robert Tinkler of the Bounty with the First Lieutenant of the Isis at Copenhagen in 1801 is correct. I would that J. F. or some other could give particulars of his further career.

The obituary of 11 Sept. last contains the name of Rear-Admiral Arthur Roger Tinklar, aged 76. Can he be related to the Bounty's middy? E. L. H. TEW.

JOHN BATEMAN (11 S. x. 230).—As Francis John Hassard, Recorder of Waterford, was knighted on the same day, the occasion may have been a visit of the Lord-Lieutenant to the city.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

BURTON: BLAKEWAY (11 S. x. 229).—3. Robert Burton, s. of Thomas Lingen of Radbrook, co. Gloucester, arm. Trinity Coll., Oxon, matric. 23 June, 1744, aged 19; of Longnor, Salop, on the death of his great-uncle, Thomas Burton; assumed the surname of Burton in lieu of Lingen by Act of Parliament, 1748; Sheriff, Salop, 1763; died 1803.

Robert Burton, s. of Robert of Longnor, Salop, arm. Trinity Coll., Oxon, matric. 24 March, 1773, aged 18; created M.A. 31 Oct., 1776; of Longnor; High Sheriff, Salop, 1840; died s.p. 1841.

4. Edward Burton, D.D.: v. 'D.N.B.,' viii. 4.

5. John Brickdale Blakeway: v. 'D.N.B.,' v. 189. A. R. BAYLEY.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS (11 S. x. 230).—The Irish Volunteers were formed in 1778 by the Protestants of the North to defend Ireland in case of foreign invasion. As Catholics could not carry arms, they subscribed for arms for the others. It soon became a most

powerful political organization to obtain concessions from England. It was voluntarily dissolved in 1782. See 'The Cambridge Modern Hist.,' vi. 496-500; also 'The Political History of England,' x. 200-203, 232-3. A. GWYTHYR.

"SPARROWGRASS" (11 S. x. 227).—Whether *asparagus* be the right or wrong form, *sparagrass* seems to have been the common spelling of the word. See 'Verses made for Fruitwomen' in my edition of the 'Poems of Jonathan Swift,' i. 286:—

Ripe 'sparagrass
Fit for lad or lass,

O, 'tis pretty picking
With a tender chicken!

WM. E. BROWNING.

Notes on Books.

Some Old-Time Clubs and Societies. By Bro. W. B. Hextall. A Paper read before Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, London, March, 1914. (Privately printed.)

THIS pleasant paper—upon which our correspondent Mr. Hextall has evidently expended a good deal of research—is as instructive as it is entertaining. Nearly 140 Clubs make their appearance within its pages in a somewhat indiscriminate order, and many no more than just mentioned, but composing altogether an "impression" of bygone hilarity—here refined and there boisterous—which, on its boisterous side, is further borne out by several interesting illustrations. The Clubs might be taken as a standing refutation of that audacious insinuation "What's in a name?" One gathers that with regard to about 75 per cent of them everything—that is, everything of force as a distinction—was in the name. Thus, we do not fancy that there was much in their manners and customs, as clubmen, to differentiate the "Salamanders" from the "Ubiquarians," or the "Outinians" from the "Codheads" or the "Elizabeths," or "Hiccubites" from the "Lumber Troopers," who boasted Hogarth as a member. Still, for some of these jovial societies a special *raison d'être* might be claimed: as for those who united themselves together under the name of the "Surly Club," in order to practise swearing and other truculencies of speech where-with—being by vocation cabmen—they might fortify themselves against an overbearing public; and for the "Split Farthings," who were banded together in order to increase their possessions by means of the utmost stinting; and, again, for the "Everlasting Club," which kept up a perpetual session night and day, so long as it lasted, with a membership of one hundred, and in the space of fifty years consumed 50 tons of tobacco, 30,000 butts of ale, and 200 barrels of brandy.

The one Club for which Mr. Hextall has been able to establish "direct and avowed connexion with the Craft" is the "Je Ne Sçai Quoi Club,"

of which the Prince of Wales was perpetual chairman, and which required of its members no special qualification beyond acceptability to the Prince, who proposed whom he thought proper.

We are glad to see that our own columns have proved useful to Mr. Hextall, who expresses his particular indebtedness to our correspondent Mr. J. Holden MacMichael.

A Theory of Civilisation. By Sholto O. G. Douglas. (Fisher Unwin, 5s.)

THIS book—clever, vivaciously written, and bearing some note of originality—may be reckoned upon to stimulate thought in the reader. Its "theory" will have it that civilizations rise and fall with the rise and fall of "psychic illusions"—i.e., of religions. "Psychic illusion" alone avails to excite peoples to, and sustain them in, such irrational, altruistic conduct as raises the life of a community to a degree of effective power and to high material prosperity. These desiderata having been attained, and a considerable proportion of the population being settled down in comfort, the intellect comes into play, embarks upon rational reflection and analysis, and presently destroys the "psychic illusion." With this breaks down in time the irrational impulse towards altruistic conduct, and with this, again, the prosperity of the state. The community, plunged in material adversity, and disillusioned, not only tends to material ruin through the selfishness of individuals, but loses also its intellectual capacity. When the intellect at last lies dormant, a new "psychic illusion" has a chance to come in, and, as it seizes on the population, possesses itself of the whole range of human faculties, and exacts anew the irrational, altruistic conduct which no other force can ensure on any large scale, civilization begins again.

The author works all this out very plausibly in a survey of the progress of the West from the Olympian to the Catholic, and from the Catholic to the Protestant mode of civilization. To call religion *tout court* "psychic illusion" is to make an obvious *petitio principii*. We noted, too, with some amusement phrases such as these: "The spirit of evolution had only to choose the best of these multitudinous superstitions and to educate it to play its part in the upward development. Evolution was capable of making the choice." They abound throughout the book, and attest surely the presence in the author's mind of a "psychic illusion" which he ought to consider a somewhat curious phenomenon, seeing it is the product, not of intellectual disability, but directly of intellectual activity.

Mr. Douglas says a good deal that is suggestive and sound upon the religion of ancient Rome and the mode in which the "psychic illusion" of the Greeks affected it, and also upon the relation—from his point of view—between the Olympians and the mystery-religions in Greece itself. Even here, however, he appears to be insufficiently equipped with first-hand knowledge, and this defect becomes still more marked when we come to his remarks on Christianity. He arrives there at his conclusions by the simple method of eliminating from consideration the details for which he has no use.

We should not advise any one to take these speculations "au pied de la lettre"; indeed, we have many times suspected them of being an

elaborately disguised work of apologetic; but any one who chooses to seek and enjoy the writer's company in the same sort of spirit as that which animates the eager, but not seriously responsible give-and-take of undergraduate discussion will be rewarded by no little enjoyment.

Fleetwood Family Records. Part II. Collected and edited by R. W. Buss.

THIS interesting number contains the pedigree of Fleetwood of the Vache, Chalfont St. Giles, showing descent in the female line from Edward I.; a number of good notes on Fleetwood of Wood Street, Cheapside, with pedigrees showing the connexion with Shelley, Churchill, Babington, Gisborne, and others; extracts from two Fleetwood Bibles in the possession respectively of Mr. Percy Varley and Mr. J. Paul de Castro; and extracts from divers parish records and registers. An illustration is given of the first page of fly-leaf at the back of Joseph Fleetwood's Bible—the one now owned by Mr. Varley.

THE October *Nineteenth Century* is a very good number. From the special point of view of 'N. & Q.' Prof. Foster Watson's paper on 'The Humanists of Louvain' may well claim to be the most important. Not the least interesting of the names connected with that beloved city is Martens, of whom the writer says: "He was probably the first publisher constantly to pay *honoraria* to authors as well as remuneration for press correcting, and he ran himself and his family into straitened finance in doing it." It is curious to think that at Louvain was published one of the most eloquent of the protests made against war—the 'Bellum' of Erasmus. Prof. Morgan contributes a rather slight account of Treitschke. Prince Kropotkin's 'Inherited Variation in Plants' puts together a number of striking illustrations from experiments which certainly as they stand strengthen the case for inheritance more fully than would recently have been thought possible. Miss Rose Bradley was at Compiègne this last May, and puts together an account of it—both as she saw it and as the habitation of historical personages—which by no means lacks charm. But why does she treat Joan of Arc with such scanty appreciation, in face, too, of the renewed enthusiasm for her now displayed throughout France? Mr. J. A. R. Marriott's survey of the train of events and succession of ideals which led up to the present war, in an article entitled 'The Logic of History,' is admirable. One can hear—heavy, unflinching, unutterably deadly—the rhythmic tramp of the feet of legions in Mr. William Watson's lengthy 'Funeral March for Kaiser Wilhelm II.' But the "sæva indignatio" of which it is the utterance is, perhaps, hardly to be expressed effectively at such length in mere words; and, again, the images of anguish and destruction which belong to the theme are more impressive when suggested than when thus elaborated.

THE October *Cornhill* reflects the preoccupations of the world in general. What does not savour of war reckons, we suppose, as insipid; and since it is too early yet for stories of the present conflict to figure largely outside the daily papers, we are taken back to the Franco-Prussian War, to Napoleon, to the Boer War, and to India. Col. Sir Edward Thackeray tells once again, with abundance of

personal quotation, of 'Hodson, of Hodson's Horse'; and Sir Henry Lucy's 'Our Last Great War: Personal Notes,' is full of gallant stories. Mr. Arnold Forster's 'Guest Night' is a tale of the reception of the news that war had been declared on board an English battleship which was at the moment entertaining German naval officers—a tale cleverly told. Mr. B. R. Wise in 'Rugby in the Seventies' and Mr. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy in 'My Father' give us pleasant and instructive reminiscences sketched out more skilfully than is always the case. Mr. Stephen Paget, continuing the 'New Parents' Assistant,' discourses of grandparents, and, as usual, says many good and witty things, but commits himself also to one of the most elaborately infelicitous similes or "parables" we have ever come across. Mr. John Darrah's delightful 'A Day with Napoleon' is perhaps—despite some failure to catch any outward trick betraying Napoleon's personal force—the most brilliant thing in the number.

Obituary.

HENRY FISHWICK, 1835-1914.

WE greatly regret to learn of the death of Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, and are much indebted to our correspondent Mr. ARCHIBALD SPARKE for the subjoined notice of him:—

"One of the oldest and most consistent contributors to 'N. & Q.' from 1861 to the present time, passed away on 23 September in the person of Henry Fishwick of Rochdale. He was born in 1835, and lived all his life in his native town, taking a very active part in local administration for over fifty years. He was a member of the Town Council for forty-three years, and Mayor for two years (1903-5). He was elected a member of the first School Board formed in 1870, and had been Chairman of the Education Committee for seventeen years, and Chairman of the Public Library Committee. He had also been President of the Association of Education Committees of England and Wales, and had occupied many other positions of influence. He was a county and borough magistrate; a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and Hon. Secretary for Lancashire; Vice-Chairman of the Chetham Society, Manchester; one of the founders and President of the Lancashire Parish Register and Record Societies; and Chairman of the Arts Club, Manchester. He was the first Volunteer enrolled in Rochdale in 1859, and for some years commanded a battalion. Amongst his principal works are 'History of the Parochial Chapelry of Goosnargh,' 1871; 'The Lancashire Library,' 1875; 'Histories of the parishes of Kirkham, 1874; Garstang, 1878; Poulton-le-Fylde, 1885; Bispham, 1887; Rochdale, 1889; St. Michael's-on-Wyre, 1898; Preston, 1900; and Lytham, 1907; 'Lancashire and Cheshire Church Surveys, 1649-1655' (Record Society), 1879; 'Bibliography of Rochdale,' 1880; 'List of Lancashire Wills' (Record Society), 1884; 'Registers of the Parish Churches of Rochdale, 1888, and Croston, 1900; 'History of Lancashire' ('Popular County Histories'), 1894; 'Works of John Collier (Tim Bobbin), edited with a Life of the Author,' 1894; and, with the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, 'Memorials of Old Lancashire,' 1909."

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—OCTOBER.

WE are glad to report that, despite the War, we are receiving a number of Booksellers' Catalogues.

Our old friend Mr. Bertram Dobell sends us two, and they are, as usual, scholarly and characteristic. He seems to know the contents of every book on his shelves, and he devotes space to descriptions of books, irrespective of price. The Catalogues before us, Nos. 233 and 234, show many instances of this.

The former contains the first collected edition of Keats, 1840, 7s. 6d.; and several of Charles Lloyd's works, including 'Edmund Oliver,' inscribed to Lamb, 2 vols., 1l. 5s.; 'The Duke d'Ormond,' 8s. 6d.; and 'Poetical Essays,' 7s. 6d. Mr. Dobell reminds us that "Lloyd was one of Lamb's most intimate friends," and that the best account of him is to be found in Mr. E. V. Lucas's 'Charles Lamb and the Lloyds.' The first book mentioned above was the cause of an estrangement between Lloyd and Coleridge." Under Blake is an uncut copy of Young's 'Night Thoughts,' 1797, 16l. With this is an original handbill advertising "Edwards's Magnificent Edition of Young's 'Night Thoughts.'" A note says: "The advertisement is of excessive rarity, and possibly unique." Hale White's copy (with his book-plate) of Coleridge's 'Biographia Literaria' is offered for 6s. There are first editions of Dickens, Andrew Lang, and Richard Jefferies; and works on America and the Drama. The first edition of 'Rasselas,' fine clean copy, 2 vols., in the original calf, with old book-plate of Thos. Jones in each volume, in fine condition, Dodsley, 1759, is 8l. 8s.

In the second Catalogue are Michelet's, 'The Bird' and 'The Insect,' followed by Madame Michelet's 'Nature; or, The Poetry of Earth.' These are full of illustrations, and are only 3s. 6d. each. Mr. Dobell's note says: "It is curious that these beautiful books should be so little valued or sought after." Among the more expensive books are the first edition of Browning's 'Paracelsus,' 1835, 2l. 18s.; 'The Three Tours of Dr. Syntax,' Ackermann, 1819-20-21, 6l.; and Swinburne's 'Blake,' first edition, 3l. 3s.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS sends us a short Catalogue, 'The Great War: Books to be Read Now.' This is a small selection from his large stock of military books and prints, and a fuller catalogue will be sent by him on application. This list includes Major Adams's 'Great Campaigns,' being an account of military operations in Europe from 1796 to 1870, 2l.; Alison's 'Europe,' 23 vols., and the Atlas, 1849-59, 3l. 15s.; Blume's 'German Armies in France,' translated by Major Jones, 1872, 4s.; 'Deutsch-Französische Krieg, 1870-71,' the official history, 10 vols., royal 8vo, and 5 cases of maps and plans, 1874-81, 4l. 10s.; and Clowes's 'The Royal Navy,' 1897-1903, 7 vols., royal 8vo, 5l. 10s. There are also works on the Russo-Japanese War, including the German official account; and a number of regimental histories.

MR. F. METCALFE-MORTON's Brighton Catalogue XV. contains many works on America. Under Archaeology are Bruce's 'Roman Wall,' a presentation copy, 2l.; and Tanswell's 'Antiquities of Lambeth,' 15s. There are works on Art and Botany. Under Classics is the first

edition of Grote's 'Plato,' 3 vols., 17s. 6d. A fine example of Cunningham's 'Nell Gwyn,' one of 750 copies, 1892, is 18s. 6d. Other Court memoirs include Stoddart's 'Life of the Empress Eugénie,' 3s. 6d.; Evans's 'Second Empire,' 6s.; and Wilkins's 'Mrs. Fitzherbert,' 7s. 6d. Under Egypt is a fine series of the works of the Egypt Exploration Fund. There are many works on Freemasonry, and some early Juvenile Books. Works on London include Loftie's 'London City' and Longman's 'St. Paul's.' Other headings are Old Travels and Scottish. Mr. Metcalfe-Morton has a special list of books on Napoleon which he sends on application.

MR. C. RICHARDSON's Manchester Catalogue 75 is a miscellaneous list of books, ancient and modern. Under America is a very scarce work, Jeffreys's 'Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in North and South America,' the 2 parts complete in one folio volume, original rough calf, edges uncut, fine copy, London, 1760, 10l. 10s. Another scarce work published by Colburn & Bentley in 1829, 'Tales of an Indian Camp,' is offered for 3l. Under American Poetry is the first edition of Oliver Wendell Holmes's 'The Iron Gate,' a presentation copy to "E. J. Broadfield, with the kind remembrance of Oliver Wendell Holmes," 2l. 5s. There is also a copy of Whittier's 'Vision of Echard,' "To E. J. Broadfield from his friend John G. Whittier, Oak Knole, Danvers, 5 mo. 5, 1880," 1l. 15s. Under Robert Browning is "A Miniature," four-page pamphlet, issued by F. J. Furnivall, with a note, "A genuine poem of Robert Browning's, almost unknown, is here reprinted from 'The Sibyl,' edited by members of Rugby School," where a prefatory notice states that the poem is believed to have been written in the Album of a Virginian lady," 1l. 15s. It also carries the following inscription on the top of the first page: "Given to me by F. J. Furnivall at the British Academy, 24 Feb., 1904. T. W. Rhys Davids."

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

INDICATION OF HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.—The London County Council have recently had bronze tablets affixed to 39, Montagu Square, W.; 225, Hampstead Road, N.W.; and 75, Great Dover Street, S.E., to commemorate the residence at these houses, respectively, of Anthony Trollope, Lord Tennyson, and Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

MR. H. H. JOHNSON.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 250.

NOTES:—France and England Quarterly, 251—The Hidage of Essex, 252—Holcroft Bibliography, 254—Dickens and Yarmouth Pottery, 256—"Rent"—Place rented—"Morall" in 'Midsummer Night's Dream'—Benjamin D'Israeli the Elder at Stoke Newington—R. Zouche and the Plays 'The Sophister' and 'Fallacy,' 257—"Hooligan"—"Cannuk," 258.

QUERIES:—Foundation Sacrifice—De Ruvijsnes—Prophecy of 1814—'Life of Shaw the Lifeguardsman'—Robinson of Appleby—"We" or "I" in Authorship, 258—Wilkins: Bautenville: Rawdon—Origin of Street-Names—Father John of Cronstadt—Germans and the Bayonet—"Love or Pride?" a Novel—Giles Geffry or Gefferay: "Bachelor Gyles"—Soldiers' Uniform: Khaki—Walter Bagehot—Richard of Cirencester, 259—Cullompton Bells—Jemima Nicholas—Author Wanted—Robert Waller, 259.

REPLIES:—Site of the Globe Theatre, 259—"Sparrow-grass"—Skye Terriers, 259—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal'—Fielding's 'Tom Jones': its Geography, 252—Sack and 'the usual words,' 253—Admiral Lord Rodney—Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith,' 254—Loseley MSS. and Louvain—Groom of the Stole—The First Philosopher and the Olympic Games, 255—Epitaph: "I was well"—French Poetess of Foreign Descent—"Accidents will occur in the best regulated families"—'The Coming K'—&c.—"Perisher": "Cordwainer," 256—Dr. Allen, ob. 1579—Patron Saint of Pilgrims—'The Diary of Lady Willoughby'—St. Pancras, 257—"Frap"—"The Hero of New Orleans"—Latin Jingles—"I am the only running footman"—Foreign Tavern Signs—The Irish Volunteers, 258.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'The Scots Peerage'—American and West Indian State Papers—Descriptive Catalogue of the Jackson Collection—"The Burlington."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

OBITUARY:—Charles Edward Doble.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND
QUARTERLY.

THE present alliance between France and England suggests to me how fitting to the occasion it would be if the fleurs-de-lis still remained in the British Royal arms. Further, I venture to think that the cessation of their use early in the nineteenth century originated in a misunderstanding of the circumstances under which they were first added to the lions of England.

It is commonly said (see Froissart's 'Chronicle,' ch. xliii.) that Edward III., in the thirteenth year of his reign, began to bear the arms of France quarterly with those of England to symbolize his claim to the throne of France. If a claim by England to sovereignty over France were, indeed, the true meaning of the addition of the

lilies to the English coat, no one would wish to revive the practice; but there is, I think, very good reason to believe that the popular idea on the subject is erroneous, and that Edward III. quartered the lilies and lions, not from the point of view of a would-be conqueror, but simply because that quartered shield was, in fact, his by descent and by the ordinary rules of heraldry. Again, if a claim to the French crown was intended by Edward to be symbolized, why were the lilies given precedence over the lions of England by being placed in the first and fourth quarters, instead of in the second and third, or, even more correctly, on a shield of pretence?

It must be remembered that it was only in the first half of the fourteenth century that quartered coats became at all common. There are cases of quartered shields very early in the fourteenth century, and even late in the thirteenth century, but they are rare; and therefore we need not be surprised that the predecessors of Edward III., from Henry II. onwards, had not thought of quartering together the lilies and lions.

A very little consideration shows that France and England quarterly—or rather, one should say, Anjou (not France) and England quarterly—was the proper coat of Henry II. and his descendants. Henry II., as son of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, would—had quartering been common in his time—have placed the gold lilies in a blue field (the arms of Anjou) in the first quarter of his shield, exactly as was afterwards done by Edward III.; and although Edward III. did, in fact, claim the French crown, there seems to be no necessity to attribute his assumption of the Angevin lilies to such claim. The coat of Anjou was his proper paternal coat, and, heraldically, he was quite right to quarter it with the lions of England as he did.

If this view be correct, it follows that there is no reason why the old coat of France should not be restored to the British Royal arms, and borne quarterly with England, as it was prior to 1801. Such a restoration would, under present conditions, be a graceful recognition—couched in heraldic language—of the *entente cordiale*, and would, in spite of the fact that the lilies are no longer used by France, be appreciated by the French people as a symbol of that centuries-long connexion between France and England which has really existed, though not always popularly understood.

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

THE HIDAGE OF ESSEX.

It is possible that some assistance in recovering the ancient constitution of the county of Essex may be afforded by considering its ecclesiastical divisions. Essex, as a part of the East Saxon kingdom, was included in the diocese of London, but the local organization had marked peculiarities. The county contained two archdeacons (Essex and Colchester) and a fragment of a third, viz., Middlesex. The Essex boundary of this last divided the county into two parts by a line running (roughly) from the junction of Essex, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire to Bures in Suffolk, but in the north-west corner of it was a detached part of the archdeaconry of Colchester. Thus ecclesiastically the county had four parts: (1) the archdeaconry of Essex in the south, along the Thames; (2) that of Colchester in the north-east between the Blackwater and the Stour, with (3) an unexplained detached portion in the extreme north-west; (4) part of Middlesex archdeaconry running right across the centre of Essex, as an offshoot of its chief constituents in Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

On arranging the hidage of the county according to these divisions, by the help of the tables compiled by Mr. George Rickword, and published a few years ago in the *Transactions* of the Essex Archaeological Society (xi. 251), it will be found that the totals of the figures as recorded suggest that there was a clear and simple standard underlying the apparently confused and irregular details. The only assumption here made is that Colchester itself originally had twenty hides assigned to it; but exempt jurisdictions like Bocking have been included in their natural topographical positions. The standard and recorded figures (with the twenty hides added) are shown in the following table:—

ESSEX.			
	Standard. hides.	Recorded. hides.	acres.
Barking, Chafford, Ongar ..	400	398	76
Chelmsford, Barstable ..	575	576	43
Dengie, Rochford ..	400	400	40
	1375	1373	39
COLCHESTER.			
Lexden, Witham, Tendring	650	651	48
Detached part ..	350	355	91
	1000	1007	19
MIDDLESEX.			
Harlow, Dunmow, Heding- ham ..	375	370	1
	2750	2750	59

It thus appears that the total of 2,750 hides was divided equally between Essex proper and the rest of the county; and that of the northern moiety Colchester had 1,000 hides assigned to it, the odd 375 being placed on the outstretched arm of Middlesex. The Colchester hidage was further divided into 650 hides for Colchester proper, and 350 for the isolated part in the north-west. The differences between the recorded figures and the assumed standard, nowhere as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, are only such as might reasonably be expected in the course of a century or more at a time when parish and township boundaries had not become rigidly fixed. It will be noticed that the excess (as recorded) in the detached part of Colchester supplies the defect in Middlesex, the defect in Essex being similarly supplied from the excess in the main part of Colchester. The odd 59 acres in the total may, if desired, be cancelled by the exclusion of Bures as belonging to the diocese of Norwich.

The total of 2,750 is a moiety of 5,500; and if it were safe to assume that the hidage of Essex had been reduced by half, while those of Middlesex and Hertford remained stationary, the larger figure might be referred back to the traditional 7,000 hides of the East Saxons as recorded in the 'Tribal Hidage,' thus: Essex, 5,500; Middlesex, (say) 900; and the East Saxon part of Hertford, 600. The part of this last county retained in the diocese of London contained very nearly 300 hides. If, however, Colchester was about 660 practically independent—the town was later styled a "city"—its 1,000 hides may be omitted, and the remaining 1,750 are exactly a quarter of 7,000. As Middlesex (880 hides) and Hertford could supply another quarter, the old 7,000 may have been reduced to half before the Domesday assessment was fixed. But a different solution may be put forward. At the end of the 'Burghal Hidage' is a later or supplementary entry of "Ast Saxhum et Wygeaceastrum 1,200 hide." If this means "Essex and Wigborough or Colchester 1,200 hides each," then, with the addition of 350 hides for the odd north-west corner, the total of 2,750 is at once obvious. It has been suggested in a previous article that the 'Burghal Hidage' goes back in its main portion to the time of Alfred, and indicates the rudimentary formation of the southern counties.

The partition of the gross 2,750 hides into equal halves shows that the county boundaries had been fixed as they are to-day when

the task of portioning the total hidage among the individual parishes was undertaken. The boundaries of the diocese of London must also have been settled in their mediæval state. The separate deaneries may afford a clue to the manner in which the subdivision of the larger totals was effected. Thus, still utilizing Mr. Rickword's figures, the 650 hides of Colchester proper seem to have been allotted thus:—

	Standard. hides.	Recorded. hides. acres.
Witham Deanery ..	170	172 27
Lexden with Colchester ..	240	237 54
Tendring	240	241 87
	650	651 48

The corresponding hundreds give the same totals, viz., Witham with Thurstable, Lexden with Colchester and Winstree, and Tendring. The hundreds of themselves do not show how they should be grouped.

The ecclesiastical boundaries were not arbitrary, but founded on old distinctions, often remaining unchanged when the secular boundaries altered. When it is remembered that the East Saxons had at various times three kings, the three ecclesiastical divisions of Essex may be pointed to in illustration. The archdeaconry of Essex is no doubt Essex properly so called; Colchester and Middlesex had their under-kings, whose districts or provinces may be shown by the boundaries of the archdeaconries. The detached part of Colchester in the north-west is an anomaly. It may have belonged originally to the East Angles of Cambridgeshire and have come to the under-king of Colchester by marriage. Its principal hundred (Uttlesford) is the upper part of the Cam valley, and the name of this hundred has a curious resemblance to Whittlesford, its northern neighbour in Cambridgeshire.

In Bede's time (672-735) London was the chief city of the East Saxons; it may be regarded as a federal capital. Later it had a separate archdeacon. When Mellitus (c. 600) went to preach the Gospel to the East Saxons, a church was built for him in London. Sebert, then king of the East Saxons, is traditionally the founder of the first abbey at Westminster. So far as appears from the story he ruled alone, but his three sons succeeded him in the kingdom, and the division above indicated may have been due to the arrangement they made. When Cedd about 653 restored the Christian religion among the East Saxons, he built monastic

churches at Ithancestir (Bradwall) and Tilbury, both within the archdeaconry of Essex—possibly an indication that that was the principal portion of the kingdom of his patron Sigebert, then king of the East Saxons. This king was succeeded by Suidhelm, and he in turn by Sighere and Sebbi, who were reigning together in 665. The same kings were still reigning in 676, when Erconwald was appointed Bishop of London. That Sebbi reigned in Essex proper appears from his charter to Barking Abbey, dated in 692 or 693. He would then be an old man; and two other kings, as appears from the charter, were associated with him—Sigiheard and Suebred, no doubt his sons. The last-named, as king of the East Saxons, in 704 gave or confirmed to the bishop the place called Twickenham in the "province" of Middlesex. If Sebbi reigned in Essex proper and Middlesex, his partner Sighere appears to have had the Colchester district, for St. Osith is assigned to him as wife, and he is said to have given her Chich, within the later archdeaconry of Colchester, as the site of a monastery. St. Osith was a Mercian princess. It is noteworthy, as showing political cleavage between two sections of the East Saxons, that after Sighere and his people had apostatized in a time of pestilence, they were brought back to the faith, not by the Bishop of London, but by Jaruman, Bishop of Lichfield. The dedication of St. Runwald's in Colchester may be another sign of Mercian influence in that part of the county. Sighere's son Offa, called "king of the East Saxons" by Bede, imitated the king of the Mercians in resigning his kingdom in 709; the two went together to Rome, where they became monks. In 797 Siric, king of the East Saxons, went to Rome. The East Saxon "kingdom" is mentioned in the Chronicle in 838 and 854, possibly in revivals; in 897 it was not a king, but an "ealdorman," Bertulf, who was in command.

Of the peculiar detached portion of Colchester in the north-west nothing much can be said. The abbey of Ely had possessions there. King Ethelred in 1004 gave the monks 20 hides at Littlebury, and sold to them in 1008 Cadenhou (now Hadstock) and Strethall, having 19 and 10 hides respectively. Cadenhou had only 2 hides in 1066, so that a great part must have been alienated. Mr. Round has pointed out the prevalence of the 5-hide unit in this part of the county (*Engl. Hist. Rev.*, July, 1914).

J. BROWNBILL.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43, 83, 122, 163, 205, 244.)

1786. "Historical and Critical Memoirs of the Life and Writings of M. de Voltaire: interspersed with numerous Anecdotes, Poetical Pieces, Epigrams and Bon Mots, little known, and never before published in English, relative to the Literati of France. Particularly the life of the celebrated J. B. Rousseau, as written by Voltaire; and the history of the famous libellous couplets. From the French of Dom [Louis Mayeul] Chaudon. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row. M.DCC.LXXXVI." Octavo, viii+1-424+7 [Index] pp.

This book has caused me a great deal of trouble, for I have found no corroborating evidence at all. In the "Catalogue of the Library of Books, of Mr. Thomas Holcroft . . . sold by auction . . . Tuesday, January the 13th, 1807," I find the following item:—

"688. Memoirs of Voltaire, with Life of Rousseau, from Dom Chaudron, revised by Holcroft. 1781."

There must be some error here in the date, for the following is the earliest French of which I can find record:—

"Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de M. de Voltaire, dans lesquels on trouvera divers écrits de lui peu connus sur ses différends avec J.-B. Rousseau. Amsterdam, 1785,"

which is listed under Dom Louis-Mayeul Chaudon in 'Bibliothèque Nationale: Catalogue de Livres Imprimés,' tom. 27, f. 616. If we can get around the disparity in dates by attributing "1781" in the 'Catalogue' to a careless copyist or type-setter, we shall still have some difficulty in proving the case. But this was a period of translation for Holcroft, the Robinsons were his usual publishers at this time, and two foot-notes (pp. 329, 365) are signed "T.," signifying "Translator," according to Holcroft's custom. I hope that some Voltaire enthusiast may help me out in this particular, so that I may "make assurance doubly sure."

1787. "Seduction: a comedy. as it is performed at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane. By Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row. M.DCC.LXXXVII." Octavo, xii+1-81+2 pp.

The Preface to this work is dated March, 1787; the play appeared on the stage 12 March, 1787. The Preface dwells upon the trials and tribulations an author experiences in getting even a successful piece attempted,

and criticizes severely the Covent Garden manager, Mr. Harris. Oulton says (1: 155): "A preface which the author published with this comedy occasioned some work for the newspapers." *The Monthly Review* for June, 1787 (76: 518), praised the comedy, and took Mr. Harris to task curtly, but even more severely than Holcroft had done. It was also reviewed in *The Universal Magazine* for April, 1787 (80: 216), *The English Review*, October, 1787 (10: 249), and *The Town and Country Magazine*, April, 1787 (19: 228). The Prologue and Epilogue were reprinted in *The Town and Country Magazine* for March (19: 139) and April (19: 186-7), 1787, respectively, and in *The Universal Magazine* for March (80: 151) and April (80: 202) respectively.

There is a "Third Edition" from the same publishers, the same year, and evidently from the same type. I have seen no "second edition."

1787. "Farren and Fancy (a poem), by Mr. Holcroft."

In *The Universal Magazine* for March, 1787 (80: 151).

1788. "The Present State of the Empire of Morocco. Its Animals, Products, Climate, Soil, Cities, Ports, Provinces, Coins, Weights, and Measures. With the Language, Religion, Laws, Manners, Customs, and Character, of the Moors; the histories of the Dynasties since Edris; the Naval Force and Commerce of Morocco; and the Character, Conduct, and Views, Political and Commercial, of the Reigning Emperor. Translated from the French of M. Chenier. Vol. I. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row. M.DCC.LXXXVIII." Octavo. I., 2 [title]+vi+1-377; II., 2 [title]+1-389+391-427 [Index] pp.

From the name and date, "John Arden 1788," on the title-page of each volume in the British Museum copy (10096. f. 17), we see these copies were owned by the same person as the six volumes of 'Hugh Trevor,' q.v. (1794). It is a translation, as the Preface says, of the last volume only of "Recherches historiques sur les Maures et l'histoire de l'Empire du Maroc, par M. [Louis Sauver] de Chénier. Paris, l'auteur, 1787," 3 vols. octavo ('Bibliothèque Nationale: Catalogue de Livres Imprimés,' tom. 27, f. 1129). I attribute the translation to Holcroft on the strength of item 720, "Chénier's State of Morocco, by Holcroft, 2 vol.—1788," in the "Catalogue of . . . Books, the property of Thomas Holcroft, Esq. (Deceased), . . . sold by King and Lochée, No. 38, King-Street, Covent-Garden, on October 17, 1809."

1788. "The Life of Baron Frederic Trenck; containing his adventures; his cruel and excessive sufferings, during ten years imprisonment, at the Fortress of Magdeburg, by command of the late King of Prussia; also anecdotes, historical, political, and personal. Translated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, in Paternoster-Row. 1788." Duodecimo, I., 8 + 1-30; II., 2+1-352; III., 2+1-336.

This was published in German in 1786, and translated into three separate French versions: by Le Tournour, 1788; by the Baron de Bock, 1788 (two editions of this the same year); and by Trenck himself, 1788 (Quérard, 9: 547).

This was noticed in *The Town and Country Magazine* for May, 1788 (20: 236), and *The Monthly Review* for September, 1788 (79: 255). In *The Town and Country Magazine* for May, 1788 (20: 203), appears an 'Epitome of the Life of Baron Trenck.' The Robinsons were publishers of this periodical, and I think it very probable that it was Holcroft who did the 'Epitome'—for who was better qualified than he who had just been over the material?

A different translation in two volumes, in the Yale University Library, bears the date 1787, but I have not been able to verify the facts of publication. The title-page reads:—

"The Life of Frederick, Baron Trenck. Written by himself, and translated from the German. Vol. I. *Flectere si nequeo superos, acheronta movebo*. London: Printed for J. Murray, No. 32, Fleet-Street. 1787."

These books are in duodecimo, and paged as follows: I., 2+24+25-231; II., 2+3-211 pp. The amazing success of Holcroft's and neglect of this version complicate the problem very much indeed.

The Universal Magazine for April, 1788 (82: 223), lists both "Life of Baron Frederick Trenck, 3 vols., 12mo, 15s.," and "Memoirs of Frederick Baron Trenck, 2 vols., small 8vo, 7s." But though we get something out of this, the facts are evidently somewhat twisted; and should we be expected to trust such an editor?

The English Review for July, 1788 (12: 15), lists the Murray edition and reviews it—Murray was also publisher of the magazine—and says (12: 20):—

"Of this work two other translations have appeared: one in two volumes, price 6s. in boards, by an officer; another in three volumes, price 12s. sewed, by Mr. Holcroft."

The British Museum Catalogue and 'D.N.B.' give later editions of the Holcroft version as: London, 1792, 12mo; London, 1795, 12mo, 3 vols.; "Third Edition,"

London, 1800, 12mo, 3 vols.; "Fourth Edition," London, 1817, 8vo, 3 vols.; London, 1835, 12mo.

There was an 1845 edition—copy in the New York Public Library—in one volume: "London: James Gilbert, 49, Paternoster Row. G. Philip, South Castle Street, Liverpool. William Walker, Otley, 1845." Duodecimo, 2+3-480 pp.

Vols. XXVI. and XXVII. of "Cassell's National Library," copies of which I own, are reprints of Holcroft's version, issued in 8vo, 2 vols., London, 1886. These volumes of Cassell's also appeared at New York.

The next is the earliest French:—

"La Vie de Frédéric, Baron de Trenck, écrite par lui-même, et traduite de l'allemand en François Par M. le Baron de B***. | *Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo*. | Première Partie. A Metz, de l'imprimerie de C. Lamort. Se trouve Chez Devilly, Libraire, rue Fournirue, avec approbat. et permiss. 1787." Octavo. I., p.l.+front.+20+1-168; II., p.l.+title+1-172 pp.

The next is the earliest English I have seen:—

"The Life of Baron Frederic Trenck; containing his adventures; his cruel and excessive sufferings, during ten years imprisonment, at the fortress of Magdeburg, by command of the late King of Prussia; also, anecdotes, historical, political, and personal. Translated from the German. By Thomas Holcroft. Complete in three volumes. Vol. I. London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, in Pater-noster-row. MDCCLXXXV." Octavo. I., p.l.+front.+10+1-390; II., p.l.+title+1-356; III., p.l.+6+5-386 pp.

Vol. i. contains this note:—

"In order to reduce the Price, the present Edition has been more closely printed; and the four Volumes of the former Edition, are wholly comprised in the present three. The first three Volumes of the former Edition, were translated by Mr. Holcroft, and conclude at page 65, [the close of the *anecdotes of Alexander Schell*] of the third Volume of this Edition; and there is good reason to hope that the Reader will be satisfied with the Translation of the remainder, it having been made by a gentleman who is very conversant with the German language."

Again:—

"The Life of Baron Frederic Trenck; containing his adventures; his cruel and excessive sufferings during the ten years' imprisonment at the fortress of Magdeburg by command of the late King of Prussia. Also anecdotes, historical, political, and personal. Translated from the German, by Thomas Holcroft. Complete in three volumes. Vol. I. The Third Edition. London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row, By S. Hamilton, Falcon-Court, Fleet-Street. 1800." Octavo. I., p.l.+10+1-390; II., p.l.+title+1-356; III., p.l.+6+5-386 pp.

Not printed from the same type.

The next is:—

- "The Life of Baron Frederick Trenck; containing his adventures, his cruel and excessive sufferings during ten years' imprisonment at the fortress of Magdeburg, by command of the late King of Prussia; also Anecdotes, historical, political, and personal. In three volumes. Translated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. Fourth Edition. Vol. I. London: Printed at the Minerva Press for A. K. Newman and Co. Leadenhall-street. 1817." Octavo. I., p.l. + iii-xii + 1-345; II., p.l. + 2 + 1-311; III., p.l. + 6 + 5-359 pp.

"Printed by J. Darling, Leadenhall Street, London," appears on the p.l. of vols. i.-iii.; "Printed by J. Darling, Leadenhall-Street, London," at the end of vols. ii. and iii.; and "Printed by J. Darling, Leadenhall-street, London," at the end of vol. i.

The third volume of the above is entirely taken up with

- "Anecdotes of the life of Alexander Schell, an officer of the guard, in the fortress of Glatz, who delivered me from prison on the 26th of December 1746, and deserted in my company. Written as a Supplement to my own History."

The following, of many abridgments which were published in the form of chap-books, are taken from Holcroft's version:—

- "The Life and Surprising Adventures of Frederick Baron Trenck. Carefully corrected and abridged. To which is added a short supplement; Giving an Authentic Account of his more recent Transactions, till he fell a Victim to the prevailing system of Anarchy in France; being sentenced to the Guillotine by the French Convention. [Vignette.] Stirling: Printed by C. Randall. 1802." Duodecimo, 1-24 pp.
- "The Surprising Adventures of Frederick Baron Trenck, giving an account How he was confined in a Dungeon, with Chains of 68 pounds weight. and Was afterwards Guillotined in France, in the time of the Revolution, 1795. [Vignette.] Falkirk: Printed and sold by T. Johnston. 1820." Duodecimo, 1-24 pp.

I have the following records of American editions:—

- "The Life of Baron Frederick Trenck; containing his adventures; his cruel and excessive sufferings, during ten years imprisonment, at the fortress of Magdeburg, by command of the late King of Prussia; also, anecdotes historical, political, and personal. Translated from the German, by Thomas Holcroft. Printed at Boston: by J. Belknap and A. Young, for B. Guild, J. Boyle, B. Larkin, D. West, and E. Larkin, jun. sold at their respective book-stores, and by the printers, at their office in State-Street. MDCCXCII." Sm. octavo, front. + 6 + 7-417 pp.

Also editions at—

- Philadelphia: Printed by William Spotswood, Front-Street, 1789. [Duodecimo, I., 4 + 1-152; II., 1-159 pp.]
- Philadelphia: Printed and sold by W. Woodhouse, at the Bible, No. 6, South Front-Street, 1792. Duodecimo, 4 + 5-345 pp.

New York: Printed for William Falconer, No. 132, Water-Street, 1799. Duodecimo, 2 + 3-144 pp.

Boston: Published by T. Bedlington, No. 31, Washington Street, 1828. Duodecimo, 2 + 3-264 pp. (Stereotyped at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.)

Albany: Published by J. Munsell, 78, State Street, 1853. Octavo, 2 + 6-12 + 13-100 pp.

This last (Albany) edition, which appeared in a "Library of Americana," is interesting as the only issue which indicates the true source of Holcroft's translation. On the title-page we read "Translated from the French by Thomas Holcroft." Though every other edition I have seen which refers to the source at all says "from the German," it is my opinion that Holcroft did not know German at that time, and that he made his translations from one of the French versions of 1788. Cf. discussion of this point *infra*, under 'The German Hotel,' 1790.

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

DICKENS AND YARMOUTH POTTERY.—

The visitor to the Tolhouse Museum at Great Yarmouth should, if he knows his Dickens well, be pleasantly reminded of a passage in 'David Copperfield':—

"I had my own little plate, with a brown view of a man-of-war in full sail upon it, which Peggotty had hoarded somewhere all the time I had been away, and would not have broken, she said, for a hundred pounds."—Chap. viii., 'My Holidays, Especially one Happy Afternoon.'

The object which lately brought these words back to one visitor at least bore the label:—

"Yarmouth Plate Decorated with ship, and inscribed on ribbon 'The Victory—110 guns—Lord Nelson's Flagship,' signed at base 'Absolon. Yarmo. No. 25.'"

Mr. William Carter, the Curator of the Museum, who has made a special study of the subject, has very kindly informed me that

"the so-called Yarmouth pottery was not made here, but appears to have been obtained unglazed and in perfectly plain condition and decorated by Wm. Absolon..... Little or nothing is known about the Absolons. They flourished between 1790 and 1820, and generally signed only one or two pieces in each complete set."

Mr. Carter is of opinion that the ware was obtained, not only from Lowestoft, but also from the Staffordshire potteries. The scene of much of 'David Copperfield' is laid in or near Yarmouth, and attempts are made in more than one way to introduce local colour. Dickens had an exceptional eye

and memory for an interior, and, though no doubt ships may figure on plates in other places, it is tempting to conjecture that when he wrote 'David Copperfield' he had an inward vision of some plate decorated by Absolon once seen at Yarmouth or thereby.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Reydon, Southwold, Suffolk.

"RENT" = PLACE RENTED.—The 'N.E.D.' gives this sense as "obs.," without qualification. It is no more obsolete in America than "apple" or "railroad," and must be used a million times a week, being part of our linguistic daily bread. "I have got a cheap rent" (not a low one, but a hired tenement at a low price); "a very desirable rent"; "How do you like your rent?" "Buy a house or take a rent," &c., are heard and printed constantly.

Hartford, Conn.

FORREST MORGAN.

"MORALL," 'MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,' V. i. 207-9:—

thus Wall away doth go. *Exit.*

Thes. Now is the morall downe betweene the two Neighbors.

This is the reading of the Folio. For *morall downe* the Quarto has *moone vfed*. The word represented by *morall* should be some word implying "partition." No suitable word has hitherto been found. But *morall* could easily be a misreading for *mōiall*, the horizontal stroke over *o* standing for *n*. And *monial*, as explained in the 'New English Dictionary,' means mullion, the upright bar or partition between the lights of a window or (see "munnion," *ibid.*) of a gallery in a ship. The Folio similarly omits *n* from *Atiopa*, II. i. 80. It prints the horizontal line correctly in *thēselues*, I. i. 7.

The word *monial*, written *moneulle*, might be misread as *moone vfed*, out of which the Quarto printers may have made their *moone vfed*. They have a special liking for doubled vowels; and, if they dropped out the short word *downe* here, it is only one of several instances where they have omitted a word wanted for the sense or the rhythm. Thus:—

II. ii. 104: "nature [here] shews art."

III. ii. 220: "I am amazed at your [passionate] words."

IV. i. 133: "My Lord, this [is] my daughter here asleep."

IV. i. 212: "if he go about [to] expound this dream."

In each of these instances the word bracketed is omitted by the Quarto and supplied by the Folio text.

If we make the proposed correction, the Clown, who has been standing, as Wall, with arm outstretched, is likened to an upright whitewashed (?) dividing-post. Could a heel-post, which supports a bale or partition dividing two stalls of a stable, be named *monial*?

The French *muraille*, which has been suggested as explaining *morall* in the present passage, seems to mean "walling," "rampart," or the like—a sense which is hardly in keeping with the speech that follows. A wall between neighbours should be a party-wall.

P. Z. ROUND.

8, Linden Mansions, Hornsey Lane, N.

BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI THE ELDER AT STOKE NEWINGTON.—In some MSS. relating to Stoke Newington recently secured there occurs a statement signed by many of the principal residents who, in support of a Royal Proclamation, pledge themselves to observe in their respective families the greatest economy and frugality in the consumption of bread and in the use of every species of grain. This is signed by D'Israeli, 18 Dec., 1800.

James Wadmore's Map of the Prebendal Manor or Lordship shows that he was a leaseholder of a house, coachhouse, stable, and garden, having a total area of 32 poles. The house—then 7, Church Row—is now 170, Church Street. It is safe to assume by his being a leaseholder that he was in occupation at least from Michaelmas, 1800.

The 'D.N.B.' gives 1801 as the year of his settlement in this house.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

R. ZOUCHE AND THE PLAYS 'THE SOPHISTER' AND 'FALLACY'.—"The Sophister," printed in 1639, has been generally ascribed to Richard Zouche. Mr. W. C. Hazlitt has also attributed to Zouche the play 'Fallacy' (Harleian MS. 6869), on account of the initials "R. Z." appearing above the title. It has not, however, been noticed that 'Fallacy,' dated by its scribe "Aug. 13, 1631," is, in fact, an earlier form of 'The Sophister.' There is, therefore, further reason for attributing 'The Sophister' to Zouche.

The play was probably written much earlier than 1631, but later than 1610, as there is a reference in Act II. sc. i. to "the year 1610, when all artificers and Tradesmen became Gentle-men." It reflects the controversy between civilians and common-lawyers.

'The Sophister' gives an abridged text of 'Fallacy,' and contains errors which the

MS. corrects. The character Ignoratio Elenchi takes the place of Paralogismus in 'Fallacy.' There is a new Epilogue. The Prologue is given by Mercury, instead of Vox. G. C. MOORE SMITH.

"HOOLIGAN."—The compilers of 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary' consider that this is derived from a name, presumably of some unruly riotous person; but I think it is worthy of remark that the word is in use among the Jews of Eastern Europe, who are hardly likely to have come into contact with a notorious individual so called. Mr. Rothay Reynolds tells us in his book 'My Year in Russia' (p. 277) that

"the respectable Christian inhabitants of Bielstock took no part in the pogrom; it was the work of soldiers, policemen, and the riff-raff of the town, always described by the sufferers as *hooliganzy*."

ST. SWITHIN.

"CANNUK."—This word, not found in the dictionaries, occurs in Tho. Lodge's 'Diuel Coniured,' sig. I. :—

(1596.) "The comets are of the first cannuk or magnitude, and it is said that every comet is an exhalation," &c.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

FOUNDATION SACRIFICE.—Before throwing myself upon the generosity of the readers of 'N. & Q.' I have, in my little pottering way, tried to reply to my own question—alas! unsuccessfully. Perhaps some one can tell me where I can obtain a sight of an authentic (?) account of a child being entombed in the foundation of a building, under the impression that such a sacrifice was the greatest safeguard any building could have. I shall take it as a great kindness if any one will write to me direct.

(DR.) COURTENAY DUNN.

Torquay.

[At 8 S. vii. 486 is an account of what is supposed to have been an adult "foundation sacrifice"; but other explanations are put forward at p. 36 of the next volume.]

DE RUVIJNES.—To what part of Europe does this family name belong? and what is the correct way of spelling it?

J. H. LESLIE.

31, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.

A PROPHECY OF 1814.—The following is an extract from a diary published in *The Monthly Packet*, February, 1887 :—

Jan. 26, 1814.—There is an old prophecy that this winter is to be so hard that the cattle will hardly live over it, and that next year we shall have a peace which will last for a hundred years; at present it is not unlikely.

Feb. 20.—The winter has been harder than has been remembered for more than 30 years.

May 19.—Peace for England, the prophecy is fulfilled.

The writer was Charlotte Mary Cornish, daughter of George Cornish of Salcombe Regis, Devon (born 1800, died 1883). She married her first cousin, Frederick Shaw, second son of the first Baron Teignmouth.

Is anything known of this prophecy, its date or author? M. A. YONGE.

THE 'LIFE OF SHAW THE LIFEGUARDS-MAN.'—Is the 'Life of Shaw the Lifeguardsman' still to be had in chapbook form? I well remember a chapbook with this title, in which the exploits of this hero at Waterloo, in cutting up his enemies, were dealt with in "slashing" detail. At this distance of time I cannot remember whether he was said to have cut up a whole company or a whole regiment. He and his deeds were certainly things to know about in the lives of many a lad sixty and seventy years ago.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

[There are references to Shaw and his feats at 4 S. iii. 462, 558; iv. 138, 176; 6 S. iv. 44.]

ROBINSON OF APPLEBY.—John Robinson, M.P. for Harwich, and Secretary to the Treasury, died 1803, leaving an only daughter, Mary, wife of the second Earl of Abergavenny. In the 'D.N.B.' he is said to have been a son of Charles Robinson of Appleby (d. 1760), and grandson of John Robinson, Alderman of Appleby.

Wanted, any information as to other children of Charles and John Robinson, or with regard to the family of Robinson of Appleby. John Robinson, M.P., is stated to have been educated at Appleby Grammar School. Does the school still exist? and, if so, are there any records of admissions?

P. D. M.

"WE" OR "I" IN AUTHORSHIP.—When did the habit of authors using "we" instead of "I" commence?

I was struck by what I consider the foolishness of the custom when reading recently a book of criticism, the whole value of which consisted in its conveying an expression of the strictly personal opinion of the writer. W. B. S.

WILKINS; HAUTENVILLE; RAWDON.—Did a daughter of Josiah Wilkins, Dean of Down, marry — Hautenville, whose son is said to have married a Miss Rawdon? Who was Miss Rawdon? E. E. COPE.
Finchampstead Place, Berks.

ORIGIN OF STREET-NAMES.—Can any one give the origin of the street-names "High Timber Street," in Upper Thames Street, and "Little Durweston Street," Crawford Street, Marylebone? T. S.

FATHER JOHN OF CRONSTADT.—I should be grateful for notes of articles on, or references to, Father John in English, and also in foreign publications, as well as for any other bibliographical items. Such material as I have comes from the side of his admirers, and I am seeking in particular statements criticizing his teaching and character, and giving the evidence upon which various kinds of extravagance have been imputed to persons regarded as his adherents.

PEREGRINUS.

GERMANS AND THE BAYONET.—The frequent hand-to-hand encounters in the present war have gone to falsify common calculations as to the necessary character of modern fighting. Neglect of the bayonet seems to have put the Germans at considerable disadvantage. On what principle have the German military authorities more or less rejected a weapon which has as conspicuous a record of deadly success as any ever invented? F. H.

'LOVE OR PRIDE?' A NOVEL.—Is the authorship of this story known? An English translation from the Swedish original, by Miss Annie Wood (afterwards Mrs. John Procter), appeared in 1873. *The Athenæum* at the time suggested that the story was, perhaps, by the Baroness von Knorring, and it has also been attributed to Madame Marie Schwartz. R. B.
Upton.

GILES GEFFRY OR GEFFERAY: "BACHELOR GYLES."—In the course of a discourse against treason calendared by Dr. Gairdner, 'Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII.,' vol. xiv. pt. ii. n. 613, the writer says:—

"I wys, neither the abbot of Reading, the abbot of Glassebury nor the prior of Colchester, Dr. Holyman nor Roger London, John Rugg nor Bachelor Gyles, Blind Moore nor Master Manchester, the warden of the Friars, no, nor yet John Oynyon, the abbot's chief councillor, were able to prove with all their sophistical arguments that the mass was ordained for any such intent or purpose as the abbot of Reading used it."

The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and Colchester, with John Rugg and William Oynyon or Eynon, were all executed for treason: the Abbot of Colchester on 1 Dec., the other four on 15 Nov., 1539. Dr. Holyman died Bishop of Bristol in 1558.

Among those who were in the Tower, 20 Nov., 1539 (Gairdner, *op. cit.*, n. 554), may be mentioned "Roger London, monk of Reading," who took the degree of B.D. at Oxford, 17 Oct., 1534; "Peter Lorange, which was warden of the Grey Friars in Reading; Giles Coventre, which was a friar of the same house;... Ric. Manchester," who was a priest of the Savoy, and seems to have died before 8 Nov., 1541; and "Wm. Moore, the blind harper," who was in receipt of his salary from the King in 1541.

One might think that Giles Coventry was "Bachelor Gyles," but that no one of this name is known to have taken a Bachelor's degree. I should be grateful for definite information as to what happened to London, Lorange, Coventry, Manchester, and Moore; but what I particularly desire is anything which would enable me to identify "Bachelor Gyles" with Giles Geffray, or Geffry, who entered Winchester College from Hunton, near Winchester, in 1530, aged 12 on the feast of Easter last past; became a Fellow of New College, after two years' probation as Scholar there, 9 March, 1536/7; and was deprived of his Fellowship in 1540, and died in prison. When was Giles Geffray imprisoned? and when did he die?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

SOLDIERS' UNIFORM: KHAKE.—In what campaign was the old red coat last worn by British soldiers? I understand that khaki was worn by all the troops in the Boer War, but cannot find any authority for its having been worn by the whole British force in any operation of importance previous to that.

WALTER BAGEHOT.—How is his name pronounced? Is it *Bagott*, with hard *g* and *t* pronounced, or *Baijot*, with *g* soft and *t* mute? The query has, I think, been answered before in 'N. & Q.,' but I cannot find the reference. T. F. D.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.—In the account of Charles Bertram given in 'D.N.B.' it is said: "Bertram's forgery"—the work known by the title of 'Richard of Cirencester on the Ancient State of Britain'—"though now repudiated by all competent scholars, still continues to mislead ill-informed

students of British antiquities." I shall be glad to be informed if this is the last word that has been said on the question, or whether any attempt to establish the genuineness of the work has been made.

QUERIST.

CULLOMPTON BELLS.—I have somewhere come across a story that a bell-founder once committed suicide because he could not get Cullompton bells in tune. Is there any foundation for it? If so, what were the circumstances and the date?

F. B. H. R.

JEMIMA NICHOLAS.—I have a note to the effect that on 22 Feb., 1797, French troops landed at Pencoer, near Fishguard, and that a woman named Jemima Nicholas went out with a pitchfork and put twelve of them to flight. Can any one verify this story, or state where it occurs, and whether anything further is known of this heroine?

HYLLARA.

[Much information on the Fishguard incident is to be found at 7 S. viii. 147, 235; 8 S. ix. 247, 318, 433, 479; xi. 226; xii. 63. Jemima Nicholas is not, however, mentioned there, but may be referred to in 'The Fishguard Invasion,' published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in 1892.]

AUTHOR WANTED.—Who wrote the following stanza?—

Out of the strain of the Doing
Into the peace of the Done;
Out of the pain of Pursuing
Into the glory of Won.

A. B.

ROBERT WALLER, clerk, was living at Chichester, Sussex, about 1539. To what family did he belong? and was he vicar or rector of a parish in that city?

R. L. R.

Replies.

SITE OF THE GLOBE THEATRE.

(11 S. x. 209.)

I HAVE read with great interest Dr. William Martin's letter in *The Athenæum* for 9 Oct., 1909, to which the editorial note has kindly called my attention. It very fairly represents the case as it stood at that date, but one of the extracts published this year by Dr. Wallace from the Sewer Commission records has strengthened the case for the north side. I have read also the article in *The Athenæum* for 30 Oct. of the same year contributed by Mr. Richard C. Jackson,

which, however, I fear, only clouds the question with ex-cathedra statements and mistakes, such as, e.g., that Globe Alley in ancient times led down to the river. The authority given for this statement is the deed of conveyance from Wadsworth to Ralph Thrale in 1732, in which, however, according to all other writers, Globe Alley is stated to have led "in ancient times from Deadman's Place aforesaid to the then Globe Playhouse."

Dr. Wallace and everybody else have been puzzled by the mention of a park on the northern boundary of the parcel of land to the north of that within which the Globe probably stood, but perhaps the following explanation will remove the difficulty. In Strype's edition of Stow's 'Survey of London' (1720) Maiden Lane is mentioned among the

"new streets made out of Winchester Park seated betwixt the River of Thames on the North, St. George's Fields on the South, and Gravel Lane on the West."

According to this, it is more than likely that the Bishop's park in ancient times extended right up to the river, or at any rate to Bankside, and that a narrow strip of it was left between Nicholas Brend's property and Bankside in 1599. On the other hand, Maiden Lane already existed in this year, and could, therefore, hardly be called a new street in 1720; and the oldest maps—as, e.g., Pieter vanden Keere's (1593)—show a long parallelogram, divided into irregular-shaped fields and dotted with trees, between Bankside and other three streets or lanes which, we may presume, were intended for Gravel Lane, Maiden Lane, and Deadman's Place.

According to Strype, in his days

"Maiden Lane [was] a long straggling place with ditches on each side, the passage to the houses being over little bridges with little garden plots before them, especially on the north side, which is the best for houses and inhabitants; this lane begins at Deadman's Place and runs westward into Gravel Lane."

"Globe Alley [we are told, is] long and narrow, and but meanly built; hath a passage into Maiden Lane [at right angles at its western end, according to the map accompanying the ext]."

The bridge from under which "Burbidge and Heminges" were, in 1606, ordered by the Commissioners of Sewers "to pull vp and take cleane out of the Sewar the props and posts," stood on the north side of "Mayd-Lane," unless the Commissioners' clerk was also wrong about his bearings. If this were the case, and if, as Dr. Martin

suggests, the diagram shown by Dr. Wallace in *The Times* could be turned upside down, the unnamed lane mentioned between the two parcels of land in the deed of 1599 would probably represent Globe Alley before it was named after the new theatre. On the 1720 plan the Alley is not parallel to Maiden Lane, but at the wider end, on the west side, measures about 100 ft., which, according to the deed, was the width of the parcel of land adjoining Maiden Lane. L. L. K.

"SPARROWGRASS" (11 S. x. 227, 278).—If Mr. JOHNSON will refer to the 'N.E.D.,' s.v. 'Sparrowgrass,' he will see that the great dictionary is no more "reserved" than Dr. Wright in regard to this form. The words are: "Corruption of Sparagus, assimilated to Sparrow and Grass." Mr. JOHNSON's note seems a little misleading in one or two particulars, as does also his quotation from Nares. It is true, as Nares says, that Gerard and the older herbalists generally give "sperage" as the English name of this plant; but Gerard uses both it and "asparagus" in his text, indexes "asparagus" under 'English Names,' and says definitely that the plant's names are "in English Sperage, and likewise Asparagus after the Latine name." Lyte in his description uses only the names "asparagus" and "sparragus," but under 'The Names' he says: "In Latine, Asparagus, and in shops Sparag'...in English sperage." Turner (quoted in 'N.E.D.'), like Lyte, attributes the form "sparagus" to the apothecaries. The derivation of "sparage" and "sperage" from this is not more clear than that of "sparagrass" and "sparrowgrass," which do not appear in literature until later. They are quite natural corruptions, and need no far-fetched analogy from Arabia to explain them. It will be seen that it was not the euphuism of the seventeenth century that first called *sparrowgrass* "asparagus."

C. C. B.

SKYE TERRIERS (11 S. x. 250).—Failing more precise information from some other correspondent, I may state in reply to ST. HUBERT—

(1) That, like the origin of most British breeds, that of the Skye terrier cannot be definitely ascertained. It is probable that the different varieties of Highland terriers, such as the Scottish, the Skye, and the Dandie Dinmont, are all the descendants of a purely native Scottish original. They are all inter-related, but which was the parent

breed it seems impossible to determine. As the name implies, the Skye terrier had its early home in the island of Skye. There is a legend—most probably fabulous—that the dogs of that island were originally Scottish terriers, but that at the time of the Armada a Spanish vessel was wrecked upon the shores of Skye, and that the only living things saved were a number of white, long-haired dogs, which interbred with the native terriers, and from these have descended the breed as we now know it. In 1773 Dr. Johnson made, with Boswell, his celebrated tour to the Hebrides, and in his own 'Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland,' published in 1775, made brief mention of these terriers, and observed that otters and weasels were plentiful in Skye, that foxes were numerous, and that they were hunted by small dogs.

(2) Queen Victoria had a great admiration of the breed, and from 1842 onwards usually owned very fine specimens. Sir Edward Landseer was a great favourite at Court, and introduced a number of Skye terriers into his paintings. For these among other reasons, Skyes gradually attracted notice south of the Tweed, and by about 1860 they had a great many English admirers, and in the first volume of 'The Kennel Club Stud Book' (1873) the breed was included. At the present time, although it can scarcely be reckoned a popular breed, it has a number of admirers, and has two clubs—one in Scotland, and one in England—to promote its interests.

(3) Outside Great Britain the breed has not received much attention. Only a few American, and still fewer French and German, dog-lovers have purchased Skyes from British breeders, with the view of introducing the breed into their respective countries.

(4) I am not aware of any breed of dogs in the North of Europe even remotely resembling the Skye terrier.

There is now an extensive literature of the dog, but attention to pedigree is of relatively recent origin, and books dealing with the various breeds do not date back more than twenty years or so. One of the earliest is Rawdon B. Lee's 'Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland,' published near the close of the 17th century. This has illustrations by Arthur Wardle, whether the Skye is illustrated I have not a copy to refer

SIR JOHN GILBERT, J. F. SMITH, AND 'THE LONDON JOURNAL' (11 S. vii. 221, 276, 297, 375; viii. 121, 142; x. 102, 144, 183, 223, 262).—There is reason to believe that J. F. Smith was the prototype of the king of the penny number, the great O. P. Pym, who appears at the beginning of Sir J. M. Barrie's 'Tommy and Grizel.'

The Speaker (8 March, 1890) refers to "the glorious days when Mr. J. F. Smith wrote at a salary of 10l. or 15l. a week" for *The London Journal*:—

"Imagine a florid Bohemian, genial, red-cheeked, with thick curly hair, a loud, happy-go-lucky creature wearing a baggy blue overcoat. He would appear at the office in the morning when his salary fell due—never before; would send out for a bottle of port, and call for a boy to bring him writing-paper, blotting-paper, and last week's copy of the journal in which his novel was running. Hastily glancing over it, he satisfied himself as to the exact predicament in which he had last left his lovely heroine, and then unbuttoning his overcoat and choosing one from a pocketful of stubby quill pens, he wrote like a madman for two or three hours.... It was not always so. Publishers sometimes have had to follow him as far as to Jersey, and mount guard over the gifted author until the necessary 'copy' was extracted."

This article was followed (15 March) by a letter from J. F. McR., who described Smith's small and difficult handwriting, with all the *t*'s looped, all the *l*'s crossed, and everything except the *i*'s dotted.

"Smith, like Thackeray [proceeds the letter], wrote with the devil ever at his elbow. The imp was one day startled by the sudden and unprecedented cessation of Mr. Smith's pen.... Turning upon him fiercely, Smith demanded, 'Boy! your name—quick!' 'George Markham, sir.' Never a word responded Smith, but.... at once resumed his fierce scribbling. The devil trembled lest suspension should follow naming. His mind was set at rest, however, when, in devouring the next instalment of Mr. Smith's novel, he found that his own name—George Markham—had been given to a new character."

This incident is paralleled in the first chapter of 'Tommy and Grizel,' where Tommy, arriving at Pym's lodgings—22, Little Owlet Street, Marylebone—finds the novelist gravelled for lack of matter:—

"Pym had a voice that shook his mantelpiece ornaments; he was all on the same scale as his inkpot. 'Your Christian name, boy?' he roared, hopefully, for it was thus he sometimes got the ideas that started him."

Under the erroneous impression that Smith was dead, *The Saturday Review*, in a notice of 'Minnigrey' (13 Nov., 1886), remarked:—

"Already there is an accretion of legends about his name which promises to develop into a regular myth. Thus it is said.... that he

believed his real strength to lie in serious art.... Another romance affirms that he was made a Papal count under circumstances that do him the greatest honour as a practical novelist.... What is certain is that J. F. Smith was a hard-working man of letters of the type (let us say) of Ponson du Terrail; that, if his English was elaborate and his sentiment a trifle obvious, he had a prodigious fund of invention; and that in his time he amused the toiling millions as much as anybody who ever worked for them, the poet of 'Rocambole' not excepted."

R. L. Stevenson in his essay 'Popular Authors' does justice to the talent of Smith:

"G. P. R. James was an upper-class author, J. F. Smith a penny-pressman; the two are in some ways not unlike; but—here is the curiosity—James made the better story, Smith was far the more successful with his characters. Each (to bring the parallel home) wrote a novel called 'The Stepmother'; each introduced a pair of old maids; and let any one study the result! James's 'Stepmother' is a capital tale, but Smith's old maids are like Trollope at his best."

J. D. HAMILTON.

FIELDING'S 'TOM JONES': ITS GEOGRAPHY (11 S. ix. 507; x. 191, 253).—At the end of the article at the second reference Mr. FREDERICK S. DICKSON asks for an explanation of a passage in the dialogue between Jones and Partridge after leaving Gloucester (bk. viii. chap. ix.):—

"Nay, to be sure, sir, all the prophecies I have ever read, speak of a great deal of blood to be spilt in the quarrel, and the miller with three thumbs, who is now alive, is to hold the horses of three kings, up to his knees in blood. Lord have mercy upon us all, and send better times!"

This would seem either to be a recollection of an oral tradition or to be taken from some chapbook. Mr. Walter Rye has a good parallel in the Introduction to his 'Tourist's Guide to Norfolk':—

"Sometimes we hear fragments of Mother Shipton's prophecies. Still harping on the all-engrossing topic of coming battle, they tell how a wondrous Londoner, a miller by trade, with three thumbs on one hand, is to hold the three kings' horses in the battle which is to be fought on the Rackheath Stone Hill, on the Norwich Road, when the blood is to run so thickly as to clot by the wayside, till ravens carry it away, and when nearly every man shall be killed, and males shall be so rare, that girls, if they see one of the opposite sex, shall run screaming home to their mothers, 'Lawk! mother! I have seen a man!'"

Akin to this is the following from a pamphlet of four leaves printed in 1648, and bearing the title 'Foureteene strange Prophecies: Besides Mother Shiptons, and Mr. Saltmarsh, predicting wonderful events to betide these yeares of calamity,' &c.:—

"Then there will be three Knights in Petergate in York, and the one shall not know of the

other; there shall be a childe borne in Pomfret with three thumbs, and those three Knights will give him three horses to hold while they winne England, and all Noble blood shall be gone but one . . . and rue the time that ever they were borne to see so much blood shed."

In his 'History of Norfolk' Mr. Rye refers to an article in the *Transactions* of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, vol. i.

Is there a special West Country or Somersetshire version of these

Ancestral voices prophesying war?

Another difficulty raised at the same reference is that in book xv. chap. vi., where Squire Western's sister cries:—

"Indeed, indeed, brother, you are not a fit minister to be employed at a polite court.—Greenland—Greenland should always be the scene of the tramontane [so all the editions I have by me; not "tramountain"] negotiation."

The natural interpretation of this seems to be that Greenland is the only region in which such a Goth and barbarian as Western should attempt to play the diplomatist. He is quite unfitted to deal tactfully with civilized people.

His sister's affectation of the technical language of high politics has always an infuriating effect on Western. Hence the terms of his rejoinder.

For "tramontane" see the passages collected in 'The Stanford Dictionary' under 'Tramontano,' and compare 'Tom Jones,' bk. viii. chap. ix., where, provoked by a prosaic remark of Partridge's, the hero exclaims: "Did ever Tramontane make such an answer?"

The selection of Greenland as the type of a desolate country remote from civilization scarcely calls for illustration; but one may note that less than three years after the publication of 'Tom Jones' we have the same "dreary country" chosen as the abode of Anningait and Ajut in *The Rambler*.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

Referring to a visit paid by the Earl of Chatham to Radway Grange, Warwickshire, the late Rev. George Miller wrote in 'Rambles round the Edge Hills' (1900):—

"It was when the Earl was staying at Radway with George, Lord Lyttleton, and Henry Fielding, that the great novelist read his manuscript of 'Tom Jones' in the dining-room of Radway Grange, to obtain the opinion of that distinguished audience, before he offered it to the publishers. Several traits in Squire Allworthy's character were taken from the novelist's host on that occasion, and a flavour of Radway, its scenery and characteristics, pervade the book."

Fielding's host was Sanderson Miller, "a Warwickshire squire with a genius alike for friendship and architecture," the recipient of the letters published in 1910 under the title of 'An Eighteenth-Century Correspondence.' The editors of the 'Correspondence' refer (p. 149) to "the tradition in the Miller family" with regard to Fielding's visit to Radway, and add:—

"A Mr. Wills, writing in 1756, speaks of Radway as the original of Mr. Alworthy's seat, but the honour is more generally claimed for Prior Park, near Bath." A. C. C.

FIELDING QUERIES: SACK AND "THE USUAL WORDS" (11 S. x. 209).—I am unable to assist MR. F. S. DICKSON with definite information respecting "the usual words" which were wont to accompany a libation, such as is described at the military mess in 'Tom Jones,' bk. ix. chap. iv., but I would call MR. DICKSON's attention to p. lxxv of the Memoir prefixed to 'The Poems of Thomas Hood,' written by Alfred Ainger, Master of the Temple (Macmillan & Co., 2 vols.), 1897:—

"A favourite method with Hood was to embody his puns in a drawing. These 'picture-puns' abound in the 'Comic Annuals.' I may cite two specimens of these. One represents an incident in a besieged town, where a live shell has fallen into a house, and is smoking away in alarming fashion in the centre of the floor. The occupants of the room are escaping hurriedly by door, window, and chimney, the legend underneath being 'One black-ball excludes.' The other drawing referred to displays a recruiting serjeant waving above his head the dreaded cat-o'-nine tails. The legend beneath is the well-known toast 'The Army! and Three-times-three!'"

The inference is, I take it, that in Hood's day (1799–1845) the usual toast in the Army was "Hip-hip-hurrah!" Whether the toast were the same in 1745 I know not, but MR. DICKSON may care to follow up the hint the above excerpt affords.

I am unable to say whether the ingredient of sack suggested by MR. DICKSON be correct; but he may be interested to learn that "cyder-and," often mentioned in 'Joseph Andrews' as the beverage which Parson Adams so greatly relished, consisted of brandy, cider, nutmeg, ginger, and sugar. The sugar, spirit, and spices were first mixed in a large jug, and the cider, made smoking hot, was poured upon them, the liquor being served in glasses as required. This recipe I have from a distinguished antiquary—one long resident in the county watered by Fielding's "sweetly-winding Stour."

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1, Essex Court, Temple.

ADMIRAL LORD RODNEY (11 S. x. 249).—In an old newspaper-cuttings book in my possession are some references to Lord Rodney's ancestry, probably collected by a member of the family. A letter to "Mr. Urban," dated 10 April (no year), corrects the details in General Mundy's *Life of the Admiral*, and states that he was "not at all related" to the Duke of Chandos. The writer states that Rodney was brought up by "old George Rodney Brydges of Avington and Keynsham, whose grandmother was the heiress of the elder branch of the Rodneys." Continuing, the writer, who signs himself M. L., says:—

"It is doubtful whether the Admiral could produce strict proof of his descent from a younger son of that venerable house; though he is called grandson of Anthony, stated to be son of George by Anne Lake."

A second newspaper cutting commences as follows: "Splendid deeds of modern date, and not a lineage of extraordinary antiquity, distinguish the noble house of Rodneys," and only refers to the Admiral's father, "Henry Rodney, Esq., of Walton-on-Thames."

There are many other cuttings not pertinent to the present query. One is worthy of notice, as it records the death of

"Mrs. Clive, mother of Lady Rodney, at the Penn of Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet at Jamaica."

There is probably an error in the name here, as the Admiral's second wife is said to have been Henrietta Clives, daughter of a Lisbon merchant; and a pencil note refers to their marriage licence, which, it states, was "granted, in February, 1765, by the Faculty Office."

RAYMOND A. F. TURNER.

He was the second son of Henry Rodney and Mary, elder daughter and coheiress of Sir Henry Newton (1651-1715), the British envoy in Tuscany. Henry (1681-1737), son of Anthony, served with his father as a cornet in Leigh's Dragoons, and afterwards as a captain in Holt's Marines. When the latter regiment was disbanded in 1713 Henry settled down at Walton-on-Thames. Anthony, son of George, youngest brother of Sir Edward Rodney of Stoke Rodney in Somerset, after serving through the wars of William III. as captain in Col. Leigh's regiment of Dragoons, was in 1702 Lieutenant-Colonel of Holt's regiment of Marines, and was killed in a duel at Barcelona in 1705. The Stoke Rodney estates were held by James Brydges, first

Duke of Chandos, through the marriage of Sir Edward Rodney's daughter and heiress, Frances, with Sir Thomas Brydges of Kains-ham.
A. R. BAYLEY.

G. E. C. in 'The Complete Peerage,' vol. vi., says of the Admiral's father that he was

"great-grandson of Sir John Rodney, of Stoke Rodney, co. Somerset (who d. 6 Aug., 1612, aged 61), by Jane, da. of Sir Henry Seymour, bro. to Jane, Queen Consort to Hen. VIII. His father Anthony Rodney, sometime an officer in the Horse Guards, was slain in a duel at Barcelona in 1705, being a yr. son of George Rodney, of Lyndhurst, Hants, 2d. surv. son of Sir John above-named."

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

HANDEL'S 'HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH' (2 S. iv. 200, 228; 8 S. ix. 203, 230, 311, 354, 456, 493; 11 S. x. 230).—About two years ago I paid a visit to Little Stanmore with the object of ascertaining whether the church possessed sufficient interest to warrant the organization of a visit by a society of which I am secretary. I found the entrance barred by an official, who stood in the porch and demanded sixpence as the price of admission to the church. To this I demurred, and an argument ensued, in which two other intending visitors joined. We declined to submit to the exaction. I looked round the churchyard, for the inspection of which no charge is made, and I came upon a gravestone erected in 1868, said to mark the last resting-place of the Harmonious Blacksmith. In the upper part of the stone there is a musical stave, with two notes purporting to represent the opening of the well-known air. I am not a skilled musician, but I saw at once that they did not. The inscription states that Powell was parish clerk "during the time the immortal Handel was organist of this church." It also states that Powell was buried on 27 Feb., 1780, aged 78 years; so that he must have been born some time in 1702.

At the first opportunity I looked the matter up, and found that Handel's connexion with Little Stanmore extended from 1718 to 1720 or '21. I ought, perhaps, to say that Handel's precise position is a matter of dispute, but there is no disagreement as to the two dates given above. From a comparison of these dates it is clear that Powell was only about 16 when Handel appeared on the scene. He could not have been parish clerk then, as the ninety-first

canon forbids the appointment of any person under the age of 20. Nor could a person of that age be a master blacksmith, as Powell is said to have been.

I am conscious that this is not a direct answer to R. B. P.'s question, but it may, perhaps, be of some assistance to him.

SECRETARY.

In 1849 the Rev. B. J. Armstrong, Rector of Little Stanmore, published 'Some Account of the Parish of Little Stanmore, alias Whitechurch, Middlesex.' At p. 11 he writes as follows:—

"It was upon this occasion that the Blacksmith's melodious voice, the clanking of his anvil, and the rolling of the thunder, suggested to Handel's mind that admirable air which goes by the name of the 'Harmonious Blacksmith.'"

He adds in a note:—

"Others say that the well-known air is a German tune; that the Blacksmith (who was a musical amateur) was singing it when Handel rode into the shop; and that the great master re-set, but did not compose, the melody."

The rector of a parish is usually regarded as a good authority on local tradition; and here Mr. Armstrong shows that, in 1849, none of his parishioners attributed the composer's inspiration exclusively to the hammer and anvil. The "rolling of thunder" and the "melodious voice of the blacksmith" were then thought to have done their part in influencing the great master; and this in spite of the fact that the reputed hammer and anvil of Powell had been rescued from oblivion fourteen years earlier, and were then before the world as "evidence" of the truth of the story. Charles Dickens seems to have entertained a profound veneration for these "relics," which were shown at the Crystal Palace in connexion with the Handel Festival of 1859. In 'Our Eye-Witness with Handel,' which appeared in *All the Year Round* for 16 July, he gives a graphic picture of a German gentleman sitting idly at the organ, his fingers lightly touching the keys, but not pressing them down. He is listening to the blacksmith at work in the village, and

"as the notes drop singly on his ear he shapes them into a chord of melody that has lived for a hundred years and more, and gained with every year of life an added ring of glory."

I purposely refrain from discussing the question of the authorship of the air, as that has been settled by Dr. W. H. CUMMINGS, MR. GEORGE MARSHALL, and others at 8 S. ix. 230, 311, 354, 456, 493, and other references quoted above. MUSICUS.

An interesting series of letters on this subject by an eminent authority on the literature of music, Dr. William Cummings, appeared in *The Morning Post* in 1913.

A. SMYTHE PALMER.

Tullagee, Eastbourne.

LOSELEY MSS. AND LOUVAIN (11 S. x. 230).—I am glad to say that Prof. Feuillerat's edition of these MSS., called 'Documents relating to the Revels at Court in the Time of Edward VI. and Queen Mary,' appeared a few weeks ago as vol. xlv. of Prof. Bang's "Materialien zur Kunde des älteren Englischen Dramas" (Louvain, 1914). One cannot but fear that, as a result of the burning of Louvain, many works due to appear in the "Materialien" may have perished in MS.; and all who are acquainted with this valuable series will feel the greatest sympathy for Prof. Bang, its indefatigable and most genial editor, in the overwhelming calamities which the War has brought upon him.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

GROOM OF THE STOLE (11 S. viii. 466, 515; ix. 32, 95, 157).—The following further reference from 'The True State of England,' &c., 1734, pp. 23-24, *sub* 'Gentlemen of the King's Bed-Chamber,' may be of interest:—

"These are frequently call'd Lords of the Bed-Chamber. They were, till late Years, but Eleven in Number, whereof the Groom of the Stole is the first, who by his Office has the Honour to put on the King's first Garment, or Shirt, every Morning; but it is now alternately perform'd by the Lord in waiting, which they take in Turn Weekly, and attend in the King's Bed-Chamber, when he eats in private; for then the Cup-bearer, Carvers, and Sewers do not wait. They are in the King's Gift."

The Groom of the Stole at this date was Francis, Earl of Godolphin, while the names of the other Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber (eleven in number) are also given.

The places of the Pages of the Bed-Chamber, commonly called Pages of the Back-Stairs, who receive 80*l.* per annum each, are in the gift of the Groom of the Stole (*ibid.*, p. 27).

Under 'The Establishment of Her Majesty's Household' there is no such official so named.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

62, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

THE FIRST PHILOSOPHER AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES (11 S. x. 150).—Pythagoras is meant. According to Diogenes Laertius, Proœmium, 8 (12), he was the first man to use the term φιλοσοφία, and called himself a φιλόσοφος when speaking to Leon, the tyrant of Sicyon or Philus. Diogenes gives as his

authority the treatise of Heraclides of Pontus (4th century B.C.), *περὶ τῆς ἀπνοῦ* (which dealt with a case of suspended animation: a girl who came alive again after having been apparently dead for several days).

In bk. viii. i. 6 (8) Diogenes gives a story from a later writer, Sosicrates, in his *Διαδοχαί*, 'Succession of Philosophers,' to the effect that Pythagoras, being asked by Leon, tyrant of Phlius, what he was, described himself as a φιλόσοφος, and explained his attitude by comparing life to a fair (παίγνυς), and philosophers to the spectators who have not come to take part in the games or to make money by traffic.

Cicero tells the same story in the 'Tusculan Disputations,' V. 3, 8-9, citing Heraclides Ponticus as his source.

EPITAPH: "I WAS WELL; I WOULD BE BETTER; I AM HERE" (11 S. vi. 469; x. 154, 193).—Croker in his note on Boswell (7 April, 1775) refers to Howell's 'Letters,' book iii. 12:—

"I am afraid we have seen our best Days; we knew not when we were well: so that the Italian Saying may be well apply'd to poor England, 'I was well, I would be better, I took physic and died.'"

Mr. Joseph Jacobs has no comment in his edition.

The passage in Addison, as Birkbeck Hill points out, is in No. 25 of *The Spectator*:—

"This Letter puts me in mind of an Italian Epitaph written on the Monument of a Valetudinarian: 'Stavo ben, ma per star Meglio, sto qui': which it is impossible to translate."

In his edition of *The Spectator* Prof. Gregory Smith suggests that Addison took this from Dryden, 'Dedication of the *Æneis*,' Works, ed. Scott and Saintsbury, xiv. 149:—

"This comes of altering fundamental laws and constitutions—like him, who, being in good health, lodged himself in a physician's house, and was over-persuaded by his landlord to take physic (of which he died), for the benefit of his doctor. 'Stavo ben: (was written on his monument) ma per star meglio, sto qui.'"

EDWARD BENSLEY.

PAULINE TARN: FRENCH POETESS OF FOREIGN DESCENT (11 S. ix. 488; x. 151).—It may interest readers of 'N. & Q.' to know of another French poetess who made a considerable name, yet was not of French birth. Lydie Wilson was Scotch on the father's side, Flemish on the mother's. She was born at Paris in 1850, and showed

for some years as much interest in music and painting as in poetry. She spent some time in England in her youth, and was much influenced both by Shelley and by Burns. She became an enthusiastic adherent of "élibrisme," having married M. Louis-Xavier de Ricard, whose home was in the Languedoc. Her poems, French as well as Provençal, were published in volume form after her death—which took place in 1878—under the title 'Aux Bords du Lez.'

F. H.

"ACCIDENTS WILL OCCUR IN THE BEST REGULATED FAMILIES" (11 S. x. 271).—This, like many popular sayings of the day, originated with Charles Dickens. It is from the mouth of the famous Wilkins Micawber, sen., a character supposed to be a true portrait of Charles Dickens's father. The quotation is from chap. xxviii. of 'David Copperfield':—

"My dear friend Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "accidents will occur in the best regulated families."

F. W. T. LANGE.

St. Bride Foundation Libraries.

[Other correspondents thanked for supplying references.]

'THE COMING K——,' &c. (11 S. x. 242).—I think that this was written by Aglen A. Dowty. He wrote for *Figaro* in the seventies. *Figaro* was edited and owned by James Mortimer, and was published twice a week. Sometimes Dowty signed his contributions O. P. Q. Philander Smiff.

Messrs. Cope Brothers of Liverpool possessed a portrait of Dowty. They published it in an advertisement which contained many portraits of notable people.

THOS. WHITE.

Junior Reform Club, Liverpool.

The author of this *jeu d'esprit* and others of the series is said to have been Aiglen Doughty. See my 'D.N.B.' list (10 S. ix. 21).

WM. JAGGARD.

Rose Bank, Stratford-on-Avon.

"PERISHER": "CORDWAINER" (11 S. x. 247).—According to the 'N.E.D.,' *perisher* was at first a slang term for a destroyer, but it became a general term of contempt.

The 'N.E.D.' says that *cordwainer* is "sometimes used by modern trade unions to include all branches of the trade" of shoe-making. I remember seeing the term applied to a living person in some newspaper about 1845, and wondering what it

meant. I was told that it denoted a shoemaker, though I had no idea at that time as to its original meaning. J. T. F.
Winterton, Doncaster.

DR. ALLEN, OB. 1579 (11 S. x. 109).—Since I wrote my query at the above reference it has been brought to my notice that in a report to Rome presented in the spring or early summer of 1580, a translation of which was published by Cardinal Moran in 1864, in his Introduction to his 'History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin,' at pp. 194 *sqq.*, there is a description of the skirmish of Monasteranenagh, in which it is stated that the Dr. Allen who fell there was a Doctor of Medicine. To this statement the Cardinal appends the note (at p. 195): "The English authorities falsely imagined that the Dr. Allen who was slain was an ecclesiastic, and the famous Jesuit of that name." This note would seem to imply that, in the Cardinal's opinion, there were two doctors of the name of Allen who were in the field with Sir John of Desmond on that day—a "famous Jesuit" D.D., and a lay M.D., otherwise unknown.

There is really no reason why the M.D. should not have been an ecclesiastic. For example, Griffith Roberts, the Archdeacon of Anglesey, who was deprived in 1559, and was a canon of Milan in 1611, was a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Siena. It seems pretty clear that the Dr. Allen who fell at Monasteranenagh was a priest who had taken the degree of M.D. Who was "the famous Jesuit"?

THE PATRON SAINT OF PILGRIMS (11 S. x. 210, 254).—Of course St. James the Greater, Sant' Iago of Compostela, is the great universal patron of pilgrims. But English pilgrims to Rome were always especially mindful of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Wherever they went they were "Canterbury pilgrims," and they erected shrines in honour of their national martyr at Corenno on the Lake of Como, where the Splügen, Maloja, and Stelvio passes have already met in one road, and at Verona, where the Brenner route comes down.

The venerable English College in Rome itself, which took the place of a much earlier English hospice, was founded 23 Dec., 1580, "to the praise and glory of the Most Holy Trinity, and of St. Thomas the Martyr." It would be interesting to know if the St. Bernard, Simplon, and St. Gothard passes furnish any similar record of the devotion of English pilgrims to St. Thomas.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

'THE DIARY OF LADY WILLOUGHBY' (11 S. x. 241).—MR. WM. H. PEET's communication has a personal interest for me, as Hannah Mary Reynolds, who married her half-cousin Richard Rathbone of Woodcroft, was a second cousin of my grandmother, who, several years her senior in age, was an intimate friend of her girlhood. Her beautiful character is reflected in the miniature by Hargreaves, of which a reproduction will be found opposite p. 154 of the late Mrs. Eustace Greg's 'Reynolds-Rathbone Diaries and Letters,' p.p., 1905. A sketch of her charming home, Woodcroft, faces p. 10 of the same book.

The same volume (p. 193) also contains a copy of the following letter from Messrs. Longman, which accompanied a presentation copy of Mrs. Rathbone's book 'The Diary of Lady Willoughby,' specially printed on vellum, and bound in crimson velvet with silver clasps:—

London, April 21st, 1845.

DEAR MADAM,—We beg your acceptance of a copy of the second edition of your delightful Diary, printed on vellum.

We hope you will regard it as a small token of our respect for your talents, and as a memento of the gratification we have derived from having been the publishers of your work.

We are, dear Madam, very faithfully yours,
(Signed) LONGMAN & Co.

To Mrs. Richard Rathbone,
Woodcroft, Liverpool.

It would appear from this letter that a second edition of the book was published in 1845, and I agree with MR. PEET in his scepticism with regard to there having been two previous ones. The so-called first edition may possibly have been a trial or experimental issue, and copies may have been destroyed when it was found not to be a success. Nor could Mrs. Rathbone have required much literary assistance from any one. In 1852 she published a memoir of her grandfather, Richard Reynolds, the "Bristol philanthropist," whose sister, Susanna, the wife of Joseph Ball of Bridgwater, was a direct ancestress of mine. Of this old gentleman I possess a most curious waxen bust, signed "S. Percy, 1810." It strongly resembles the portrait by Hobday, of which an engraving is prefixed to Mrs. Rathbone's 'Memoir.'

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

ST. PANCRAS (11 S. ix. 191, 235, 312, 352; x. 249).—The MS. history referred to is in the possession of a friend resident in North London. If SOMERS TOWN will communicate with me, I may be able to afford him an opportunity of examining it.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"FRAP" (11 S. x. 187, 237).—In his 'Archaic Dictionary' Halliwell gives three definitions of *frap*. First, he says, as a Northern word, it means "to brag or boast." Secondly, the Lancashire signification is "to fall into a passion." The lexicographer adds: "Also, a violent gust of rage. *Frape*, Langtoft, p. 320, tumult, disturbance?" The third definition is "To strike or beat (Fr.)." See Nares and 'Richard Cœur de Lion' 2513, 4516." The connexion with *frapper* is obvious.

THOMAS BAYNE.

"THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS" (11 S. x. 248, 273).—This title was applied to Benjamin Franklin Butler (1818-93), General in the U.S. Army. He took possession of New Orleans for the Federal forces 1 May 1862. He published his autobiography in 1892. The Confederates called him "Beast Butler."

THOS. WHITE.

Junior Reform Club, Liverpool.

LATIN JINGLES (11 S. x. 250).—I should imagine that HYLLARA will have great difficulty in discovering the authors or the first appearance of these rimes. There is a large collection of them in 'Lateinische Sprichwörter und Sinnsprüche des Mittelalters,' collected by Jakob Werner, 1912; it is No. 3 of the "Sammlung Mittellateinischer Texte," edited at Heidelberg by Alfons Hilka.

S. G.

"I AM THE ONLY RUNNING FOOTMAN" (11 S. x. 229).—See the account of running footmen, with a woodcut of the Charles Street signboard, in 'The Book of Days,' edited by R. Chambers (1864), vol. i. pp. 98-100, under the date 12 Jan. In the course of this article 'N. & Q.' (2 S. i. 9, 121) is referred to.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The last running footman in England was in the service of William Douglas, the fourth Duke of Queensberry, who died, unmarried, a millionaire, in 1810; but in Saxony there were running footmen even so late as 1845.

Waiters at table were then called "serving men."

T. SHEPHERD.

When running footmen were constantly employed in that capacity by noblemen and the "great" generally, those functionaries lent their names to the signs of public-houses, especially in those streets adjacent to the large West-End mansions where they were employed. The sign of the house in *Charles Street*, Mayfair, is simply "The Running Horse," and the legend attached

to the sign, which Mr. LANDFEAR LUCAS quotes, merely accentuates the fact that that house is now the only one in London bearing that particular sign.

F. A. RUSSELL.

[MR. HOWARD S. PEARSON thanked for reply.]

FOREIGN TAVERN SIGNS (11 S. x. 229, 275).—The enclosed cutting from *The Willesden Chronicle* of 25 Sept. gives another instance of change of name, and shows that the licensing justices have control over the names of licensed premises:—

["The King of Prussia,"

"At the Willesden Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hansen, solicitor, applied for sanction, on behalf of the licensee of 'The King of Prussia,' a house in the Willesden licensing division, to change the name to 'The Crown.'—The Chairman: For what reason?—Mr. Hansen: For obvious reasons. The licensee is afraid that with such a name as 'The King of Prussia' he will get all the trade, which will be very unfair to the other houses. (Laughter.)—The Chairman: I think there can be no objection to the change, and we sanction it."

A MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATE.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS (11 S. x. 230, 277).—This organization was first formed in 1760, to repel the French attack on Carrickfergus under Thurrot, and reached its acme at the Dungannon Convention of 1782, which led to the establishment of Grattan's Parliament. See 'The History of the Volunteers of 1782,' by Thomas MacNevin, 12mo, Dublin, 1845, a work frequently reprinted.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

Notes on Books.

The Scots Peerage, founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of the Nobility of that Kingdom. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms. —Vol. IX. Index. (Edinburgh, David Douglas, 11. 5s.)

EXACTLY ten years after the appearance of its first volume, 'The Scots Peerage' completes itself with an elaborate volume of Addenda and Corrigenda and an Index, bringing the entire work to a total of 5,821 pages and 76 illustrations. Based as it is on Douglas (1764), as edited by Wood (1813), the work has really been "in progress," as the British Museum Catalogue would say, for 150 years; and even yet it is not the definitive product one could wish for: "Nobody is more aware of the many shortcomings of this work than the editor himself." That is Sir James Balfour Paul's own confession, and the sincerity of it may be gauged by the fact that the 4,899 pages forming the text of the first eight volumes are criticized, as it were, by no fewer than 170 pages of Addenda and Corrigenda in Vol. IX.

This has been rendered almost unavoidable by the co-operative method by which the work has been produced, for, instead of G. E. C.'s marvellous single-handed effort in compiling 'The Complete Peerage' (in twelve years), no fewer than 49 different writers have contributed the 247 articles of 'The Scots Peerage,' and they have been allowed to do so on much more individualistic lines than, say, the contributors to the 'D.N.B.' were permitted. In some cases the reader is conscious at a glance that the work has been done by an enthusiast on the subject; in others it is quite perfunctory; and in one or two cases the original Douglas is preferable. The greatest divergence occurs in the matter of descents, which are sometimes very full and suggestive, and sometimes inferior to 'Burke.' This difference of standard has not been adjusted to any extent in the Addenda; and not all the Corrigenda have been effected as they might have been. So far as it goes, however, 'The Scots Peerage' is a good skeleton for experts to work on, especially in the light of the vast mass of material that is coming yearly to the rescue of the puzzled family historian.

The Index, at any rate, is a thing to be thankful for. Compiled by Mrs. Alexander Stuart, it runs into 1,482 columns, and contains between 40,000 and 50,000 references. The labour involved is staggering to anybody with any experience of such work—work that no amount of money can ever repay. In conclusion, we must thank Messrs. Constable of Edinburgh for having produced a specimen of typography and format which is an honour to the printer's craft. The heraldic designs of Mr. Graham Johnston are a sheer joy.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series: America and West Indies, Dec. 1, 1702-1703. Edited by Cecil Headlam. (Stationery Office.)

SOME 1,450 items are calendared in this volume. They relate to the conduct of the French war, especially to the attacks on Guadeloupe and Martinique, and to the operations about Newfoundland, South Carolina, and the Bahamas. The problem of the defence of the Colonies, both as to shipping and as to personnel, was a difficult one, as is illustrated here by the reports of the Council of Trade and numerous other official papers from Governors and representatives of Colonies. Nor were questions of law, revenue, and government at this time better settled. Among the persons who play predominant parts in this scene during these months are William Penn, Dudley, Cornbury, and Codrington. An outstanding event was the destruction of Port Royal by fire. The affairs of one Larkin and those of Lord Bellomont and his wife are the chief of the quasi-private matters referred to. Mr. Headlam outlines the multitudinous facts with which the papers deal in a most satisfactory Preface.

WE have received from the Sheffield Public Libraries the *Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters, Rolls, Deeds, Pedigrees, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Monumental Inscriptions, and Maps forming the Jackson Collection*. The collection numbers over thirteen hundred articles. Mr. T. Walter Hall and Mr. A. Hermann Thomas, who have compiled the Catalogue, furnish a description of each

exhibit, and append a General Index of 84 pages, besides a table of cross-references. They say in their Preface that "when a city has the good fortune to be presented with such a deeply interesting collection of local records, the obligation rests with the citizens to arrange it." Prof. H. Jackson in a Prefatory Note states that the collection has for its nucleus books and papers accumulated in the course of ninety-five years by three generations of Jacksons, "but its most important constituents are certain memoranda of the late Joseph Hunter which my brother Arthur bought at the Philipps sale, and, above all, the very important papers which he purchased from the representatives of the late William Swift."

The Jacksons have long been associated with Sheffield. Prof. Jackson's grandfather and father were surgeons there, and he tells us his father had an astonishing knack of discovering books before they became famous. He was a constant reader of 'N. & Q.,' and an occasional contributor, signing himself "H. J." Prof. Jackson in a note states: "His old friend James Montgomery signed himself 'J. M. G.' I was myself 'H. J. (2),' but I think that I was not alone in using this signature."

Henry Jackson was keenly interested in local antiquities, and always retained a curiously exact knowledge of the topography of the district. He collected books printed at Sheffield, but made no serious attempt to record his antiquarian knowledge. He was born at Sheffield on the 29th of November, 1806, and died in the house where he was born on the 25th of June, 1866.

IN the October number of *The Burlington Magazine* Sir Claude Phillips describes a hitherto unrecognized picture by Bronzino, a 'Holy Family,' the purchase of which he recently recommended. A fine photogravure shows at once the characteristically vigorous rectangular composition of this master, familiar to all who have paid attention to the 'Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time' at the National Gallery. There is, besides, a rarer mystical beauty in the new picture which must give it high rank among the works of Bronzino. Mr. Hamilton Bell deals with some Tang pottery and its affinities with Western art. Mr. C. J. Holmes discusses the alterations and repaintings of 'La Schiavona' by Titian, a full-page reproduction being given. One of the most interesting features of the number is the reproduction of some Chinese paintings from the Morrison Collection, which are among the recent acquisitions of the British Museum and may be seen in the new gallery. They are masterpieces of great beauty, which can, however, only be appreciated at their full worth in the originals. Still, the 'Tiger by a Torrent' (thirteenth century) and the wonderful 'Fairy with a Phoenix' (fifteenth century) will give pleasure in the monochrome print. Mr. Lionel Cust discusses two portraits by Van Dyck.

SOME space is devoted to the destruction of Rheims Cathedral and the irreparable loss therein sustained at the hands of Prussian soldiery. It is justly pointed out that neither the Germans, nor, for that matter, any modern people, can build with "a particle of the logical coherence and sense of order of the thirteenth-century French," and that, moreover, the German race has never been endowed with such constructive imagination.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—OCTOBER.

MESSRS. S. DRAYTON & SONS of Exeter include in their Catalogue 267, New Series, all that was sold of the library of the late Chancellor Edmonds, Canon of Exeter Cathedral. A copy of Fry's 'Bibliographical Description of the Editions of the New Testament' is 1l. 1s. (original price 3l. 3s.); and a French New Testament, 1567, 3l. 3s. Alford's Greek Testament, 4 vols., is to be had for the small sum of 5s. Under Spain is 'España Artística,' 3 vols., imperial folio, 3l. 10s. Warrington's 'Stained Glass,' also imperial folio, is 2l. 10s. Under Art is 'Rowlandson,' by Grego, 2 vols., 4to, half morocco extra, 1l. 10s.; and under Australia is 'Picturesque Atlas of Australia,' 2 handsome vols., large folio, morocco extra, 1l. 15s. (original price 10l. 10s.).

MR. THOMAS THORP'S Guildford Catalogue 54 contains 5,264 items, and is an admirable all-round list. The Library Edition of Harrison Ainsworth's Works, 16 vols., half blue morocco, is 6l. 6s.; and Alken's 'Military Duties,' original drawings, bound in crimson morocco, 21 guineas. Under America is Agassiz's 'Natural History,' 4 vols., 4to, 4l. 4s. A fine copy of the first edition of 'Bibliotheca Americana Primordia,' small 4to, contemporary calf, 1713, is 4l. 10s.; and Mackenzie's 'Voyages from Montreal, 1789 and 1793,' 4to, half russia, 1801, 3l. 10s. There are original MS. Log Books. Pickering's 'Vocabulary of Words and Phrases which had been supposed to be peculiar to the U.S.A.' Boston, 1816, is 12s.; and Mrs. Warren's 'Poems,' 12mo, calf, printed at Boston, 1790, 1l. 10s. Works on Architecture include Street's 'Gothic Architecture in Spain,' 2l. 8s. Under Baskerville Press is a fine copy of Ariosto, 4 vols., royal 8vo, 1773, contemporary crimson morocco extra, 12l. 10s. Among Bibles is the rare reprint of Cranmer's edition, 1549, folio, blue morocco extra by Bedford, 14l. 10s. Works on Bibliography include Sonnenschein's 'Best Books,' 9s.; and 'Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, or, A Descriptive Catalogue of a Rare, Rich Collection of Early English Poetry in the possession of Longmans & Co.,' 1815, 1l. 5s. A note to the latter states that "This extremely useful catalogue of the rare and curious collections made by T. Park, and added to by T. Hill, is deserving of a place in every good library." Under Blackmore is the scarce first edition of 'Lorna Doone,' 3 vols., original blue cloth, uncut, 30l. This was a presentation copy to Mortimer Collins. Among Prayer Books is a First Prayer Book of Edward VI., 1549, 52l. 10s. There are valuable botanical works. Among coloured illustrations are Townsend's 'Parisian Costumes, 1832 to 1851,' also a number of extra plates of coiffures, 10 vols., 4to, half roan (no title-pages), 12l. 10s. There are several editions of Dickens, singly and in sets. The Chevalier D'Eon's copy of Rousseau's 'Œuvres,' Vols. I.-II. only, contemporary half calf gilt, royal book-plate in each volume, is 10l. 10s. Under Tenniel is a collection of proofs of Sir John Tenniel's cartoons, from his own collection in several instances, and with MS. remarks by him. Many of these subjects were altered before publication. The price is 21l. There is a unique historical relic of Queen Caroline, being manuscript correspondence relating

to her, neatly copied into 3 vols. 4to by her Majesty's secretary, sumptuously bound, each volume having a beautiful contemporary fore-edge painting, depicting the three royal residences, with the royal monogram C.R. on sides, 1821, &c., 75l. net. The Catalogue contains the names of a portion of Mr. Thorp's stock of book-plates: as these occupy 19 pages, he must have a considerable collection. At the end of the Catalogue is a list of books to be obtained at his London shop, in St. Martin's Lane.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Obituary.

CHARLES EDWARD DOBLE.

EVERY institution of any real importance is built up upon the devoted industry, knowledge, and skill of a large number of workers whose names never reach the public, who yet—it is no disparagement to well-known men to say it—constitute the very pillars, one might almost say the very being, of the enterprise to which they contribute their life-work. Not seldom the comparative obscurity in which they live is of their own choice: is no doubt a main condition for the effective discharge of a well-loved task.

Such a worker passed away last month in the person of Mr. C. E. Doble of the Clarendon Press. Born in 1847, and educated at Dulwich College and at Worcester College, Oxford (of which latter he was a scholar), he worked for some seven years on *The Academy*, and then, in 1881, when the Clarendon Press was being reorganized by Dr. Bartholomew Price, returned to Oxford, where he settled down for the rest of his life as a faithful servant of the Press. How exact and various were his attainments may, in some degree, be seen by the contributions which have appeared over his initials in our own columns—principally in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Series. His chief original work was 'The Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne'; but he contributed papers of value on questions of scholarship to various periodicals. His friends lament the loss of a character of unusual gentleness, modesty, and sincerity.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 110, col. 1, l. 16, for "Chile" read *exile*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 251.

NOTES :—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal,' 301—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles, 303—Poem attributed to Johnson, 304—Nelson Unpublished Letters, 305—Two Eastbourne Worthies—Wars of Louis XIV., Household Linen, 306—Folk-Lore of Death—Wharton Family Portraits, 307—St. Paul's Cathedral: Nelson's Sepulchre—"The nine different languages of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy," 308.

QUERIES :—Michelangelo's 'David' at Florence, 308—Vegetable Parchment—Old Etonians—Sherlock Holmes: his Methods and Literary Pedigree—Authors Wanted—Harford of Plymouth, "Traitor," 309—Biographical Information Wanted—"The Lady's Pocket Magazine" and 'The Athenaeum'—Clocks and Clockmakers—Author of 'Paddiana'—Prefix "Scotch—" or "Scot," Pembroke-shire—St. Nicholas's Loaf—National Colour of Wales, 310—William Oliver Gray, 311.

REPLIES :—Earls of Derwentwater: Descendants, 311—Clerkenwell Tea-Gardens: Crownwell's Gardens—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles: Matthew Arnold, 313—Authors Wanted—Dene Holes or Dane Holes—"The Fight at Dame Europa's School," 314—Hundred of Manhood—"Jolly Robbins"—Medallie Legends—Lowell's 'Fireside Travels,' 315—Sir John Lade—Periodicals published by Religious Houses—"Aschenald"—College of Chemistry, Scotland—The Dukedom of Cleveland—Colour and Sound, 317—The Terminal "Inck"—Sir John Gilbert—Louvain and Malines: Old Painted Glass—British Coins and Stamps—Early Railway Travelling—Burial-Place of Eleanor of Provence, 318.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—The Oxford Dictionary—"Oxford Garlands"—'Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Edward III.'—The Antiquary.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

SIR JOHN GILBERT, J. F. SMITH, AND
'THE LONDON JOURNAL.'

(See 11 S. vii. 221, 276, 375; viii. 121, 142; x. 102, 144, 183, 223, 262.)

THERE is an admirable article on Gilbert—the best I have read—in *The Magazine of Art* (1898, pp. 53–64) by the editor (M. H. Spielmann), who says:—

"It is in virtue of his achievements in black and white that he takes his place....among the few masters who have ranged themselves among the highest."

Nevertheless, Mr. Spielmann reproduces pictures only, with the exception of the title to *Punch* in 1843.

Mr. Spielmann thinks the estimate that Gilbert did 30,000 cuts for *The Illustrated London News* exaggerated. I have spent some hours over the question, as, fortunately, there is a complete set of *The Illustrated London News* in the Reading-Room of the

Public Library at Clapham Common, quite handy. I do not think 30,000 is at all exaggerated. I have asked Mr. Sandford about this, and he agrees with me: his further observations are of interest, so I subjoin them. He says:—

"I have been looking over a portion of my collection of woodcuts by Sir John Gilbert in *The Illustrated London News*, 1848 to (about) 1870: though the series is incomplete, it has taken me two whole evenings to glance at them, as there are hundreds—probably 1,500 at least. About half of them are unsigned, but the hand of Gilbert cannot be mistaken, as a rule. It is evident from these cuts that Gilbert worked on any subject, not only on imaginative themes, but also on the most commonplace events of ordinary life, such as views of places temporarily of interest, street scenes, fires and other disasters, flower shows, balls, and so forth. It appears to me that in many of these baser subjects (as we may call them, to distinguish them from subjects more worthy of his pencil) he only supplied the figures in the foreground, as the backgrounds are seemingly by others (landscapes, buildings, &c.); but, of course, Gilbert could and would have done the whole with equal facility, and had it been required, he could quite readily have done the landscape to some other artist's figures! Every one knew that in figure drawing and grouping he was first, and for such work he was in high demand.

"Some of his finer drawings, especially those on a large scale, such as issues with the Christmas Supplements, are unapproachable in vigour and interest. The most remarkable of these is the signed illustration of 27 Nov., 1852 (about 21 by 30 in.), representing the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. This is the finest large woodcut by any English or French artist I have ever met with, and can only be called superb. It rivals the huge woodcuts of Germany in the later Middle Ages."

A very cursory mention, if any, is made by the various publications named of Gilbert's illustrations to *The London Journal* or other periodicals or books (except *The Illustrated London News*); and yet the biography in the 'D.N.B.' (by Mr. Campbell Dodgson, Supplement, 1901) says he "is likely to be remembered rather as an illustrator than as a painter," and "must be regarded as one of the pioneers of pictorial journalism." It is curious to think that, at the same time that Gilbert was illustrating for the Religious Tract Society, he was also working for an author whom I have heard called "notorious." Personally, I do not know if he deserved that epithet, for I have never read any of the novels of G. W. M. Reynolds, who, notwithstanding his "notoriety," eventually died "a churchwarden of St. Andrew's, Wells Street, in the odour of sanctity" (Boase, 'M.E.B.,' vol. v. p. 102).

Gilbert illustrated more books and periodicals than any two or three men

together, and often in the most exquisite manner, though they might be books of little consideration in the eyes of the general public—as, for example, 'The Boy's Own Book,' published by D. Bogue, without date, in 1849. He and his co-illustrators in this book made a group representative of the best artists of the day. Gilbert also did subject illustrations frequently, as for *The British Workman*, where his drawing on the front page was the attraction, there being no story except that which he pictured.

Most of the biographers mention the number of pages required to catalogue the books illustrated by Gilbert in the National Library Catalogue. I find about 124 different books, but I doubt if that represents more than a fifth of the number he illustrated, for the artist's name is not given in this Catalogue unless actually mentioned on the title-page of the book; in the Preface or elsewhere is not sufficient.

Though Gilbert seems to have drawn anything to order, he was never under the necessity of doing "pot-boilers," like so many of his brother-artists. All was fish that came to his net, even fashion plates (see *The Illustrated London News*, 4 Dec., 1847, p. 372) and swimming, for in my book on that subject I find several references to his woodcuts. One full of action is reproduced on p. 276. If at the time I had known there were such things as proofs to be got, that should have been reproduced from a proof, not a print.

Greatly do I regret that I am unable to give any account of the "woodpecker" who was Gilbert's skilful ally in all this *London Journal* work, and, I have little doubt, supplied many omissions. As I have said (11 S. vii. 222), I never noticed his name until lately. I refer to Walter Gorway, whose work, in point of technical skill, as shown in the proofs of *The London Journal* illustrations in the Print-Room, I should think must have been of the highest. I do not find his name anywhere. Is anything known of him? A similar question might be asked with regard to C. M. Gorway, and also H. White, a wood engraver who put his initials only to one of Gilbert's cuts—on 5 Aug., 1848—but his name in full on 10 March, 1849, to a splendid drawing (I ought to say picture in black and white) by Gilbert of ten figures and a dog in a public-house bar, illustrating the tale of 'Godfrey Malvern.'

When one thinks of the hard, carefully studied, yet unnatural and ill-at-ease pro-

ductions of other artists who have attempted drawing on wood without the early education which was absolutely indispensable—take, for example, one of the greatest of them, Sir J. E. Millais—the work of Sir John Gilbert appears the more extraordinary. It is the very reverse of that of Millais, being soft, hit off apparently without study or thought, and perfectly at ease. In examining Gilbert's illustrations, we are fortunately not confined to the roughly printed examples in the popular periodicals. The Print-Room possesses twenty carefully printed proofs from the woodblocks of Smith's romance 'Minnigrey,' acquired by purchase in 1894. From these can be seen the vast difference between proofs and prints. The Victoria and Albert Museum also has several volumes of Dalziel proofs, though none are of those in *The London Journal*.

It would not surprise me to hear that Gilbert never saw any of *The London Journal* proofs; indeed, it is to be hoped he did not, for truly great must have been his grief at the terrible deterioration in the *Journal* of his and the wood engraver's skilful work. In the proofs the lines look like those of a copperplate etching, and it is difficult to imagine that the rough illustrations printed off by hundreds of thousands in *The London Journal* are from the same woodblocks, as they undoubtedly must be, for reproduction by process was not then known.

John Gilbert, painter and illustrator, and George Cruikshank, illustrator, but not a successful painter, were both able to work for upwards of seventy years, so no wonder the amount of their output was enormous. As the 'D.N.B.' says, "Gilbert's fertility and quickness were amazing"; but Gilbert had a great advantage in that he had to draw only once, whereas Cruikshank had to make first a rough sketch—he often made several—and then the final drawing, frequently traced first on the copper; and then, having drawn it on the copper, had to bite it in, the last process often taking as long as or longer than the drawing. Gilbert could thus produce three illustrations to Cruikshank's one.*

* Cruikshank was more fortunate than Gilbert, as he got into the Royal Academy Schools; but when he complained that he could not find a seat, he was told to "fight for one" (Jerrold's 'Life of Cruikshank,' 1883). According to *The Spectator* (6 Dec., 1862, p. 1359) Cruikshank was originally placed in a lawyer's office, where he made caricatures of his master and fellow-clerks. That he ever was in an attorney's office I should like to see confirmed; but if he was, nobody will doubt that he caricatured everybody.

Gilbert could, off-hand, depict with equal truth ladies and gentlemen, servants, villains, horses, carriages, dogs, or any other animals. Costume and armour never seem to have required a thought. But mine is a very feeble pen: here is a piece from that of a professional writer in *The Times* of 26 Dec., 1860, p. 4, being from a notice of four and a half columns reviewing Staunton's 'Shakespeare' (1857-60):—

"We ought not to pass by, unobserved the illustrations of these volumes, but say a word of Mr. John Gilbert, who has done so much to adorn them. It shall be a word of admiration. We are, indeed, delighted with his fluency of thought and mastery of expression. The designs are many hundreds in number, and frequently make the best notes on the dramas. They are manifold in style as in excellence. Sentiment and descriptions,—chivalrous, picturesque, humorous, and pathetic,—obtain a treatment at once characteristic and effective. The reader has the outlines, and may colour them from the poetry. Mr. Gilbert is almost the only popular artist who draws a pretty woman. He never scares us with a Pre-Raphaelite fright, starved upon parish allowance. Take Juliet, full of the warm south, or sweet Ann Page, worthy of her reputation. We do not know if Mr. Gilbert quite liked his classical subjects. There is less of heart in them than in the homelier scenes. But always we find graceful drawing, harmonious grouping, and telling contrast."

Finally, to add to the wonders done by this great artist, I am told that he had no wardrobe, no armour, and never needed models to sit to him. He drew everything, as the children say, "out of his own head."

RALPH THOMAS.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 381; iii. 22, 222, 421; iv. 181, 361; v. 62, 143, 481; vi. 4, 284, 343; vii. 64, 144, 175, 263, 343, 442; viii. 4, 82, 183, 285, 382, 444; ix. 65, 164, 384, 464; x. 103, 226.)

RELIGIOUS LEADERS, &c. (continued).

C. H. SPURGEON.

Stockwell.—In the grounds of Stockwell Orphanage a memorial to Mr. Spurgeon was unveiled on 19 June, 1894. It is modelled in terra-cotta, the work of the late Mr. George Tinworth. In the centre is a life-size statue of the pastor, in the attitude of speaking, with left hand upraised and right hand grasping a chair-back. At his feet children are grouped. Right and left in the background are panels descriptive of

scenes in Pastor's College and Stockwell Orphanage, into each of which Mr. Spurgeon's figure is appropriately introduced. On an oblong tablet below the preacher's feet is inscribed:—

This Hall and Monument
erected to the memory of
Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

"The objects of our care are not far to seek. There they are at our gates—widows worn down with labour, often pale, emaciated, delicate, and even consumptive; children half famished, growing up neglected, surrounded with temptation. Can you look at them without pity? We cannot. We will work for them through our Orphanage, as long as our brain can think, and our pen can write, and our heart can love. Neither sickness nor weariness shall tempt us to flag in this sacred enterprise."—C. H. Spurgeon, 1879. [June 19th, 1894.

Norwood.—Mr. Spurgeon's grave is in Norwood Cemetery, at the summit of the hill, near the Nonconformist Chapel. Here he was laid to rest on 11 Feb., 1892. On 19 April, 1893, the monument erected over his remains was unveiled. It

"consists of a plinth measuring 13 ft. by 11 ft. and 6 ft. high. Rising from this is a tier of three steps upon which is erected a handsome panelled and coped tomb, enriched at each corner with columns of Labrador granite, with capitals and bases of white Carrara marble supporting the massive capstone. In the front panel of the tomb is a fine portrait medallion of the deceased from the chisel of Mr. Joseph Whitehead of Vincent Square, Westminster, which was executed from photographs. Immediately below the medallion, and resting upon the steps, is a cushion of polished red granite, with an open Bible in marble, bearing the text 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.' With the exceptions stated, the entire work is of polished grey granite of different shades."

In the centre of the plinth is a panel inscribed as follows:—

Here lies the body of
Charles Haddon Spurgeon
waiting for the appearing of his
Lord and Saviour
Jesus Christ.

Another panel at the side bears the following lines:—

This monument was erected
in loving memory of
C. H. Spurgeon

who was born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834,
and fell asleep in Jesus at Mentone, France,
January 31, 1892.

E'er since by faith I saw the stream
Thy flowing wounds supply,
Redeeming love has been my theme,
And shall be till I die.
Then in a nobler, sweeter song
I'll sing Thy power to save,
When this poor lisping, stammering tongue
Lies silent in the grave.

JOHN WESLEY.

In *The Illustrated London News* of 24 May, 1856, reference was made to a movement, originated by Dr. George Dunn of Doncaster, for the erection of a statue of John Wesley at Epworth. An engraving of the proposed memorial was also given. I shall be glad to know if this scheme was ever carried out. At present I possess no further information on the subject.

I hope shortly to give particulars of many Wesley memorials, including those erected over the graves of the various members of the Wesley family.

MARTYRS.

BISHOP HOOPER.

Gloucester.—In 1826 Mr. James Clealand of Bangor erected at his own expense a pedestal-memorial of Bishop Hooper at the east end of the churchyard of St. Mary de Lode (facing St. Mary's Gateway). On the south side are represented the arms of the See of Gloucester and the City of Gloucester, and on the north side the arms of Bishop Hooper—on a fesse dancettée between three flames of fire a lamb couchant between two estoiles. It is inscribed as follows:—

[East side] John Hooper, D.D.
Bishop of
Gloucester and Worcester
was burnt to death at the
East end of this Churchyard
on Saturday
February 9th, 1555.

For his steady adherence [sic]
to the Protestant Religion.

[West side] This Monument was erected by
James Clealand, Esq.
Rath Gael House, Bangor, Ireland,
September, 1826.

The original wording on the east side must have been somewhat different, according to Counsel's Life of Hooper (1840), where it reads:—

John Hooper, | Bishop of | Gloucester and
Worcester | was burnt on this spot, | on Saturday,
February IX. MDLV. | For His Steady Adherence |
to the | Protestant Religion.

In 1861 Clealand's memorial was removed to the west end of the churchyard to make way for the present memorial. The foundation stone was laid on 18 Sept., 1861, and the structure was unveiled on 9 Feb., 1863. It was restored in 1904, and unveiled 9 Feb., 1905, the 350th anniversary of the martyrdom. The memorial is designed in the Decorated Gothic style, and comprises a pedestal, the statue, and an ornate canopy with crocketed spire, surmounted by a

finial and gilded vane. The statue is placed on the centre of the pedestal beneath the canopy. It is 8 ft. high, and represents Hooper in Geneva gown and cap, preaching, with the right hand raised, and the left hand holding a Bible. The statue was the work of Mr. Thornhill of Dublin. The total height of the structure is 45 ft. On the pedestal are the following inscriptions:—

[East side] Gloria soli Deo.

For the witness of Jesus and for the Word of God, | not accepting deliverance, John Hooper, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester | and Worcester was burnt to ashes on this spot February IX. | Anno Domini MDLV.

[West side] This Monument was erected by Public Subscription | Anno Domini MDCCCLXII on the site of a smaller one | the gift of James Clealand Esq. of Bangor, Ireland.

[South side] This Monument was restored | by public subscription in the year MDCCCXIV | Blinkham, Mayor. C. E. Dighton, M.A. J.P. Hon. Sec. and Trs. | and was unveiled February IX MDCCCXV the CCCLth anniversary | of the martyrdom by W. Lawley-Smith Mayor.

On 30 April, 1913, the Mayor of Gloucester announced at a meeting of the City Council that the ex-Mayor and Mrs. Johnston-Vaughan had presented Bishop Hooper's house to the city. Here he was lodged immediately before his martyrdom. At the same time, through the public-spirited action of the Rev. S. R. Robertson, the mace handed to Hooper's custodians to give them authority for the execution was also presented to the City of Gloucester. The Mayor stated that he believed it to be the only example of a London sergeant's mace in existence, and the only one of the time of Philip and Mary, whose initials appear upon it.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

POEM ATTRIBUTED TO
DR. JOHNSON.

I COPY the undernoted from *The Bee*; or, *Literary Weekly Intelligence*, by James Anderson, LL.D., &c., vol. ii., 9 March, 1791, pp. 29–30. This volume has an additional interest for another class of readers of 'N. & Q.' namely, students of Burns. The same correspondent, A. B.—that is, the Earl of Buchan—sent for publication in the same volume, 27 April, 1791, pp. 318–19, the letter which Burns addressed to the Earl, dated 7 February, 1787—the first letter of Burns, I think, to be made public. There are poems in honour of Burns at pp. 110 and 317–18. The verses at pp. 317–18 are by Buchan; those at p. 110 are by K.

The following are the Johnsoniana :—

To the Editor of 'The Bee.'

SIR,

The inclosed I many years ago tore out of a magazine, and have always intended sending it to some public paper. I am certain that it has been written by Dr. Johnson. I need not tell a judge like you that it is excellent. It has escaped all his collectors, and well deserves to be reprinted. I am, yours, &c., A. B.

To Mr. Urban, on his completing the eighteenth Volume of 'The Gentleman's Magazine.'

Arts, to complete what Nature but began,
First wrought the human savage into man;
Then gave him empire o'er the peopl'd ball,
And bade the conqueror be the lord of all.
These taught him first to tame the bounding steed,
Bend the tough yew, and wing the pointed reed;
With speed and prowess not his own endu'd:
The strong he vanquish'd, and the swift pursu'd:
He mounts the chariot, and, at ease reclin'd,
Sees the gaunt lion lab'ring pant behind;
His missive weapon gives a distant wound,
And brings the vulture breathless to the ground:
Now, tenfold strength by *Mathesis* supply'd,
He cleaves the mountain, and he stems the tide;
This taught, for him, subservient seas to flow,
The stars to wander, and the winds to blow.

But while he rises thus from arts to arts,
Each step *Necessity* or *Chance* imparts;
Till, to entail the blessings of his kind,
Heav'n taught him Letters, and their powers assign'd:

This *Art*, alone descended from the skies,
Arrests *Ideas* living as they rise;
This, to late times preserved the sage's thought,
Reprov'd in secret, and in silence taught.

But *Science* still retir'd from public view,
And, though immortal, yet she liv'd for few:
Long, long her venerated page was rare,
With labour copy'd, and preserv'd with care;
Scarce a whole life, one transcript could produce,
The toil of *Poverty*, for *Grandeur's* use:
Till now, improving on the plan divine,
Man bade *diffusive* truth in Printing shine;
By this, the labour of a thousand years
The perfect produce of a month appears.
Now *Science* lurks no longer in the shade,
To every eye is every thought displayed.

Ah! not to *Science* sacred is the art,
Intruding *Error* proudly claims her part;
Through the same medium Falhood's *colours*
play.

And Truth's *white* radiance gives unbroken day;
The sophist quibbles with an air sedate;
The sat'rist raves, and rhiming females prate;
Here pious *Kempis* breathes seraphic fire;
Here *Wilmot* rages with impure desire;
Here *Newton* reasons, and *Des Cartes* dreams;
Here *Morgan* lies, and *Muggleton* blasphemes.

How kind the hand, that, blest with friendly skill,
Divides the mass, selecting good from ill;
But yet repeated dainties cloy the mind,
The tasteful feast in *Novelty* we find.

For *Twice Nine Years* a constant treat to frame,

Forever tasteful, as 'tis ne'er the same;
Still with the *Wholesome* to unite the *New*,
And bid the *Elegant* adorn the *True*,
To teach, to please, to mend a letter'd age,
This last refinement of the finish'd page;
This, *Urban*, this is thy *peculiar* praise,
No vain pretender to disputed bays.
Still ev'ry *Art*, and every *Muse* unite,
Still give at once improvement and delight;
Still thrice four thousand shall impatient wait
The sterling sense that's stamp'd with *St. John's*
Gale,

Long live! the plaudit of the wise to feel,
While *Envy* yells unnoticed at thy heel.

JOHN MUIR.

219, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

[We are inclined to think that '*Mathesis*' treated as if *math* were *made* makes against the attribution of these lines to Johnson.]

NELSON: UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

WHEN at Ecclefechan with a friend some years ago, I was introduced to a resident in that village who, I found, possessed several letters of Lord Nelson which had been addressed to a relative, a surgeon in the Navy. The possessor very kindly allowed me to copy them, and here they are:—

Burnham, Norfolk,

DEAR SIR

June 8th 1790.

I was very glad to hear you have had so pleasant a Voyage in all respects. Your own good conduct I am well assur'd will always make you be respected. I am much oblig'd by your remembrance. Mrs. Nelson will with thanks accept a pair or two of birds if you can spare them. I think the only way of getting them safe to London is by the waggon directed for my Brother at the Navy Office who will devise to forward them here. As you will see I am amongst the disappointed ones in not getting one of the first ships but I understand I am soon to be employ'd since you sail'd I have been plagu'd by the seizures made whilst in the West Indies a prosecution being now ag't me for five thousand pounds sterling for one Vessel it is very true Government are defending me but the unpleasantness still falls on me such as being served with notices & things of that kind, and may be arrested perhaps in the end if it should be given against me. I see a person may do their duty too well however a good War will sett all to rights remember me to Mr Brown & believe me

Your most faithful Humble Servant

[Endorsed]

HORATIO NELSON.

MR. GRAHAM

Surgeon of H.M. Ship

Adventure Portsmouth.

p p^d 4^d. J. A.

MR. THO^s GRAHAM

Liverpool.

Bath Feb^y 3rd 1798.

MY DEAR SIR/

I am just favor'd with your letter of 29th Jan^y and am sorry if your health will permit you

serveing that you had not applied long ago for Mr. Jefferson was appointed to the Vanguard in Dec^r last. My arm is perfectly healed and my general health is better than it usually has been. I shall be in Town ab^t the end of this Month but I should be sorry you took the trouble of such a very long Journey merely to see me.

Believe me

Dear Sir
Your Obligd^t Humble Serv^t
HORATIO NELSON.

[Endorsed]
Bath Feb^r fourth 1798
Inchiquin.

To Mr. GRAHAM
At Mr. David Smith's
Warehouse
Liverpool.

December 17th 1800.

MY DEAR SIR/

You must as my other friends have the goodness to forgive my not writing so much or so often as those who have two hands, and not attribute to neglect or inattention what is truly the effect of my loss. I can assure you no one rejoices more to hear of you than myself and feel grateful for all your congratulations and good wishes and only rest assured that I am as ever your sincere friend

NELSON.

[Endorsed]

London December Seventeenth 1800.

MR. THO^s GRAHAM
Surgeon R.N.

NELSON. Liverpool.

R. B—R.

TWO EASTBOURNE WORTHIES.—The ancient church of St. Mary, Eastbourne, has lately lost by death a valued official in the person of the late Mr. Simeon Hart, a member of a family whose services thereto are probably unique in English parish history; and the following extract from *The Eastbourne Chronicle* of 26 Sept. last may be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.':—

"The Hart Family.

"Either as clerk or sexton, or as holders of both offices, members of the Hart family have been uninterruptedly in service at the Parish Church for a period of 174 years. In his admirable book, 'Old Eastbourne,' the Rev. W. Budgen supplies interesting details of the various parish and church offices for several centuries past. We gather therefrom that the first of the family to serve—one John Hart—was clerk from 1740 to 1777. Thomas Hart, his son, held the post from the latter date to 1793, and was succeeded by his own son, bearing the same Christian name, until his death in 1821. William, a second son of Thomas Hart, sen., then came on the scene, and served for 32 years. 'He was,' says Mr. Budgen, 'the last of the clerks of the old school. Some of the older residents can still call to mind his old-time ways—how, after giving out the Psalm from his seat below the Vicar's desk, he would walk down the church to join the choir in the gallery at the west end.' 'The salary at

this period,' adds the author of 'Old Eastbourne,' 'had risen to 10l. per annum, but this probably covered the sexton's duties as well as the clerk's.' On the death in 1853 of William Hart the clerkship went to Mr. John Marchant, who in 1866 was succeeded by Mr. Welch. The line of service in connection with the Hart family remained, however, unbroken. George Hart filled the post of sexton for the remarkable term of sixty years, only relinquishing the post at his death, which occurred in 1880, when he was 82 years of age. Mr. Simeon Hart, who has just died, was a son of the veteran George, and although his appointment as sexton dates from no remoter year than 1880, he began work at the old church as assistant verger so long ago as 1856. The latter post, since Mr. Simeon assumed the rôle of sexton, has been occupied by the deceased's son, Mr. Robert Hart, who represents the sixth generation of the Hart family who have successively held office in the church."

It may be permissible to add that, by a curious coincidence, the Mr. Welch above mentioned as having been appointed parish clerk at the same church in 1866 also passed away in the same week. He was in addition head master of the parish schools from 3 Jan., 1856, until his retirement in 1901, and for several years a much-esteemed Alderman of the Borough of Eastbourne.

ALAN STEWART.

WARS OF LOUIS XIV.: HOUSEHOLD LINEN.—A large white linen table-napkin in our possession furnishes an interesting link with the conquests of Louis XIV., and in view of its topical interest I venture a detailed description.

The napkin measures 3 ft. 9½ in. by 2 ft. 11½ in., and the design, which runs lengthwise, is surrounded by a border of cannon, pikes, muskets, standards, sabres, halberds, swords, coats of mail, and drums arranged in conventionalized patterns, with the three fleurs-de-lis on a shield surmounted by a crown repeated in each corner.

The centre of the cloth is also occupied by the arms of France in a larger version, and on the right and left of the shield appears the name of LOUIS XIII. (*sic*). The right-hand side of the design being similar throughout to the left, but in reverse, I describe the left-hand side only. The top left corner has a representation of a fortified town, under which appears the name of MONS. A few houses to the right, within a great wall, are labelled CHAR, and above Char a soldier stands, holding a long staff, valiant in armour and a hat with a sweeping feather. Mounted cannon and balls occupy the intervening spaces, and the relative proportions of towns and men, &c., are entirely

ignored. Below Mons a flying allegorical figure blows on a trumpet, and holds in his other hand a branch of laurel or bay, over the name of Louis before mentioned. Below this a soldier on horseback occupies considerable space. This is, perhaps, the king himself. He is turned in his saddle to face the spectator, and is even more elaborately dressed than the other brave gentleman. His raised hand holds a field-marshal's baton. The remaining space is entirely filled with a picture of NAMUR, also labelled. The town, rising steeply on the right, is divided by a broad river with two vessels on it, crossed by a bridge of boats. It is strongly walled with a double line of defence and forts. The church, several Gothic turrets, and one or two quaint chimneys may be distinguished.

As Namur, taken by Louis XIV. in 1692, was retaken by William III. in 1695, the date of the napkin is practically fixed; and in the lack of evidence to the contrary, I have assumed it to have been brought as spoil by an ancestor who was certainly an officer in William's service.

When did Char adopt its lengthened form of Charleroi?—for I suppose it is the same place. And am I right in supposing that linen woven with the king's name and the royal arms was only used in the royal household? I understand that Marlborough's victories a few years later were commemorated in a similar manner. The Peasant Arts Society might consider the idea in relation to their hand-loom.

MARGARET LAVINGTON.

Chudleigh House, Bideford.

[Another tablecloth of "Louis XIII." is described by MR. W. MERCER at 10 S. xii. 408. See also 8 S. vi. 286; 9 S. vii. 446; 10 S. xii. 451.]

FOLK-LORE OF DEATH. (See 11 S. ix. 128, 196, 236, 278, 296, 350, 414.)—There must be among sailors curious customs and superstitions connected with death and burial at sea. In 'The Life of a Sailor,' by a Captain in the Navy, vol. i., published 1832, we read:—

"It is the business of the sail maker to sew up the corpse in a hammock, and consequently he goes to the disagreeable task unhesitatingly, as it is his duty. The canvas is cut to fit the body, and the head.... The body being shrouded in its last vestments, the canvass stitched tightly round, and two shot attached to the feet, is then left on a grating under the half-deck covered over with a Union-jack. I have heard it said that it was customary to run the needle of the last stitch through the nose of the corpse."

In the same volume there is an account of a captain who goes mad and cuts his throat.

The body is put into a cask, and this filled with rum. The sailors express fear at the doubling of the body, because "he looks as if he did not like it." They drink his safe passage to heaven; and said Peter:—

"Now the Captain's dead and gone, you forgive him all the wrongs he did you?" "O yes," replied the coxswain, "I forgive him, of course; but—" "But what?" said Peter. "But," continued the coxswain, "if the devil does not get him, he ought to lose his place."

We have often heard of a body preserved in a cask of rum on shipboard, and of queer stories of subsequent adventures.

In another account of a death in Jamaica a lad is shot through the brain—

"the blacks [women] rushed to the body, and each endeavoured to get her mouth over the dying boy's; and each, as she neared his lips, started up and cried, 'I have it! I have it!' meaning that she had caught his soul."

GEORGE WHERRY.

Cambridge.

WHARTON FAMILY PORTRAITS.—The following interesting list of family pictures occurs in an inventory of the goods of Margaret, Lady Sulyarde (Add. MS. 34,784). Lady Sulyarde was the daughter of Philip, fourth Baron Wharton, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Arthur Goodwyn of Upper Winchendon, co. Bucks. She married, first, Major Dunch of Pusey; second, Sir Thomas Sulyarde; third, William Ross:—

"In my Lady's closet, seven small pictures don on pannels, viz. The Lord Wharton, my lady's father [Philip, 4th Baron]; the Lady Wharton, my lady's mother; Colonel Goodwin, my lady's grandfather; Col. Goodwin's lady, my lady's grandmother; Sr. Thomas Wharton, my lady's uncle; the Lady Lindsey, my lady's half-sister [Elizabeth, daughter of Philip, 4th Baron, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Wandesford, Kt., of Pickhay, co. York, and wife of Robert, 3rd Earl of Lindsey]; Mr. Thomas Wharton, my lady's eldest brother [Thomas, 5th Baron]; Lady Catherine Carr, in water colours; Philip, Lord Wharton, my lady's father, in his Parlit. Robes, by Kneller; 1d. Wharton's 2d. lady, my lady's mother; present Lady Wharton [? Lucy, daughter of Lord Lisburn, and wife of Thomas, 5th Baron]; Lord Wharton's 3d. lady [Anne, daughter of William Carr, and widow of Edward Popham, married, as his third wife, Philip, 4th Baron]; Lord Willoughby, eldest son of Lord Lindsey, and my lady's nephew; Mr. Thomas Wharton, my lady's eldest brother, and Mr. Thomas Wharton's lady, both by Kneller; Mrs. Margaret and Mr. Wharton Dunche, my lady's youngest son and daughter [by her first husband]; Sir Thomas Wharton, my lady's grandfather [d. 1622]; Lady Wharton, my lady's grandmother [wife of Sir Thomas, and daughter of Robert, Earl of Monmouth]; 1d. Cobham, in an

oval don by Mrs. Carr, my lady's sister [Anne, wife of William Carr]; Ld. Wharton, in a shepherd's habit; Mrs. Thomas, now Lady Keymis, my lady's sister [Mary, married first William Thomas, and second Sir Charles Kemys, Bart.]; Mr. Philip Wharton, son to Sir Thomas Wharton, my lady's cousin-german; Mr. Philip Wharton's first lady; two knee pieces with gilt frames; Mr. Major Dunche, his lady; three small pictures in water colour of Mr. Major Dunche, his lady, Ld. Wharton (given by Sir Thomas Wharton)."

Other pictures in the inventory include nine small pictures in mezzotinto of Charles I.; Charles II.; Queen Dowager; James II., his Queen; Prince of Orange, his Princess; Prince George of Denmark, his Princess; six small pictures in mezzotinto of Sir Grevil Verney; Madam Soams; a draught of Bethlem; a draught of a Lady at Confession; the Elephant and Rhinoceros; a draught of a Revel by Mr. C.

In addition to these are mentioned Mrs. Sydley, in mezzo with lackered frame; the Virgin Mary, in a gilt leather frame; Lord Russel, a print; a print, being Cupid, with an ebony frame and glass; two Dutch pictures in paper, cut like point-work; a small 'Landscape' by Mr. Dunstall, in a silver frame; 'The Present Queen Mary,' in mezzotinto; Sheriff Bethel, with a spotted frame; and 'Ye Draught of Lands at Baddesley.'

It would be of interest to know the present whereabouts of this fine series of family portraits.
PERCY D. MUNDY.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: NELSON'S SEPULCHRE.—'Political and Moral Reflections during Twelve Rambles in London' (1810) provides the following:—

"On entering it [St. Paul's], after the surprise, at the grandeur of its interior, had a little subsided, I thought on [*sic*] a gallant hero, and pensively approaching the spot, where his remains are deposited, I gazed with awe mingled with indignity, *not* at that splendid monument, which was voted to his memory by Parliament two years since, and which should long ere this, have formed the Mausoleum of departed greatness; but, with shuddering, I mention it, as a few rotten boards was all that intervened between me and the shrine of Nelson!

"Is this," I mentally exclaimed, while I gazed on the trophies which overhung his grave, and waved to and fro with the moaning blast in sullen majesty, as if in sympathy with my outraged feelings, 'is this the burial-place of him who once, it may be truly said, commanded the destinies of the world?' &c.

This suggests that the coffin was deposited on the floor of the crypt, and remained neglected some years before the sarcophagus,

said to have been intended for Cardinal Wolsey, was brought from Windsor and the existing sepulchre completed.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"THE NINE DIFFERENT LANGUAGES OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY."—A general appeal to the various peoples of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is reported to have been recently directed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, after having entered L'vov (or Leopold, commonly called Lemberg), the capital of Galicia, rendered in nine principal languages of Austro-Hungary. As it may be worth while to have them enumerated, let me briefly do so: (1) Polish; (2) Malo- or Little-Russian, or Ruthenian (which differs from Veliko- or Great-Russian not less than Polish does, being not a mere dialect, but the language of the celebrated Malo-Russian poet Shevchenko, having its centre at L'vov); (3) Chekh or Bohemian; (4) Serbo-Croatian; (5) Slovenian (having its centre at Lyublyana, commonly called Laibach); (6) Rumanian; (7) Italian; (8) German; (9) Magyar or Hungarian. I need hardly point out that these nine languages represent the three chief groups of our Indo-European family—i.e., Slavonic, Romance, and Germanic, together with the Finnish-Ugrian separate group, to which Magyar-Hungarian belongs.
H. KREBS.
Oxford.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MICHELANGELO'S 'DAVID' AT FLORENCE.—Can any one tell me if there is more than one replica of Michelangelo's statue of 'David' in Florence? Mr. E. V. Lucas in his delightful book 'A Wanderer in Florence' mentions several times that there are two: one in bronze on the Piazzale Michelangelo, and another at the door of the Palazzo Vecchio.

I know Florence very well, but have no recollection of this latter copy. The original statue, now in the Accademia, was removed from the Palazzo Vecchio in 1873, and the only replica I have seen is the one on the Piazzale Michelangelo. I was last in Florence in 1910. Perhaps it has been placed there since that date, but this I do not think is likely.
J. DUNSMURE.
Edinburgh.

VEGETABLE PARCHMENT.—Real vellum constitutes, perhaps, the most durable binding in existence. I have many sixteenth-century volumes which, save for the discoloration of age, are as perfect in their vellum binding as when they first issued from the bookseller's shop. On the other hand, the substance known as "vegetable parchment" forms the worst binding that the perversity of human ingenuity ever invented. It affords a most attractive bait to mice and vermin of all descriptions. The binding of many good books in my possession has been destroyed in the course of years. One out of many is the fine quarto edition of Ruskin's 'Poems,' published in two volumes in 1891. The backs of these volumes are entirely gone. Can any correspondent suggest a solution which might be applied to this material, and which, without injuring the binding or contents, would stay the ravages of the vermin?

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following: (1) Fortescue, Thomas, admitted 28 Aug., 1759, left 1760. (2) Foster, Caleb, admitted 22 Jan., 1757, left 1758. (3) Foster, John, admitted 28 Jan., 1758, left 1764. (4) Foulkes, Martin, admitted 22 May, 1758, left 1766. (5) Foyster (? Forster), Samuel, admitted 13 Sept., 1764, left 1765. (6) Fydell, Richard, admitted 23 Jan., 1762, left 1762. (7) Gally, Henry, admitted 6 June, 1762, left 1768. (8) Gascoigne, Crisp Chandler, admitted 16 Sept., 1765, left 1772. (9) Gibson, George, admitted 2 Sept., 1761, left 1773. (10) Glynn (? Glyn), John, admitted 16 Feb., 1756, left 1758. (11) Goldwin, Thomas, admitted 12 Feb., 1755, left 1758.

R. A. A.-L.

SHERLOCK HOLMES: HIS METHODS AND LITERARY PEDIGREE.—It is usual to trace the inductive method of Sherlock Holmes back to Poe, and leave it there as if Poe invented it. There are signs, however, of a narrative of some length, involving the reproduction of a scene from small evidences which would escape the ordinary person, in Voltaire's 'Zadig,' which is admittedly Oriental in character. I have looked for a similar passage in the 'Arabian Nights,' but have so far failed to find one. Is there any such in Oriental tales of early date?

Dumas, who makes D'Artagnan anticipate Holmes's methods in reconstructing the details of a duel, perhaps took a hint from 'Zadig,' or is the idea one of those common

properties of the human mind which turn up everywhere? The instance in 'Zadig' is, I should add, mentioned in a German dissertation published this year on the stories of Sherlock Holmes and the Raffles tales of Mr. E. W. Hornung, but it was not new to me, as I had noted it some years since, when I was engaged in the now obsolete pastime of comparative criticism.

Readers more learned than I am in Oriental lore may be able to assure me that this detective wisdom came from the East. So far as I am aware, this style of thing is not represented in the well-known types of Indo-European folk-tales.

I am aware, of course, that an Edinburgh doctor was the prototype of Sherlock Holmes, but I think that the existence of fine tales of the sort by Poe must have encouraged Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to make a popular success on similar lines.

LOUDON DODD.

AUTHORS WANTED.—I should be glad to know who were the authors of:—

1. Love Elegies. Written in the Year 1732. London: Printed for G. Hawkins, at the Middle-Temple Gate, Fleetstreet. 1757. 4to. 31 pp.

2. Four Elegies: Descriptive and Moral. London: Printed for J. Buckland, in Pater-Noster-Row; R. and J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, &c. 1760. 4to. 24 pp.

3. Amyntor and Theodora: or, The Hermit. A Poem. In Three Cantos. London: Printed for Paul Vaillant, in the Strand. 1748. 4to. 92 pp.

4. Edwin and Emma. Birmingham: Printed by John Baskerville, for A. Miller in the Strand. 1760. 15 pp.

5. Maria to Henrie, and Henrie to Maria: or, The Queen to the King in Holland, and His Majesty's Answer: Two Heroical Epistles in Imitation of the Style and Manner of Ovid. Written by a Young Lady. London. Printed for Joseph Knight, at the Pope's Head, in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange. 1641. Sm. fol. 12 pp.

J. S.

[Nos. 3 and 4 were written by David Mallet, for whom see the 'D.N.B.']

HARFORD OF PLYMOUTH, "TRAITOR," 1538.—Writing of the year 1538, 'The Grey Friars' Chronicle of London,' at p. 41, says:

"Also this yere the xxv of February was draught from the towere to Tyborne, Henry^H gentleman and Thomas Hever merch^t there hongyd and qwarded for tresone.

But 'Wriothesley's Chronicle,' w^t always much more accurate, says:—

"This yeece, the 20th daie of Mar^t Saterdaie the second weeke of Ist Harford, gentleman, was drawer to Tiburne for seditious words of the Kinges Majestie, and also

called Yewer, sometyne a freeman of London of the Company of the Marchant Tailors, was drawn to Tiburne for dynimishinge of the Kinges coyne, as he confessed at the gallows, to the value of sixteen grottes, and their the said Harford and Yewer were hanged, their bowells brent, headded, and quartered."

But Saturday, the second week of Lent, was 23 March.

The real date is given in a letter from John Husee, Lord Lisle's agent, to Lady Lisle, dated 22 March, 1538, in which he says:—

"To-day Mr. Harford of Plymouth is executed for treason, and with him a money washer" ('Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII.,' xiii. i. p. 214).

What was Harford's treason? and what was his Christian name?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I should be glad to obtain any information concerning the following Old Westminsters: (1) Alexander Cockbourn, admitted 1734, aged 13. (2) Thomas Cockburn, son of James Cockburn of Kingston, Jamaica, left 1727. (3) Newell Cockman, admitted 1739, aged 14. (4) John Codere, admitted 1748, aged 10. (5) Henry Thomas Coghlan, born 27 March, 1813, admitted 1824. (6) Adam Cokeley, admitted 1744, aged 13. (7) William Fairfax Cole, born 15 Sept., 1809, admitted 1822. (8) Joseph Colebatch, left 1689. (9) Eldred Mowbray Coles, born 20 June, 1811, admitted 1825. (10) Joseph Colley, left 1708. (11) Francis Spencer Collier, born 30 Sept., 1810, admitted 1822. (12) George Samuel Collyer, admitted 1812. (13) Tobias Collins, admitted 1719, aged 8. (14) George Colman, admitted 1748, aged 9. (15) Henry Combe, admitted 1780. (16) John Combes, admitted 1721, aged 14. (17) Thomas Combes, admitted 1722, aged 10. (18) John Barfoot Cooke, admitted 1806. (19) William Coope, admitted 1812. (20) Beauchamp Scarlett Cooper, born 3 Oct., 1823, admitted 1836. (21) Charles Cooper, admitted 1734, aged 7.

G. F. R. B.

'THE LADY'S POCKET MAGAZINE' AND 'THE ATHENÆUM.'—In *The Lady's Pocket Magazine* for 1831, part i., is an article entitled 'Felicia Hemans: a Literary Sketch,' to which is appended the following foot-note:—

"We have been tempted to transplant this very beautiful sketch from *The Athenæum*, because it is a just and honorable tribute to one of the most talented of our living female writers. Such an article receives additional importance when we

assure our readers that it is the production of Mr. J—ff—y; a name, which certainly ranks the very highest on the list of critics."

By the name it would seem that Francis Jeffrey is intended. Is it the case that he contributed an article on Mrs. Hemans to *The Athenæum*? If so, at what date did it appear? and has it been reprinted anywhere else? I should also be glad to know how, and on what terms, *The Lady's Pocket Magazine* came to print it. How long did this publication run? Who was the editor? The title-page gives as the publisher "Joseph Robins, Bride Court, Bridge Street, London." F. E. H. R.

CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS.—A friend in this parish has a long, or grandfather's, clock, the name on the brass dial being "R. Gilkes, Adderbury"; and the former Vicar of Adderbury tells me he also has one by the same maker. When did R. Gilkes flourish?

A similar old clock of my own bears the name of "Wm. Stephens, Godallming." Is anything known about him?

Why were the so-called "Act of Parliament" clocks constructed with black faces?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

AUTHOR OF 'PADDIANA.'—Who was the young officer who wrote 'Paddiana' (London, 1847) and 'A Transport Voyage to Mauritius' (1851)? On the title-page of the first-named book he calls himself the author of 'A Hot Water Cure,' but I have not been able to find this in the British Museum Catalogue.

L. L. K.

PREFIX "SCOTCH-" OR "SCOT-," PEMBROKE-SHIRE.—What is the meaning of the prefix to the following names of places in Pembroke-shire: Scotchwell, Scotland Wood, Scotsborough? Probably any explanation given will apply also to Colby Scot.

PHŒNIX.

ST. NICHOLAS'S LOAF.—In some old notes on the parochial chapel of Liverpool, probably written about 1670, is the tradition that "sea-folk getteth the Saint Nicholas Loaf." Is anything known of this loaf in other ports?

J. B.

THE NATIONAL COLOUR OF WALES.—Green is the colour associated with Ireland. What is the Welsh colour? The Welsh leek is, I suppose, green and white, as in nature the lower part of the stalk is white.

G. E.

WILLIAM OLIVER GRAY. — I shall be glad of any information respecting William Oliver Gray, who was some fifty years ago a well-known Fleet Street man. He died in 1872, and was buried in the extra-mural cemetery at Brighton. He was the editor of *The Day's Doings*, 1866-70, probably the parent of illustrated daily journalism, and was also, I believe, a frequent contributor to *Punch*. In addition, he was the author of several books, the chief one being entitled 'Social Contrasts,' which consisted mostly of illustrations (coloured). The works bore the imprint of William Oliver. Is there any record of this publishing house or its successors? Gray had a brother Alexander George, who was also a journalist. C. G.

Replies.

EARLS OF DERWENTWATER: DESCENDANTS.

(11 S. x. 148, 218, 256, 271.)

I APPEND some notes upon the lady who called herself Countess of Derwentwater, and who caused such trouble at Dilston in the sixties. The notes were written, and in the hands of the Editor, before MR. RICHARD WELFORD's most admirable summary had appeared. Some overlapping is unavoidable, but on re-reading my notes I am hopeful that there may be enough value in the additional data here supplied to warrant printing as a further contribution to a probably unique episode in family history.

The lady first appeared upon the scene at Blaydon, in 1865, and a year or so later took possession of Dilston more or less by force. The story is highly diverting, as will be seen from the following extracts from *The Times* and contemporary journals:—

"Great excitement was caused at Hexham and the western parts of Northumberland on Tuesday by a lady who claims to be a descendant of Ratcliffe, the last Earl of Derwentwater, taking possession of Dilston Castle, about three miles from Hexham, and claiming all the estates once belonging to that unfortunate adherent of Prince Charles, and which estates belong to Greenwich Hospital. *The Hexham Courant*, in an extra published on Tuesday night, gives the following account of the strange proceedings:—'This morning great excitement was occasioned in the neighbourhood of Dilston by the appearance of Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater, with a retinue of servants, at the old baronial castle of her ancestors, Dilston Old Castle, and at once taking possession of the old ruin. Her ladyship, who

is a fine-looking, elderly lady, was dressed in an Austrian military uniform, and wore a sword by her side in the most approved fashion. She was accompanied, as we have said, by several retainers, who were not long in unloading the waggon-load of furniture which they had brought with them, and quickly deposited the various goods and chattels in the old castle, the rooms of which, as most of our readers are aware, are without roofs, but a plentiful supply of stout tarpaulings, which are provided for that purpose, will soon make the apartments habitable, if not quite so comfortable as those which the Countess has just left. In the course of the morning her ladyship was visited by Mr. C. G. Grey, the receiver of the Greenwich Hospital Estates, who informed her she was trespassing upon the property of the Commissioners, and that he would be obliged to report the circumstance to their lordships. Her ladyship received Mr. Grey with great courtesy, and informed that gentleman she was acting under the advice of her legal advisers, and that she was quite prepared to defend the legality of her proceedings. The sides of the principal room have already been hung with the Derwentwater family pictures, to some of which the Countess bears a marked resemblance, and the old baronial flag of the unfortunate family already floats proudly from the summit of the fine, though old and dilapidated, tower.'"
—*The Times*, 2 Oct., 1868, p. 9, col. 4.

"The Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital have ejected the lady calling herself the Countess of Derwentwater from Dilston Castle, which she had taken possession of with her retainers as the alleged heiress of the extensive Derwentwater estates, in the county of Northumberland. The last report was that the lady and her followers were encamped immediately adjacent to Dilston, with a view to a re-entry if possible."—*The Times*, 6 Oct., 1868, p. 11, col. 1.

"On Wednesday, at the general Quarter Sessions for the county of Northumberland, held at Hexham, and at which there was a large attendance of magistrates, Earl Grey, referring to the encampment of the Countess of Derwentwater on the highway at Dilston, inquired of Major Brown (chief constable) what he had done in the matter. Major Brown said that the police had not interfered. Lord Grey said it was the police officers' duty to deal with any one infringing the law. Major Brown believed the encampment was a little way from the highway—he understood it was in the hedge. Earl Grey said it was on the highway. Mr. Hodgson: It is a township road, and has been repaired by the township for 35 years. Earl Grey said that it was the duty of the police to apply the same rule to the lady as they would to any one else. Major Brown: She is summoned now. Mr. Sanderson said that if the police had summoned the lady before the magistrates it would have given her the power of at once raising the question whether it was a highway or not. Major Brown: We saw the difficulty, and went to the Bench. We could not have apprehended her under the Vagrant Act. The surveyor is the proper party. The Chairman: He has taken action now. Major Brown: Yes; there is a summons out now, and if she does not appear, I suppose there will be a warrant instead. Nothing further was said on the subject."—*The Times*, 24 Oct., 1868, p. 3, col. 6.

"The lady who has got it into her head that she is the rightful owner of the forfeited Derwentwater estates, and whose conduct a few months since attracted general attention, has again made her appearance at Dilston, near Newcastle, and taken possession of a cottage. It is expected she will be ejected, but she may do as she did before, and pitch her tent on the high road."—*The Times*, 14 May, 1869, p. 11, col. 5.

"*Amelia Ratcliffe, Appellant, v. Pattinson, Respondent.*

"This was a most extraordinary case. It was an appeal by Miss Ratcliffe, a lady claiming to be a descendant of the unfortunate Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, who was executed for treason in the reign of George II. (for participation in the Scotch rebellion), against her conviction by magistrates for trespass on the highway in her assertion of her alleged right to his estates, which had been forfeited to the Crown, and granted to Greenwich Hospital. She had taken possession of Dilston Castle, an old castle which had formed part of the estates of Derwentwater, and, being expelled, she had 'pitched her tent,' so to speak, in the road opposite the castle, having raised a kind of wooden hut on the side of the road. For this she was convicted as for a trespass, and she had appealed.

"Mr. Mellish (with him Mr. Kemplay) argued for the lady, the appellant.

"Mr. Manisty and Mr. Forbes were for the respondent.

"After a brief hearing,

"The Court affirmed the conviction."—*The Times*, 31 May, 1869, p. 11, col. 2.

"*The 'Countess of Derwentwater' Again.*

"As Mr. C. G. Grey, of Dilston, the receiver of the Greenwich Hospital rents at Haydon Bridge, was being paid by the tenants at the Anchor Inn, on Wednesday, the Countess of Derwentwater marched into the room at the head of a number of her 'retainers.' She was richly appressed, and wore a massive gold chain round her neck, and had a sword suspended by her side. Being there to represent the Barony of Langley, her 'ladyship' sat down upon the sofa and told Mr. Grey that he had no right to receive the rents of her tenants, as her advertisement had now become law by not being contradicted. Mr. Grey very shortly had her 'ladyship's' attendants expelled leaving her by herself, when she was seized by Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Glover, Mr. Grey telling them to put her out also. When they seized her by the body and by the arms she took hold of the hilt of her sword, intending to take it out to defend herself, but it was caught hold of by Mr. Glover, Mr. Havelock, and others, and broken in two—it never having been out of the scabbard. In the *mêlée* the 'Countess' was struck severely on the shoulder. She was forced out of the room, and then retired to another room upstairs, followed by Mr. Hunter, her acting bailiff. Mr. Havelock and Mr. Cowling (Mr. Grey's groom) then followed her, accompanied by Mr. Grey, when the 'Countess' asserts Mr. Grey said, 'Now, you are brave men, come and help me to push her down stairs.' Mr. Grey denies that he made use of such an expression, but states that after the 'Countess's sword was broken she took up a huge stick and

struck him very severely several times over the knuckles with it. They then forcibly removed her from the room, and pushed her down the stairs, which caused her to fall against the table at the bottom, hurting her very much. Her 'ladyship' afterwards went into the room which she had engaged for herself, when Mr. C. W. Thomson, Dilston Haugh, and others, together with Police-constable Hall, the constable stationed in the village, followed her. Efforts were made to turn her out, and Mr. Thomson (the 'Countess' stated) made use of insulting language towards her, but she quietly replied that she was above his sneers, adding that they could not put her out of that room, she having previously engaged it. The 'Countess' left about half-past five o'clock in her carriage, and as she drove away from the Anchor Inn her departure was greeted with cheers by the concourse of people that had assembled in front of the inn."—*The Echo*, 19 Nov., 1869, p. 3, col. 2.

The Countess was adjudicated bankrupt 24 March, 1871. From 25 Nov., 1872, until July, 1873, she was imprisoned in Newcastle Gaol for contempt of court. In 1874 she made a raid on the Whittonstall estates, and had to pay heavy damages. She died of bronchitis at 53, Cutlers Hall Road, Benfieldside, Lanchester, near Durham, 26 Feb., 1880, aged 49 (according to her coffin-plate). She is buried at Blackhill Cemetery, co. Durham. In March, 1870, and again in May, 1871, her "heirlooms" had been sold at Newcastle, including several copies of a lithographed pedigree which showed 'The Title of Lady Amelia to the Derwentwater Estates.' The result of the latter auction was 275*l.*, though the effects had been valued by the lady herself at 200,000*l.*

Bibliography: 'A Complete Account of the Claims of the Countess Amelia Matilda Mary Tudor Radcliffe to the Estates of Derwentwater,' printed by Fordyce, Newcastle, 1868. 'Jottings of Original Matter from the Diary of Amelia, Countess and Heiress of Darwentwater, and from the Journal of John, 4th Earl of Darwentwater,' London, 1869. 'The Countess of Darwentwater's Appeal to the Sheriff of Newcastle,' *Observer* offices, Gateshead-on-Tyne, 1873, pp. 16. 'The Heirs of Dilston and Derwentwater,' by S. S. Jones, 1869. Gillow's 'English Catholics,' vol. ii. pp. 49-50. A very interesting account of this famous case is given in *The Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore*, April and May, 1888 (with portrait). A. G. Bradley's 'Romance of Northumberland,' pp. 195-9, has a specially good account—given to Mr. Bradley, I believe, by Mr. Grey, 'the agent for the Greenwich estates. Tomlinson's 'Guide to Northumberland,' pp. 126-7, also is useful. Mr. H. H. E. Craster's

new volume of the monumental 'History of Northumberland' deals with the parish of Corbridge, and includes much upon Dilston (see pp. 276-305). There are in this book a pedigree—printed on linen—of 'Radcliffe of Dilston and Derwentwater' (facing p. 280); a list of Radcliffe family portraits, pp. 285-6; and heraldry of the Lords of Dilston, pp. 304-5. See also *Saturday Review*, 17 Oct., 1868, pp. 520-21; 'Celebrated Claimants' (1873), pp. 246-55; and 'Observations on the Radcliffe Pedigree,' in *Arch. Æliana*, 2nd Series, vol. vii. pp. 14-17. In the Jackson Library at Tullie House, Carlisle, are three volumes of 'Collections for the Genealogy and History and Estates of the Family of Radcliffe, Earls of Derwentwater,' compiled by Richard James Bell. The grant of arms made to the Lady Mary Tudor upon her marriage with Edward Radcliffe, afterwards second Earl of Derwentwater, dated 4 Aug., 1687, is printed in *The Genealogist*, 1st Series, vol. iii. pp. 280-281. The Household Accounts of the first Earl of Derwentwater, for 1681-2 and 1686-7, are printed in *Arch. Æliana*, 1st Series, vol. i. pp. 104-16, and vol. ii. pp. 159-164. Similar accounts for 1688-9 are in the possession of Mr. R. O. Heslop. Of Charles Radcliffe, who was captured on the Jacobite rising of 1745, there are many contemporary lives. For a list of these see foot-note to Craster's 'History of Corbridge,' p. 300. See also 'Report of the Commissioners for Forfeited Estates,' 1717.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

A curious uncertainty has surrounded the death of John Radcliffe, only son of James, Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded in 1716. The former has been said (1) to have died in France from the effects of an accident at the age of 19; (2) to have died in London; (3) to have died in Austria at a good old age, leaving two sons behind him (Tomlinson's 'Northumberland' [1888], 126).

A document of which particulars have lately appeared in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, vol. xxvii. 63, and which was written during the lifetime of Charles Radcliffe, and therefore not later than 1746, says:—

"James Earl of Darwentwater left issue one Son named John and one Daughter; the Son lived to the age of Seventeen Years and dyed in the beginning of the Year 1732; the Daughter is still living. The said Charles Radcliffe was in the year 1716 attainted also for high Treason committed at Preston and is still living."

W. B. H.

CLERKENWELL TEA-GARDENS: CROMWELL'S GARDENS (11 S. x. 267).—My copy of 'The Art of Living in London' is dated 1784, and on the fly-title bears the inscription in Park's handwriting: "Gift of Richard Dalton, Esq., to T. Park, 1785." This is probably the first edition. Park has bound up the pamphlet with several other poetical tracts, some of which he has annotated and illustrated with manuscript extracts, including the original autograph copy of one poem, but 'The Art of Living in London' he has left severely alone.

During many years' study of London literature I have never come across the mention of any place of public entertainment called "Cromwell's Gardens" in Clerkenwell, or in any locality except Brompton. The public takes a long time to familiarize itself with changes in topographical nomenclature. To this day I always think of Marylebone Road and Euston Road as the New Road, and Regent Circus comes trippingly on my tongue instead of Piccadilly Circus. Hence, though Cromwell's Gardens may have changed its name under new ownership in 1780 or 1781, people in 1784 probably still gave it its old appellation. The expression "once celebrated" would refer to its quondam celebrity as Cromwell's reputed residence, and not to any celebrity it may have enjoyed as a place of entertainment.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE-BRITISH ISLES: MATTHEW ARNOLD (11 S. x. 227, 275).—I am greatly obliged to DR. CLIPPINGDALE for so kindly drawing my attention to the memorial to Dr. Arnold in Laleham Church. I was not before aware of its existence, and shall be glad if some one will be good enough to supply a copy of the inscription.

Matthew Arnold was buried at Laleham on 19 April, 1888. A plain white marble headstone marks the spot. Beneath a raised cross is inscribed:—

Matthew Arnold, eldest son of the late Thomas Arnold, D.D., Head Master of Rugby School. Born December 24, 1822. Died April 15, 1888. "There is sprung up a light for the righteous, and joyful gladness for such as are truehearted."

Four of Matthew Arnold's children are also buried at Laleham; and there, too, was laid to rest his widow in July, 1901.

See 7 S. v. 346, 397, 472; 8 S. ii. 364, 513.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

AUTHORS WANTED (11 S. x. 270).—In answer to F. H., (2) "Perimus licitis" is the motto of Lord Teignmouth.

3. "Dii irati laneos pedes habent" (Macr., S. i. 8). A. GWYHER.

2. "Perimus licitis" is placed by Mr. King in his 'Classical and Foreign Quotations' No. 3089 among the 'Adespota.' In 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' edited by Mr. W. Gurney Benham, it is said of this quotation: "Used by Sir Matthew Hale. Founded, perhaps, on passages in St. Gregory (Moral., Book 5, and Homily 35, 'in Evang.'). in which he urges care and moderation in things lawful." HARMATOPEGOS.

3. "Dii pedes lanatos (not laneos) habent." Petronius, 44, § 18. S. G.

DENE HOLES OR DANE HOLES (11 S. x. 249).—Mr. T. Rice Holmes writes in his 'Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Caesar,' Oxford, 1907, pp. 253, 515-17, that dene-holes are probably subterranean galleries, and may have been used as refuges in time of danger. The name means Dane-holes—i.e., "hiding-places from the Danes." Some Kentish dene-holes (he adds) contained bronze implements; and those of Essex are almost certainly post-Neolithic. If, as seems probable, they are of very early age, the name connecting them with the Danes can have no relation to their origin, and can only refer to a much subsequent use of the excavations.

The Rev. J. W. Hayes in a lengthy article on Dene-holes in the *Journal* of the Royal Anthropological Institute, xxxix. 44 sq., 1909, considers the evidence in support of the large number of theories which have been advanced to account for them. The etymology of the word *dene* indicates its derivation from an Anglo-Saxon word signifying a depression, cave, den, or hole, *dene* being used with *hole* as a double name, in the same way as "river" is used with Avon and Ouse, both of which words signify river or running water. Of ten theories concerning the purposes of dene-holes, there is only one, according to Mr. Hayes, which satisfies the laws of evidence, and that is that these excavations are simply chalk pits, chalk wells, or chalk quarries, and not granaries, hiding-places, or burial-places. The fact of chalk being dug for, often through 60 ft. of superimposed strata, instead of being quarried at the surface, would be because surface chalk is impure and unfit for building-blocks or for making lime; whereas good block chalk in a dense,

pure condition is best obtained under great masses of sand, such as are found at Hangman's Wood, Abbey Wood, Bexley, Swanscombe, Purfleet Hill, and various other places. The Chislehurst caves may be old, but there is nothing to favour the view of their mysterious origin. They are simply old chalk workings. The evidence of men who have worked in the caves goes to show that half a century ago chalk was still extensively obtained from these workings, and used by farmers as a dressing or manure for poor soils, in the days when manure was scarcer than now and the demand for chalk dressing proportionately greater. (This summary of Mr. Hayes's conclusions is from *The Geographical Journal*, xxxv. 76, 1910.)

Dene-holes have come under consideration in various archaeological publications, and I have noted, besides the above, the following references, which, no doubt, may be largely added to: *The Antiquary*, 1907, pp. 367, 407; 1909, p. 81. *The Athenæum*, 1908, 14 March and 18 April, pp. 289 and 479. *The Daily Chronicle*, 1905, 27 April, 'Essex "Dane Holes": Some Curious Theories as to their Origin and Purpose,' by Mr. Ashley H. Johnstone of Grays. *The Daily News*, 1908, 7 Jan., 'Dene-Holes near London,' by Ernest A. Baker, M.A.; 1909, 11 Feb., 'Chislehurst Caves.' *The English Mechanic*, 1897, 8 Oct., 'What is a Denehole?' *The Essex Naturalist*, 1907. *The Geological Magazine*, 1898, July. *The Home Counties Magazine*, 1900, January. *The Reliquary*, 1908, July, p. 189 sq., 'Deneholes in Kent and Essex, with illustrations.' FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

'THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL' (11 S. x. 268).—Your correspondent F. H. C. inquires the name of the author of the above famous pamphlet, and says his copy bears no date, but he supposes it was published in 1871. I have not yet seen MR. F. MADAN's articles thereon in 'N. & Q.' 6 S. iv., or the Supplement of the 'D.N.B.,' but I may repeat here my obituary notice of the author, the Rev. H. W. Pullen, who died in Birmingham on 15 Dec., 1903.

My original contribution—made to *The Western Daily Press* of Bristol—contains the record of my personal recollections of Mr. Pullen, whom I met at Perugia fifteen years prior to his death, when he was staying at Brufani's hotel, busy revising a new edition of 'Murray's Guide to Central Italy.'

My acquaintance with him began on his referring to me his article on Siena, and, strange to say, I found he had omitted, by a curious oversight, any description whatever of the grand institute in that city devoted to the instruction, by means of the oral system, of the deaf and dumb. I may as well recall here that I hold a warm letter of thanks from Lord Egerton of Tatton for my services as interpreter to the Royal Commission appointed by our Government to examine the system. Of course, Mr. Pullen hastened to correct so important a shortcoming—I think, before the guide-book got into print. I remember to have written a few lines to *The Times* on the death of the pious founder of the institution, Padre Pendola, in 1883, and to *The Western Daily Press*, 12 July, 1900, on the observance in Siena of the centenary of his birth.

In appearance Mr. Pullen was tall, with carelessly tousled hair, and he might always be easily recognized by a crowd of small boys following in his footsteps wherever he went. I have known him to take a group of urchins to see some spectacle at the theatre or circus, and he never seemed happier than when he was thus occupied. His abhorrence of the smell of tobacco fumes was extraordinary, and if he called on me, I was prepared to encounter his vigorous counterblast.

Mr. Pullen's death broke for me yet another of the links binding me to Italy, and again I had to repeat the haunting words of the Italian poet Giovanni Pascoli:—

Oh! sad it is to wander in the shade
Alone! and last.

WILLIAM MERCER.

HUNDRED OF MANHOOD (11 S. x. 229).—The Selsey peninsula, to the south of Chichester, appears to have been known as the Hundred, or Peninsula, of Manhood, from the "main wood" or forest tract of which most of it formerly consisted. I am a little puzzled as to the term "Hundred," as the county divisions generally so named elsewhere are, in Sussex, denominated "Rapes"; but the "Manhood Hundred" may be a conventional name only.

"JOLLY ROBBINS" (11 S. x. 249).—"Joly Robin" is found in Chaucer's *Troilus* (c. 1374), and in Langland's *Romaunt of the Rose* (c. 1400). An old lady who died in 1902, aged over 90, was accustomed to use "high jolly robin" as a conversational phrase expressive of cheerfulness and high spirits.

W. B. H.

MEDALLIC LEGENDS (11 S. x. 28, 48, 68, 89, 109).—

28. Cum sole et astris.

This looks like an adaptation of Ovid, *'Amores,'* I. xv. 16:—

Cum sole et luna semper Aratus erit.

44. Gratum quo hospite cælum.

From Martial, V. i. 8, with the pagan element eliminated:—

Sospite quo gratum credimus esse Iovem.

106. Quid miscere iuvat vires?

Lucan, i. 88.

108. Regit imperiis et fulmine.

See Virgil, *'Æneid,'* ii. 229-30:—

O qui res hominumque deumque
Æternis regis imperiis et fulmine terres.

123. Secura duabus [ancoris].

The phrase appears to be based on the proverb ἐπὶ δύοῖν ὄρμει, cited by Apostolius, vii. 61, with the explanatory comment δηλονότι ἀγκύραιν. See "Duabus ancoris fultus" in Erasmus's *'Adagia.'*

Most likely several of the legends in SLEUTH-HOUND's list were concocted for the special occasion. One gets a little suspicious of modern Latin devices. I was once consulted by the representative of an Australian literary society as to the Latin for some phrase of Kipling's. Finding that what was wanted was that I should translate his words into Latin, to serve as the society's motto, I urged them to be content with the author's own English!

LOWELL'S 'FIRESIDE TRAVELS' (11 S. x. 147, 197, 274).—

6. ".....raised it, like the Prophet's breeches, into a banner."

Assuming that Lowell indulged in a certain latitude, the allusion is, I think, to be explained by the following extracts:—

".....stout old Gao, the Persian Blacksmith, 'whose Apron, now indeed hidden under jewels, because raised in revolt which proved successful, is still the royal standard of that country.'"—Carlyle, *'Sartor Resartus,'* bk. i. chap. vi.

"The Saracens confess a loss of seven thousand five hundred men; and the battle of Cadesia is justly described by the epithets of obstinate and atrocious. The standard of the monarchy was overthrown and captured in the field—a leathern apron of a blacksmith who in ancient times had arisen the deliverer of Persia; but this badge of heroic poverty was disguised and almost concealed by a profusion of precious gems."—Gibbon, *'Decline and Fall,'* chap. li.

The battle of Cadesia is dated 636-7. Gibbon refers for the standard to D'Herbelot, *'Bibliothèque Orientale,'* pp. 297, 348, "an agreeable miscellany, which must gratify every taste."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SIR JOHN LADE (11 S. x. 269).—The death of Lætitia, Lady Lade, is announced in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcv. pt. i. p. 477:—

"Surrey, May 5 [1825]. At the Hithe, Egham, the lady of Sir John Lade, fourth baronet of Warbleton, Sussex. Before her marriage she was Mrs. Smith: by Sir John she had no issue."

The obituary notice of Sir John Lade will be found in the same magazine, vol. ix. (New Series), p. 656. He died at Egham on 10 Feb., 1838, in his eightieth year. The account in *The Gent. Mag.* tells us:—

"Sir John Lade was in ward to his uncle Mr. Thrale, of Streatham, and in consequence was frequently when a boy brought under the notice of the great Dr. Johnson. The wildness of his character had already, in fact, manifested itself, and it forms the occasion of many of Johnson's reflections on education, marriage, and morals, recounted by his biographers. On one of these Mr. Crcker has appended this note: 'This young heir was the well-known Sir John Lade, and Dr. Johnson's sagacity had, no doubt, detected in him a disposition to that profusion for which he was afterwards so remarkable. He entered eagerly into all the follies of the day: was a remarkable *whip*, and married a woman of the town.'.....By Mrs. Smith, the person whom he married, and who died in 1825, Sir John Lade had no issue, and the baronetcy has become vacant."

Vide also Burke's 'Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies,' p. 296.

I have not discovered the register of Sir John Lade's marriage, but the paragraphs in contemporary newspapers seem to show that it took place in 1787. On 15 Nov. of this year *The World* refers to Sir John Lade and "his bride," and on 23 Nov. makes the following statement: "Sir John Lade, having married Mrs. Smith, has very naturally disposed of his grey horses." On the other hand, a paragraph in *The Morning Herald* of 5 June, 1781, hints that the marriage had already taken place.

Previously, according to the journalists, Mrs. Smith had been on intimate terms with the Duke of York, brother of the Prince of Wales. Her portrait, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1785, is mentioned in Leslie and Taylor's 'Life of Reynolds,' ii. 472, and in Sir Walter Armstrong's 'Reynolds' (popular edition), p. 172. There is a long account of her in 'The Female Jockey Club,' by Charles Pigott, and another in Robert Huish's 'Memoirs of George the Fourth,' i. 141. In 'Rodney Stone' Sir Arthur Conan Doyle makes one of the characters refer to her as "little Letty," but G. W. M. Reynolds, who introduced her into his despicable romance 'The Mysteries

of the Court of London,' represented her as an Amazon. Tradition credits her with having been the mistress of John Rann, the famous highwayman; and in a contemporary pamphlet entitled 'A Genuine Account of the Life of John Rann, alias Sixteen-String Jack' (1774), his *chère amie*, Miss Smith, is said to have been "rather above the middle size" (p. 29).

In the description of Sir John Lade, under the sobriquet of "The Libertine Lad," in *The Town and Country Magazine* for October, 1778 (vol. x. p. 514), she is not mentioned, and the newspapers do not begin to speak of her until the year 1780 or 1781, when she is referred to as Mrs. "Osnaburgh" Smith or the "Episcopal White" Smith, in consequence of her connexion with the Duke of York, who was Bishop of Osnabrück in Prussia. Her niece Charlotte Goulding married Richard, Earl of Barrymore, in June, 1792.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Sir John Lade, nicknamed "Jehu," was born in 1759. He was one of the Prince of Wales's set, and famous for his skill as a "whip." His wife was popularly supposed to have been the mistress of Jack Rann the highwayman, better known as "Sixteen-String Jack," a position for which she would seem to have been eminently fitted, both by her manners and her morals. Like most of his set, Sir John ran through his fortune, but survived until 1838. His wife died in 1825. See 'The Beaux of the Regency,' by Lewis Melville (London, Hutchinson & Co., 1908).

T. F. D.

I am sorry that I cannot give the dates of death of Sir John and Lady Lade of unsavoury fame. But the following particulars, if not known to your correspondent, may have some interest for him. Horsfield, in his 'History of Sussex,' in describing the church of Warbleton, writes:—

"In the north aisle is a very sumptuous monument of variegated marbles, and a bust in the centre, admirably executed. Beneath is a long inscription to the memory of Sir John Lade, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, 5th son of Thomas Lade, of Warbleton, lieutenant of the City of London," &c.

He died unmarried in 1740, aged 78, and left the bulk of his estate to the grandson of his eldest brother, John Inskipp, who assumed the name of Lade, and was created a baronet in 1758. Was this latter father of the notorious baronet described in 'Rodney Stone,' "who was born in 1759"?

E. L. H. TEW.

Son of John of Westminster, Bt. Christ Church, matric. 15 Nov., 1776, aged 17; second baronet, died 10 Feb., 1838, when the baronetcy expired.

A. R. BAYLEY.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY RELIGIOUS HOUSES (11 S. x. 250).—In the Centenary number of *The Downside Review* (No. 97, vol. xxxiii.), published in June last, and edited by the Abbot of Downside, it is stated at p. 201 that, from the year 1880 to the present,

"the *Review* has appeared regularly, at a total cost to the Society [St. Gregory's Society, started as the Gregorian Club 10 July, 1843] of 2,880*l.* (up to 1912); and its pages form an invaluable record of all that Downside has been and has done, both in every sphere of her own many-sided life and in the activities of her children throughout the world."

Thus the *Review* would appear to be connected with the school rather than with the monastery. Similarly, *The Ampleforth Journal* seems to be the organ of St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth, and not of the Abbey of St. Lawrence, to which the College is attached.

The Month is the organ of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. It was started many years ago, is still flourishing, and has a large sale.

The Poor Souls' Friend and *St. Joseph's Monitor* is a magazine published by the Bridgettine nuns of Syon Abbey, Chudleigh, Devonshire, the only English pre-Reformation community of women which is still in existence. A brief account of this community will be found in *The Downside Review* for 1908, at pp. 140-43.

There is a community of priests in the U.S. which, while still Anglican, published a magazine entitled *The Lamp*. This, I believe, is still continued, though the community has submitted to the Roman See.

The late "Father Ignatius, O.S.B.," used to publish a magazine from Llanthony Abbey, but I am sorry to say I forget its name.

HARMATOPEGOS.

"ASCHENALD" (11 S. x. 49, 233).—The paragraph quoted from Leland appears to be the fictitious heading of a pedigree drawn up soon after the Tudor period began in 1485.

"Richard Aschenald" was suggested, it seems to me, by the surname of Sir William de Assenhull, who was patron of Kirkheaton in 1430, and held two knights' fees of the Honor of Pontefract, in Cawthorne

Heaton and Mirfield, in 3 Henry VI., a share of the lands of the great thane Sweyn, the son of Ailric, in right of his wife Joan, sister and coheir of Sir Thomas de Burgh.

I may add that these De Burghs were not a Yorkshire family, as supposed, but possessed, and had their name from, Burgh-Green, near Cambridge. In the little church there are several monumental effigies of this family. See a short paper on these by the Rev. C. R. Manning in *Archæol. Journal*, xxxiv. 121.

I have given a pedigree of the heirs of Sweyn, son of Ailric, in *Yorks. Archæol. Journal*, vii. 268.

A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, SCOTLAND (11 S. x. 268).—A "college" in this connexion means a course of lectures. *The Caledonian Mercury* of 22 Sept., 1720, contains an advertisement by Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy in the newly formed School of Medicine in Edinburgh University. He is to begin "his Colledge of Anatomy in all it's parts, with the Operations of Surgery and Bandages," on the first Monday of November.

No doubt the lists referred to are the class-rolls of other courses in the Edinburgh University Medical School. There were no extra-mural lectures at that date.

JOHN A. INGLIS.

Edinburgh.

THE DUKEDOM OF CLEVELAND (11 S. x. 249).—The high authority of 'The Complete Peerage' asserts definitely that on the death of the third holder of the title in 1774 "all his honours became extinct." The fact that

"by failure of issue a perpetual annuity of 8,000*l.* per annum devolved on the Duke of Grafton"

may have tended to console the latter nobleman for not succeeding to any more of the honours derived through Barbara Castlemaine.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

COLOUR AND SOUND (11 S. x. 231, 275).—There are some very interesting observations on this subject in connexion with the sinfonia in Haydn's 'Creation,' which represents the rising of the sun, in the 'Life' of Haydn, followed by that of Mozart, translated from the French of L. A. C. Bombet (London, John Murray, 1817), p. 255, note. The writer of the note gives lists of wind and stringed instruments, with what he thinks to be the corresponding colour to

each instrument, and on this basis compares the effects of the orchestration to those seen in a glorious sunrise,

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

THE TERMINAL "INK" (11 S. x. 268).—Is this not the same as the ancient Gothic root *ing* or *ink*, conveying the meaning "son" or "descendant"?

F. W. T. LANGE.

St. Bride Foundation, Bride Lane, E.C.

SIR JOHN GILBERT (11 S. x. 102, 144, 183, 223, 262, 292, 301).—I had the good fortune to enjoy the friendship of the late Sir John Gilbert, and saw a good deal of him during the latter years of his life, both at the Garrick Club and his delightful home at Vanbrugh Park. I remember telling him that I regarded him as one of my earliest instructors, inasmuch as the first book I ever possessed was illustrated by him, and I could thoroughly enjoy his pictures long before being able to read the accompanying letterpress.

I once asked him if he could give me any idea of the number of drawings on wood he had executed. He said it was so vast that he had long ago given up the attempt to calculate it, but he sent me a book which gives one some notion as to his earliest work. This little volume is entitled 'City Scenes; or, A Peep into London,' and was published by Harvey & Darton, Gracechurch Street, 1828. In his letter accompanying it he says:—

"When I first began to seek for employment in making drawings on wood to illustrate books, I called on Harvey at his shop in Gracechurch Street, showed him some specimens of my drawing on wood—I had no engraving from my work yet to show—and asked him if he could put anything into my hands. He handed me the little volume I now send, saying, 'Make us *new* pictures, discarding those which are antiquated, and substituting more modern scenes.' This I believe was the first book I ever illustrated." (Probably about 1836) ".....This Harvey was a good soul, a Quaker, who thee'd and thou'd me. His sister was Mrs. Hack, who wrote a history of Greece, and many other books for the young."

The volume alluded to ('Grecian Stories,' 1840) was subsequently given me by my old friend. Within it he has written:—

"The pictures that illustrate this little book were so highly thought of by the author and the publisher as to be considered worthy of the most careful printing, so this copy was printed on India paper and sent to the illustrator. Remember it is more than fifty years ago when he made these drawings" (written in 1891). "This little volume is unique."

These illustrations are remarkable for their classical grace and their minute finish, and present yet another phase of the prolific artist's extraordinary versatility.

J. ASHBY-STERRY.

LOUVAIN AND MALINES: OLD PAINTED GLASS (11 S. x. 268).—One of the best specimens of Malines stained glass in London is the east window of St. George's Church, Hanover Square. It is a "Jesse window," brought from Malines by the Marquis of Ely, and purchased for the church by public subscription in 1841.

Last June it was much damaged by an explosion caused by a militant Suffragette, and had to be taken down and restored. It is now in its place again.

JOHN MURRAY.

50, Albemarle Street, W.

BRITISH COINS AND STAMPS (11 S. x. 191, 235, 255, 276).—Some notes on the position of the sovereign's head on English coinage were contributed by W. Stavenhagen Jones to *The Antiquarian Magazine*, i. 129-31.

Gloucester.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

EARLY RAILWAY TRAVELLING (11 S. x. 170, 215, 252).—The following is extracted from Freeling's 'Grand Junction Railway Companion,' 1838:—

"Regulations

Of the Grand Junction Railroad Company.

"Booking.—There will be no booking places except at the Company's offices at the respective stations. Each Booking Ticket for the first-class trains is numbered to correspond with the seat taken. The places by the mixed trains are not numbered."

A. N. W. FYNMORE.

Berkhamsted.

BURIAL-PLACE OF ELEANOR OF PROVENCE (11 S. x. 150, 195).—The Queen died at the nunnery of Ambresbury, 24 June, 1291, and was buried there, as S. B. tells us at the second reference; but Agnes Strickland, in her 'Lives of the Queens of England,' mentions a fact in regard to her profession as a nun which may be of interest to the readers of 'N. & Q.'

King Henry III. died 1272, and Queen Eleanor retired to the nunnery of Ambresbury in 1280; but she did not take the veil until certainly 1284, and Matthew of Westminster states not until 1287, as she delayed her religious profession until she had obtained the Pope's licence to keep her rich dowry as Queen Dowager of England.

HENRY HOWARD.

Notes on Books.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.
—*Speech-Spring*. Vol. IX. (First Half). By
W. A. Craigie. (Oxford University Press.)

THIS is decidedly one of the more interesting sections. It contains words belonging to all the languages from which the principal elements of English are drawn, including that shifting, incalculable, now fascinating and now repellent language within a language commonly calling itself slang. Most examples of this to be found here come—we should say, hail—from the United States. But one or two can boast of a longish English antiquity. Thus "spificate" is explained by Grose in 1785 as signifying "to confound, silence, or dumbfound"; and "spree," according to the quotations here, arose as long ago as the earliest decade of the last century. "Spree" and "spoof" (an invention, we are told, of Mr. A. Roberts's) seem to us instances of fortunate slang-words worthy to become permanent, whereas "spondulicks" and "splurge" we would instance as words of which the disappearance need not be regretted.

The Greek words are numerous and rich in significance. One of the best articles in all the section, alike for arrangement and illustration, is that on "sphere." An interesting development of its use appears to have originated with Lord Granville in 1885, when using "sphere of action" and "sphere of influence" to express the range of a nation's claims in a foreign continent. It is a word that crops up relatively often in imaginative or poetical thought and writing, and, as "sphereless," the Dictionary gives, from two poets, a happy and a less happy use of it: in Shelley's "sphereless stars" and James Thomson's "When the night its sphereless mantle wears" respectively.

Historically, "speed" has to be explained as first "abundance," then "success," only thirdly as "quickness." Clearly, there is nothing to be said against this; but the case of "spot" is different. On the strength, evidently, of having found a quotation *a.* 1200 from 'Vices and Virtues,' where it signifies a moral stain, which is earlier than any other lighted upon, this meaning is given as the first. That it first appears in a figurative sense is assuredly the merest accident; for "spotted" the first quotation (from 1250) gives the concrete and fundamental meaning. It seems absurd that any one looking up the word should be told, to begin with, that it means a "stigma or disgrace." We noticed a quaint mistake under "spouse," where, in Cleopatra's words from Tennyson's 'Dream of Fair Women'—"A name for ever-living robed and crowned, Worthy a Roman spouse"—"spouse" is taken to refer to herself, and the quotation put with those illustrating "a wife"—surely a misapprehension of the syntax.

Under "spinning-jenny" it seems to be suggested that there is something recondite about the use of the personal name. But remembering how almost universally men who work, or have to do with, a machine speak of it as "she," and how ready they are to add the effective touch of a personal name to a machine which inspires a mingling of admiration and repugnance, we

cannot think there is much to puzzle one here. The "Black Marias" of the present day furnish another instance of the same kind of thing. The mention of these reminds us that under "splay" comes the rather apposite sentence from Matthew Arnold's 'Literature and Dogma': "In the German mind, as in the German language, there does seem to be something splay." The three "spencers" known to English—the wig, the short jacket, and the lifebelt—are duly attributed to the three gentlemen of that name who respectively invented them; but it seems rather poor work not to have given contemporary quotations accounting for the names. We noticed also one or two instances where definition is missing, as, for example, to explain "spent" in the sense of a "spent ball." "Spent balls," it is quoted, "are frequently fatal in their effects." Again, under "spices," it seems odd to say that these are "various strongly flavoured or aromatic substances of vegetable origin" without giving a single example of one. Nor are we allowed a "spoonerism,"—which famous colloquialism is dated back to the Oxford of 1885.

"Spirit," again, is an excellent article, though we observe that it nowhere refers to the attempt to establish a distinction between "spirit" and "soul," which could be illustrated from a good deal of writing on the subject. The tendency is to identify soul strictly with *ψυχή* as the intellectual part of man, not identical with the *πνεῦμα*.

The columns dealing with this word and its derivatives put before us a medley of exalted ideas, and we turned a page and found "spirit-lamp" with something of the sense of homely comfort that the object so named has inspired when set busily burning to boil a kettle for tea in one's room in a Swiss hotel on returning from an expedition. We confess that we were surprised to find that the word was in being so long ago as 1802.

Is it not curious to mention "Spitalfield weavers," and never a mention of silk? "Spittle," *sb.*, is another article of unusual interest: we noted particularly the good collection of instances, ranging from 1571 to 1702, in which it is distinguished from "hospital" as being of a lower class. It seems likely that this aphetic form of the word is originally Levantine.

It is curious to observe how late "splendid" made its way into use. Under "splendour," *v.*, Francis Thompson's "many-splendoured" ought to have a place. Under "splinter-bar" the Dictionary makes a useful correction of Webster and other dictionaries which have followed Webster, which give the definition as "a cross-bar to support the springs," whereas the word is used for the cross-bar at the head of the shafts to which the traces are attached.

Since under "speed" we have included as the tenth heading (a) an inflammatory disease of cattle, (b) a section of a cone-pulley, (c) a roving-frame, we do not see why "spike," "an ear of grain," should have been given a wholly separate article from "spike," a sharp-pointed piece of metal.

Among other highly satisfactory articles we noticed "spelt," "spill," "spoon," and "sponge." Among shorter ones "spindrift," "spinnaker," and "spinet" are noticeably interesting; and there are lucky *ἀπαξ λεγόμενα*—or nearly so—such as "spheterize," used by Sir William Jones, and

re-invented or imitated from him in *The Academy* some twenty years ago; and "sphalmatas," Evelyn's erudite error, to describe an error or slip in writing; and "spinee" ("Nym the flowrys of the haw thorn clene gaderyd and bray hem al to dust"), "a dish or confection"—in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—flavoured with hawthorn flowers.

Oxford Garlands, 7d. net each. (Milford.)

WE have on our table three of these delightful little volumes, so portable that you could place the three in a coat-pocket. One is a collection of *Sonnets*, and this, like the other volumes, opens with an index of authors with dates; they range from the sixteenth to the present century. Wordsworth stands first as to number, ten of his sonnets being given. Milton comes next with seven, Shakespeare and Keats being represented by six each.

The selection of *Love Poems* also extends over five centuries, and includes some old favourites; but in many cases Mr. R. M. Leonard, the expert compiler of the series, leads us to paths unknown.

The third volume is, appropriately enough, *Patriotic Poems*. Mr. Leonard states that "when this collection was made the war cloud had not burst over Europe, but none the less the martial note is the most insistent in the following pages, which tell of old, unhappy, far-off things, when we were not on good terms with 'that sweet enemy, France.'" "Since the War Lord's breath 'first kindled the dead coals of war,' many a poet has been inspired to prove, if it may be, that

The song that nerves a nation's heart
Is in itself a deed;

but in this volume will be found little that has not stood the test of time or criticism, and to some future anthologist must be allotted the task of separating the wheat from the chaff of topical verse. The great names of the past are now on all men's lips, and their memories are kept green in these pages. But there is many an unnamed hero who has died—or lived—for his country now or soon to be forgotten, and many a one doomed shortly to lie in an obscure grave, not unhonoured, yet unsung. To these might be applied Pope's echo of a poet greater than himself,

They had no poet, and they died."

At the feet of such men and women, a noble army, Mr. Leonard lays this garland. This volume, like the others, contains many old favourites, but some of the poems are new to us. Mr. Leonard might see his way to add Gerald Massey's name to the index of authors represented. There is his poem on the Battle of the Alma, "Our old War-banners on the wind," which formed part of his 'Craigcrook Castle,' reviewed in *The Athenaeum* of the 25th of October, 1856, and 'Sir Robert's Sailor Son,' which first appeared in *The Athenaeum* of the 12th of June, 1858. The subject of the latter was Sir William Peel, who was wounded during the second relief of Lucknow, and died on 27 April, 1858. Both of these, we think, Mr. Leonard would find to be worthy of a place in a new edition of this collection of 'Patriotic Poems.'

We must not forget to mention that, in addition to an index of first lines, there are valuable notes to each volume.

Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and Other Analogous Documents.—Vol. VIII. Edward III. (Stationery Office.)

THIS volume covers the period from the tenth to the twentieth year of Edward III.'s reign. It was prepared by Mr. J. E. E. Sharp and Mr. E. G. Atkinson, the Index being the work of Mr. J. J. O'Reilly. It includes a large number of the lesser families in whom from time to time correspondents of 'N. & Q.' have been interested, and inquisitions taken of the possessions of nearly a score of the greater landholders of the kingdom—among them Ormonde, De Badlesmere, Bohun, Courtney of Devon, St. John, De Ros, and Scrope. There is an index of subjects as well as of names, and a glance at it will show that the papers illustrate a tolerable number of feudal customs. The lighter and more directly human element introduced by the proofs of age comes in fairly frequently, though not perhaps diversified by so many incidents as may be found in some of the other Calendars of these Inquisitions.

The Antiquary: October. (Elliot Stock, 6d.)

AS was to be expected, the first note refers to "the barbaric and wanton destruction of Louvain," and quotations are given from Sir Arthur Evans's letter which appeared in *The Times* of the 1st of September. Writing as President of the Society of Antiquaries, he "voiced the horror and profound indignation.....at the Prussian holocaust of Louvain." "The holocaust should have the effect of electrifying all the more intellectual elements of our country with a new vigour of determination to overthrow the ruthless régime of blood and iron imposed by Prussian arrogance on twentieth-century Europe."

Mr. R. Coltman Clephan writes on 'Spurious Objects of Egyptian Antiquity as illustrated by a Few Specimens made recently at Gurnah and Luxor.' In recent years there has been greater activity in the trade, and he suggests that something should be done to check this objectionable traffic. Another article is on 'Pictures from Italian Peasant Life in the Middle Ages,' by Federico Hermanin, translated by Mary Gurney. Dr. Cox reviews Mr. Balch's 'Wookey Hole: its Caves and Cave Dwellers,' recently published by the Oxford University Press. Mr. Druce concludes his 'Notes on Birds in Mediaeval Church Architecture.' Mr. John Knowles, in continuing his contribution on 'Glass-Painting in Mediaeval Times,' gives full details of the various processes, and shows himself to be a thorough expert. Mr. W. H. Jacob in 'Side-Lights on Winchester in the Reign of Henry VII. (1495-6)' supplies from the City Chamberlain's Accounts information as to prices during that period.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 252.

NOTES:—Sir Thomas Browne and his Books, 321—Holcroft Bibliography, 323—'The Cirencester Flying-Post,' 325—Inscriptions in the Ancien Cimetière, Mentone, 326—"Mid-Keavel," 327—225, Hampstead Road—"Trooper"—"Freelage"—Bell Inscription—Sir Alexander Cuming—"Onto," 328.

QUERIES:—Poets' Birthplaces—American Slang—"Nixie," "CZK," "Husky"—St. Richard of Andria, 329—Biographical Information Wanted—Walter Scott: Spurious Waverleys, Piracies, and Attacks—Capt. Peter Fyers, R.A.—John Pigott—Johanna Walshe, 330—R. B. Sheridan and 'The Duenna'—Scoles and Duncombe Families—"Kultur"—Gothic Mason-Sculptors, 331.

REPLIES:—De Glamorgan, 331—Between Winchester and London, 332—Judges addressed as "Your Lordship"—Origin of Street-Names—Baker of Ashcombe—Bonar—Renaming London Streets, 333—"Cordwainer"—"The Hero of New Orleans"—Notes for the 'N.E.D.': The Tailor's Hell—Devotions on Horseback, 334—Site of the Globe Theatre—"Almanach de Gotha"—Authors Wanted, 335—Walter Bagehot: Pronunciation of Name—France and England Quarterly—"We" or "I" in Authorship, 336—Father John of Cronstadt—Latin Jingles—"The Diary of Lady Willoughby," 337.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Life of Charles, Third Earl Stanhope"—"The Records of the Cockburn Family."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE AND HIS BOOKS.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE, when writing his 'Religio Medici,' regrets that the work was penned in such a place and with such disadvantages that, from the first setting of pen unto paper, he had not the assistance of any good book whereby to promote his invention or relieve his memory. (The 'Religio Medici' was written at Shipden Hall, near Halifax, about 1635, and Browne was then a young man of 30.) Whether he could have said this with truth at any subsequent period of his life is extremely doubtful. No one who is at all familiar with Browne's writings can fail to be impressed by the extraordinary diversity of his interests and the vast range of his reading. Unfortunately, no specimens of his conversation have been preserved, but that he talked books and collected books cannot be doubted. He was in easy circumstances, and had ample opportunities for such collecting. In his letters he refers again and again to the books he was reading, and the books he bought and borrowed and lent.

I have recently had in my hands a copy of the sale catalogue of his library, which was sold, with that of his son Edward, in London in 1711. The books were disposed of by Thomas Ballard, bookseller, at the "Black Boy" Coffee-House in Ave Mary Lane, near Ludgate. The sale commenced on 8 Jan., 1710/11, and was continued every evening at 4 o'clock until January 24th, when it was concluded. The sale was advertised in *The Daily Courant* on 1 Jan., and daily from 8 to 24 Jan., with notes stating each day the number of the lot with which the sale would commence. The books are divided into Greek and Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Libri Teutonice et Belgice (including Latin books and books in German and Dutch), and English books. Altogether the library works out at something under 2,500 volumes. Of these some 420 are dated after 1682, the year of Browne's death, and must have belonged to Edward Browne.

The catalogue is an extremely interesting document. Browne is not an easy writer to understand. His references are frequently obscure, and it must necessarily be a help to us to know what books he used. It brings us into very close touch with Browne when he refers to a favourite author—Athenæus, for instance—to know that it was the edition in Greek and Latin of 1612, with notes by J. Dalechamp and Isaac Casaubon,^a which he read and used. It is instructive, too, to have further light thrown on Browne's unquenchable love for whatever was odd and out-of-the-way. Anything and everything was of interest to him. His letters and writings are full of unexpected notes and inquiries. What stone it was that stoned St. Stephen—pebble, flint, or freestone?^b Whether the elephant bendeth the knees before and behind differently, as Aristotle observeth;^c ostridges,^d East Indian drugs,^e sauces and pickles,^f flying machines,^g King Charles I.'s "cassaware or emeu,"^h how many thousand coaches there were in Mexico,ⁱ necromancy, witchcraft, and the Philosopher's Stone—these and a hundred other entertaining topics

^a 'Athenæi Deipnosophistar. Lib. XV., Gr., Lat., cum Not. Jac. Dalechampii et Is. Casauboni,' 2 vols., 1612.

^b 'Works,' ed. Wilkin, 4 vols., 1836, i. 178.

^c *Id.*, i. 215.

^d *Id.*, i. 281, 326–8, 329, 456.

^e *Id.*, i. 246.

^f Unpublished letter, Sloan MS. 1847, fol. 238.

^g Wilkin, i. 270.

^h *Id.*, i. 281.

ⁱ *Id.*, i. 288.

exercised his mind. As might be expected with a man of this temperament, the catalogue is full of surprises. There are books on theology, astrology, alchemy, and magic; catalogues of auction sales; books on Egyptian plants and medicine; a treatise on potable gold; dictionaries; a work on bills of exchange; Acts of Parliament; books on seamanship, travel, coins and medals; a description of the Grand Signior's seraglio; and a tract on the fall of purple rain at Brussels in 1647. Browne had a special gift for accumulating miscellaneous information. How he would have enjoyed 'N. & Q.'!

The books on seamanship—Tim Gadbury's 'Young Seaman's Guide,' 1659; Vossius, 'On the Motion of the Sea and the Wind,' 1677, and others—were no doubt procured for the benefit of his sailor son Thomas, of whose end so little is known.^a Browne's letters to "Honest Tom" are full of good advice, and contain many references to books. Thomas is to inquire after any one who has been to Fez, and learn what he can of the present state of the place, "which has been so familiar in the description of Leo and others."^b Leo's 'Geographical History,' a record of extensive journeyings in Africa, Arabia, Persia, Barbary, Armenia, Syria, and Egypt, was a very popular book in Browne's day, and he makes frequent use of it. In addition to the English translation by Porie,^c Browne appears to have used a Latin version, but it is not in the catalogue. Browne, like Burton, was especially delighted with the study of cosmography. Travel books had a tremendous fascination for him, and his booksellers at Norwich seem to have made the most of his weakness. He purchased books from two booksellers there, William Oliver (Wilkin, i. 296) and Geo. Rose (*id.*, i. 276). In 1663 Oliver was next door to the "Castle and Lyon" (H. R. Plomer, 'Dictionary of Booksellers, 1641 to 1667'); later his address was next door to the "Half Moon in the Market Place" (Arber, 'Term Catalogues,' Index). Rose's London agent was Robert Clavell, who, in partnership with John Starkey, founded and edited the periodical called *Mercurius Librarius*, which began in Michaelmas Term, 1668, and was afterwards

succeeded by the Term Catalogues (Arber, 'Term Cat.,' i. viii.). Browne certainly saw Clavell's book lists (Wilkin, i. 308, 330). He also purchased books from Martyn at "The Bell in S. Paul's Church Yard" (*id.*, i. 337). Martyn was in partnership with Allestry, and succeeded him as publisher to the Royal Society.

Among some new books sent to Browne "to vewe" in May, 1682, was

"a Historie of Athiopia, set out by one Ludolphus, and translated into English, and nowe published in a thinne folio with some cuts in it, especially of some animals, as apes, elephants, &c."

The book, having been "vewed," appears to have been kept, and is in its place among the English folios.^a The English translation of Vansleb's 'Description of Egypt' Browne seems to have had in 1678,^b as soon as it appeared. In November and December, 1679, he was busy with Rycaut's 'Turkish History,'^c "a very good historie," which his daughter Betty read aloud to him. The book pleased him so much that he directs Edward Browne to purchase a copy at his charges so that he may have it always by him. 'Ortellius his Geographie,' Braun's 'Book of Cities,' Radziwill's 'Journey to Jerusalem,' translated out of Polish into Latin,^d Moses Pit's 'New English Atlas,' 1680,^e produced at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, at 2*l.* a volume—probably the most expensive work produced in England at the time—together with many others, are touched on by Browne in his letters, as with "Book, Map, and Card" he follows the journeyings of his two sons, and from his study at Norwich himself takes knowledge of the estates, empires, and principalities of the great world.

It is quite beyond the ability of the present writer to deal at all adequately with Browne's medical books. There are many familiar

^a 'A New History of Ethiopia,' &c., by the learned Job. Ludolphus, Author of the 'Ethiopic Lexicon,' Englished by J. P., 1682. See letter, Wilkin, i. 340.

^b 'The Present State of Egypt; or, A New Relation of a late Voyage into that Kingdom,' by Father Vansleb, R.D. Englished by M. D., B.D., 1682. See letter to Ed. Browne, Wilkin, i. 221.

^c 'The History of the Turkish Empire from the Year 1623 to the Year 1677 . . . being a continuation of Knolles' "Turkish History," 1679.' See letters, Wilkin, i. 268, 272, 275, 276.

^d 'Jerosolymitana Peregrinatio Principis Radziviilli a Tho. Tretero ex Polonico Sermone in Latin. translat.,' Ant., 1614.

^e Browne had 4 out of 11 vols. He found the book "so long and broad that it becomes untractable and uneasie to make use of." See letters, Wilkin, i. 293, 338.

^a Blundville's 'Exercises,' 1622, and Moxon's 'Tutor to Astronomy and Geography,' 1659, which are both in the catalogue, were among the books recommended by Browne to his son (Wilkin, i. 118).

^b Wilkin, i. 145.

^c 'A Geographical Historie of Africa, written in Arabick by John Leo, a More, borne in Granada and brought up in Barbarie,' translated and collected by John Porie, 1600.

names in the catalogue: Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Serapion the Moor, Averrhoes, Paracelsus, &c.; but a detailed account of them would be out of place from one who is not a member of the faculty. It is, perhaps, interesting to be able to record that his edition of Dioscorides was that of 1598, Greek and Latin, by J. A. Saracenus, with copious and learned notes.^a He had also a French translation of the famous 'Commentary' of Matthiolus.^b The references in his letters to medical books are very numerous. After Edward Browne had settled in London he carried on a regular correspondence with his father, and frequently consulted him upon matters connected with his profession. His father sends him long letters full of advice, tells him all the local news, and lends him books. Lacunus's 'Epitome of Galen' Ed. Browne seems to have taken away to London, and there is nothing to show that he ever returned it.^c 'Bartolinus his centuries of rarer observations' must have been a favourite book of Browne's. "Mine are in three volumes in 12mo or small octavo," he writes. "I cannot be without them."^d T. Love Morley's 'De Morbo Epidemico,'^e "a very pretty booke," Browne was reading in August, 1680; and "Sir Geo. Ent's booke lately printed in answer to Dr. Thurston" was in his hands in January, 1680, as soon as it was published. The 'De Vulgi Erroribus' of Joubertus,^f a book which attracted a great deal of attention when it appeared, is also in the catalogue, and no doubt influenced Browne in the choice of a title for his 'Vulgar Errors.' He had also Daniel Beckher's 'Medicus Microcosmus,' and the same writer's 'Dissertatio de Cultrivoro Prusiano,' 1636,^g a curious tract, which contains

an account of the treatment of a patient who had swallowed a knife ten inches long. Considerable difficulty seems to have been experienced in removing the obstruction, but eventually a powder of loadstone was applied, and the knife, having been attracted to a convenient situation, was cut out. It is interesting to know that the patient recovered, and at the time the tract was written was in the best of health, and was living at Lansberg in Prussia. M. LETTS.

(To be continued.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43, 83, 122, 163, 205, 244, 284.)

1789. "Essays on Physiognomy; for the promotion of the knowledge and the love of mankind. Written in the German language by J. C. Lavater, and translated into English by Thomas Holcroft. Illustrated by three hundred and sixty engravings. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row, 1789." Octavo. I., 8+1-241; II., 6+1-324; III., 6+1-314+10 pp.

The fact that Holcroft did not know German at all at this time (cf. discussion under 'The German Hotel,' 1790), coupled with his variation from the original phrasing of the German title, 'Physiognomische Fragmente,' toward the French, makes me certain that Holcroft used the following book as his source:—

"Essais sur la physiognomie, destiné à faire connaître et à faire aimer. Trad. de l'allemand par Mme. de la Fite, Caillard et Heur, Reufer. La Haye, 1781-87, 3 vols." (Querard, 4: 633.)

And so I smile when I find the London correspondent of *Der neue Deutsche Merkur*, Weimar, for July, 1797 (p. 283), saying of Holcroft: "Als er Lavaters Fysiognomik uebersetzte; waeres hier ein Fanomen, teutsch zu können, und ein so schweres Buch zu dolmetschen."

I have seen several copies of the first edition of Holcroft's translation, but none of the three-volume edition in London, octavo, 1793, nor the one-volume abridgment, London, duodecimo, 1793, both of which are indicated in the 'D.N.B.' Watt ('Bibliotheca Britannica') gives 1793 as the initial date, but seems to be in error. The work was noticed in *The Town and Country Magazine*, November, 1789 (21: 508), in *The Universal Magazine* for July, 1789 (85: 55), and in *The Monthly Review*, appendix to April, 1783 (10: 583).

^a Pedac. Dioscorides, 'Opera, Gr., Lat., a J. Ant. Saraceno cum ejusd. Scholiis,' 1598.

^b 'Commente de P. Andr. Matthiole sur les 6 Livres de Ped. Dioscoride, mise en François par J. de Moulins, avec fig.,' Lyon, 1572.

^c 'A. Lacunæ Epitome Rer. & Sententiar. in Comment. Galeni in Hippocratem,' Lugd., 1554. See letter, Wilkin, i. 212.

^d 'Tho. Bartolini Historiar. Anatomic. rarior. Cent. VI.,' 3 vols., Hafn., 1654. See letter, Wilkin, i. 219.

^e 'Ch. Love Morley de Morbo Epidemico, 1678-1679,' Lond., 1680. See letter, Wilkin, i. 281.

^f 'Geo. Entii Animadv. in M. Thurston de Respiratione,' Lond., 1679. See letter, Wilkin, i. 277.

^g 'Laur. Joubertus de Vulgi Errorib. Medicinæ,' Ant., 1600.

^h That Browne had this tract appears from bk. ii. ch. iii. of the 'Vulgar Errors' (Wilkin, ii. 318), but it is not catalogued separately. Evelyn saw the knife at Leyden in 1641 ('Diary,' Globe Ed., pp. 18, 217).

There was another translation noticed in *The English Review* for January, 1790 (15: 1):—

"Essays on Physiognomy; designed to promote the Knowledge and the Love of Mankind. By John Caspar Lavater, Citizen of Zurich and Minister of the Gospel. Illustrated by more than Eight Hundred Engravings accurately copied, and some duplicated, added from Originals. Executed by, or under the Inspection of, Thomas Holloway. Translated from the French by Henry Hunter, D.D., Minister of the Scots Church, London-Wall. Vol. I. Imperial 4to. 6l. 6s. boards. Murray. London. 1789."

The Monthly Review for June, 1793 (11: 226), contains the following:—

"Essays on Physiognomy, for the Promotion of the Knowledge and Love of Mankind. Written in the German Language, by J. C. Lavater. Abridged from Mr. Holcroft's translation. 12mo. 275 pp. 4s. 6d. Boards. Robinsons."

This note succeeds:—

"The publishers and proprietors of Mr. Holcroft's translation of Lavater's Essays, finding their work to have been not only stolen, but wretchedly mutilated, have been induced to furnish the public with this cheap abridgment, carefully revised and correctly printed, together with some additional matter."

And this *Monthly Review* reference explains the following, which the British Museum Catalogue erroneously dates as 1800:—

"Essays on Physiognomy; for the Promotion of the Knowledge and the Love of Mankind; Written in the German Language By J. C. Lavater, Abridged from Mr. Holcroft's Translation. [Vignette] 'Lavater Contemplating a Bust.' London, Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row." Duodecimo, front. +8-275 pp.

The publishers of *The Town and Country Magazine* were the Robinsons, and this probably accounts for the reprinting in the November, 1789, issue of 'Three Heads and a Fragment' (21: 503).

Other editions are:—

"Essays on physiognomy: designed to promote the knowledge and love of mankind. Written in the German language by John Caspar Lavater, and translated into English by Thomas Holcroft. To which are added, one hundred physiognomical rules, a posthumous work by Mr. Lavater; and Memoirs of the life of the author, compiled principally from the Life of Lavater, by G. Gessner. Fourth Edition.... London: Printed for Thomas Tegg, 73, Cheapside." Octavo, 78+1-507 pp.

At the end of the book we find: "William Stevens, printer, Bell Yard, Temple Bar." The copy which I used had a pencilled date-ascription, "1867" (obviously wrong).

"Essays on physiognomy....[Same as above title-page.]...Seventh Edition....London: William Tegg and Co., 85, Queen-Street, Cheapside, 1850." Octavo, 78+1-507 pp.

We find: "London: Printed by Wm. Tyler, Bolt Court."

"Essays on physiognomy....[Same as above title-page.]...Life of the author. Thirteenth Edition. London: William Tegg, 1867." Octavo, 78+1-507 pp.

We find: "McCorquodale and Co., Printers, London—Works, Newton."

1789. "Posthumous works of Frederick II., King of Prussia, translated from the French by Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1789." Octavo, 13 vols.

The Preface is dated Newman-Street, London, March, 1790. The book was noticed in *The Monthly Review* for November, 1791 (6: 324). There are three dramatic or semi-dramatic pieces included herein which deserve mention, though not separate listing: 'Louis in the Elysian Fields' (5: 87-110), 'The School of the World' (5: 237-317), 'Tantalus at Law' (5: 343-86). None of these were acted, and the translations were merely such—in no sense being adaptations or revisions for stage presentation.

1789. "The Secret History of the Court of Berlin, &c. Translated from the French. In 2 vols., 8vo, 12s. Bladon."

The above I have copied from *The Town and Country Magazine* for August, 1789 (21: 358). Reference to it is also to be found in *The Universal Magazine* for May, 1789 (84: 279). The British Museum Catalogue lists the book (9386. c.) as "London: S. Bladon, 1789," and indicates another edition (9386. bbb. 9) as "Dublin: P. Byrne, 1789."

The English edition is:—

"The Secret History of the Court of Berlin; or, the Character of the present King of Prussia, his Ministers, Mistresses, Generals, Courtiers, Favourites, and the Royal Family of Prussia. With numerous Anecdotes of the Potentates of Europe, especially of the late Frederic II. and an interesting Picture of the State of Politics, particularly in Prussia, Russia, Germany, and Holland. In a Series of Letters, translated from the French. A Posthumous Work. To which is added a Memorial, presented to the present King of Prussia, on the Day of his Accession to the Throne, By Count Mirabeau. Vol. I. London: Printed for S. Bladon, Paternoster-Row. MDCCLXXXIX." Octavo. I., xx+[some pages missing]+1-364; II., 2+1-391 pp.

The Irish edition is:—

"The Secret History of the Court of Berlin; or, the character of the present King of Prussia, his Ministers, Mistresses, Generals, Courtiers, Favourites, and the Royal Family of Prussia, With numerous Anecdotes of the Potentates of

Europe, especially of the late Frederic II. and an interesting Picture of the State of Politics, particularly in Prussia, Russia, Germany, and Holland. In a Series of letters, translated from the French; a Posthumous Work. To which is added, a Memorial, presented to the present King of Prussia, on the Day of his Accession to the Throne. By Count Mirabeau. Dublin: Printed by P. Byrne, No. 108, Grafton-Street. M,DCC,LXXXIX." Octavo, xvi+1-440 pp.

This book was translated or taken from a French work:—

"Histoire secrète de la cour de Berlin, ou Correspondance d'un voyageur français, depuis le mois de juillet, 1786, jusqu'au 19 janvier, 1787. 1789."

This book, published at Alençon by Malassis le jeune, was an anonymous work of Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, the famous Count Mirabeau (1749-91). Cf. Quérard, 6: 158; 'Biographie Universelle,' 35: 643; and Larousse, 11, 1: 312. It is included in the Paris 1835 edition of the 'Œuvres de Mirabeau' (8: 199, 561), as well as [in the Barbier edition (2: 831). Basis for attribution to Holcroft as translator is to be found in Watt, 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' vol. i. pt. i. p. 504, in Larousse (9: 335), and in the 'Biographia Dramatica,' vol. i. pt. i. p. 354. Holcroft's familiarity with the work may be assumed from a reference to it as "singular," "instructive and amusing," in the 'Posthumous Works of Frederick II.' (5: xvi), and from the fact that Baron Trenck did an 'Examen politique et critique de l'Histoire secrète de la Cour de Berlin' (Berlin, 1789), in refutation of Mirabeau's assertions concerning the princes of the North.

1789. "The Comic Songster, or Laughing Companion....The Fourth Edition. London: Printed for W. Lane, Leadenhall-Street. M DCC LXXXIX."

I note in the British Museum (11622. bb. 4.) the foregoing. This volume contains the following songs by Holcroft:—

"Of ups and downs we daily see" (pp. 128-30), under the title of "The Ups and Downs, Sung by Mr. Edwin," who had the part of Pedro, to whom the song is assigned in Act I. of 'The Cholerick Fathers' (1785).

"Your Mountain, Sack, your Frontinac," &c. (p. 140),

under the title of "The Palaces of Liquor, Sung by Mr. Edwin," also taken from Act I. of 'The Cholerick Fathers' (1785).

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

'THE CIRENCESTER FLYING-POST.'

LEAVING the city of Bristol out of consideration, the first printing-press in Gloucestershire of which there is reliable evidence was set up in Cirencester. There also were established some of the earliest booksellers in the county, for though I have recorded (11 S. iii. 348-9) one in Gloucester as early as 1632, Cirencester gives us almost a continuous succession of local booksellers from 1680, whereas similar activity in the county town did not commence until Robert Raikes established his business in 1722. My friend Mr. H. E. NORRIS and I have collected many data with reference to the booksellers and printers of Cirencester, and I hope room in 'N. & Q.' may be found ere long for a chronological list which Mr. NORRIS has compiled from his pamphlet on the subject—printed in 1912—and additional facts obtained since.

The immediate purport of this note is to record a Cirencester newspaper of which there does not appear to be mention in any work of reference I have been able to see. An earlier, and also, outside Bristol, the first newspaper published in Gloucestershire, was issued from Cirencester two years before the *Gloucester Journal* was established, this being the *Cirencester Post*; or, *Gloucestershire Mercury*, of which copies for 16 March, 1719, No. 18; 25 July, 1720, vol. ii. No. 37 (both in British Museum); and 9 Dec., 1723, vol. vi. No. 5, are known, the numeration showing that the paper was first published on Monday, 17 Nov., 1718. This paper has been referred to in 'Bibliographica,' ii. 301; by Mr. F. A. Hyett (*Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, xx. 48-9); and in the 'Manual of Gloucestershire Literature,' ii. 162, a facsimile of the title of the number for 25 July, 1720, being given in the large-paper copies.

It is not known when the paper ceased, though Thomas Hinton, the proprietor, was printing in Cirencester in 1724.

The paper I am about to mention is not described in the 'Manual of Gloucestershire Literature,' nor is its title given in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes' or in Timperley's 'Dictionary of Printing.' No copy of the paper appears to be in the British Museum or Bodleian. This is *The Cirencester Flying-Post, and Weekly Miscellany*, of which the Bingham Library, Cirencester, possesses a file from No. 42, 5 Oct., 1741, to No. 164, 6 Feb., 1743/4. Copies of No. 29, 7 July, 1741, when the publishing day was Tuesday, and No. 35, 17 Aug., 1741, when the paper

was issued on Monday, are also known. From the numbering it will be seen that the paper commenced on 23 Dec., 1740. Each issue seen consists of 4 pp., 15 in. by 9½ in., the price being 1½d. The imprint on the two earlier issues, and from 5 to 19 Oct., 1741, is "Cirencester: Printed by G. Hill and J. Davis." On No. 45, 26 Oct., this is changed to "G. Hill and Comp.," and on No. 66, 22 March, 1741/2, to "Tho. Hill and Comp.," which remains until the last number seen—No. 164, 6 Feb., 1743/4. How long the paper continued I cannot say, though there is an advertisement in the *Gloucester Journal* of 1 Sept., 1747, which mentions the "Cirencester Journal," and this may refer to the *Flying-Post*.

The name of Hill as a printer and bookseller in Cirencester can be traced as late as 1775, when "Mrs. Hill" was the owner of the business.
ROLAND AUSTIN.
Gloucester.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE ANCIEN CIMETIÈRE, MENTONE.

THIS cemetery is situated on a conical hill, at the highest point of which is a small plateau, and below this the hill is cut into five narrow terraces, each terrace having a central path, with generally no more than one interment on each side. The main entrance gives access to the plateau, and to the first terrace, where the interments are mostly of Catholics. I was told that the tomb of Aubrey Beardsley was here, but failed to find it. Another entrance close to the first, but at a lower level, leads to the second terrace, and at this gate this series of inscriptions begins. I give that of J. R. Green (No 19) in full. Nos. 333-6 are within a small enclosure with locked gate, near the main entrance, which was the original Protestant burial-ground. No. 69 is in English except for the three French words given. This list was made in March, 1913.

There is a more modern cemetery with many inscriptions in English.

ANCIEN CIMETIÈRE, MENTONE.

SECOND TERRACE, LEFT SIDE OF PATH.

1. Samuel Johnson, d. Aug. 2, 1885, a. 69.
2. Jane Maria Lahjee, formerly of Cloonmore Cort (*sic*), Galway, d. 27 Feb., 1884.
3. William Benjamin (F)ase, d. Feb. 7, 1884, a. 23.
4. Alexander Daniel Kelly, d. Feb. 4, 1884, a. 7(3).
5. Hollis Thayer, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 Oct., 1853, d. Jan. 3, 1884.

6. Henry Hector Potter, of Stalybridge, England, d. 31 Dec., 1883, a. 41.
7. Frederick Melhuish, b. June 26, 1820, d. Dec. 10, 1883.
8. Alexander Beattie, Esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., d. Jan. 6, 1884, a. 81. Jane, his wid., d. March 24, 1896, bur. at Hastings.
9. George Were, d. 19 Nov., 1883, a. 67.
10. Sarah, w. of Joseph Somazzi, b. at Coatbridge, Scotland, d. 2 Oct., 1883. Kate Julia Ruth, their dau., b. 8 Nov., 1882, d. 20 Oct., 1883.
11. Alexander Grant, 42nd Regt., the Black Watch, Inspector-General, G.C.C., b. at Weston, Gloucestershire, Feb., 1843, d. 12 July, 1883.
12. Jane Sinclair Spark, a. 40, d. 16 March, 1883.
13. Reginald Arundel, youngest s. of Richard Drury and Elizabeth Ann Lown, of London, d. April 10, 1883, a. 14.
14. James Aitkin Murphy, 7th Dragoon Guards, b. Nov. 11, 1860, d. March 22, 1883.
15. Graham Fawkes Maitland, b. 13 Dec., 1859, d. 17 March, 1883.
16. William Fitzwilliam Wharton, b. Aug. 3, 1810, d. March 9, 1893. Agnes Rebecca Wharton, b. Dec. 24, 1832, d. Dec. 30, 1904.
17. Maria, w. of Joseph C. Wright, of Wolverhampton, d. March 18, 1883, a. 43.
18. Alexander Brown, Glasgow, b. 20 May, 1847, d. 15 March, 1883.
19. Here lies | John Richard Green | Historian | of the | English People. | Born Dec. 12, 1837 | Died March 7, 1883. | He died learning.
20. William Harrison, Belfast, d. 18 Feb., 1883, a. 16.
21. Henry Eden Mynors, of Chewton-Keynesham, Somt., b. Sept. 10, 1826, d. Jan. 21, 1883. Mehetabel Josephine, his wid., b. at Portobello, N.B., d. at Bordighera, May 28, 1883.
22. Violet Vaughan, b. Sept. 26, 1888, d. March 18, 1889.
23. Matilda Morle, w. of W. F. Stanton, d. Aug. 22, 1882, a. 63. Cecil, their s., d. 2 Sept., 1882, a. 17.
24. George Rogers, d. April 18, 1882, a. 34.
25. Alexander Dunlop Anderson, of Ardsheal, d. Jan. 18, 1883, a. 60.
26. Amelia, w. of T. Horsham Coles, b. Feb. 13, 1832, d. Jan. 19, 1883. T. H. Coles, b. Sept. 17, 1816, d. at his residence in London, Dec. 6, 1890.
27. Edward Bernard Tawney, M.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge, b. 14 June, 1841, d. 30 Dec., 1882.
28. Herbert, second s. of Charles Flint, of Coventry, England, d. 21 Dec., 1882.
29. Janet Hughes, dau. of Robert Bining, of Glasgow, d. 22 Nov., 1882.
30. Maria, dau. of James Thomas, Rector of Herbrandston, Pembroke, b. Oct. 7, 1833, d. Nov. 21, 1882.
31. Harriet Rose Gilman, d. Oct. 17, 1882.
32. Frances Skey, *veuve* Courtet, a. 75, 17 May, 1910. Catherine Mary Courtet, d. 10 March, 1878, a. 19.
33. Edith de Leon Davidson, b. in Boston, d. April 15, 1877, a. 24 y. 7 m. 6 days.
34. Cecilia Cockburn, w. of Major C. M. Martin, Madras Army, d. 12 Jan., 1877.
35. Mary Marion, dau. of John Laing, Esq., Hawick, Scotland, d. Dec. 15, 1875, a. 19.
36. John Hobbhouse Inglis Alexander, R.N., C.B., b. 17 July, 1832, d. 23 Nov., 1875.
37. Thomas Kittrick, d. May 14, 1875, a. 84.

38. Mary F. Stearns, w. of A. J. Miles, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio, d. April 28, 187(8), a. (6)5.

39. Eleanor, wid. of Frederick T. Rowell, M.A., first Vicar of Burmantofts, Leeds, d. 13 April, 1875.

40. John W. Clarke, b. at Derry, Ireland, d. 11 April, 1875, a. 4(3).

41. Herbert Augustus Rous Jenner, b. 6 May, 1843, at Wenvoe Castle, South Wales; d. 1 April, 1875.

42. Charles Mason, b. at Harrow, 16 Aug., 1836, d. 18 March, 1875.

43. George Dudley Palmer, d. 30 Jan., 1875.

44. Algernon Edward Sheppard Preston, Captain 14th Hussars, b. May 1, 1844, d. Dec. 30, 1874, a. 30.

45. Rev. John Stenhouse Muir, Minister of Cockpen, Scotland, d. 25 Dec., 1874.

46. William Scott, Dublin, d. Dec. 17, 1874, a. 33.

47. —rnhard Parish, b. May 26, 1844, d. Dec. 14, 1874.

48. Sarah Mary Gill, b. at Movaby, N.S. Wales, Dec. 9, 1856, d. Dec. 4, 1874.

49. James Whitshed de Butts, d. 16 Nov., 1874.

50. Diana, wid. of Admiral the Hon. Edward Thornton Woodhouse, d. 13 March, 1884.

51. Mary Cecilia, only dau. of Col. E. F. F. Chamberlain, 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, b. 4 Feb., 1854....

52. Henry Faulkner Morewood, Lieut.-Colonel, form. of H.M. 30th and 57th Regts., d. 15 April, 1884, a. 54.

53. Harry James Rawley, of Clapham, Surrey, b. April 19, 1845, d. April 24, 1884. Justitsraad Niels Iverson Schow, b. in Denmark, 2 June, 1833, d. 29 Feb., 1892.

54. William Alban, of Kingsland, b. Feb. 1, 1845, d. April 26, 1884.

55. James Murray, only s. of James George and Martha Ellen Lewis, of Teddington, form. of Forest Hill, d. 3 April, 1886, a. 29.

56. Jean Ferdinand Joubert, d. Nov. 17, 1884, a. 74. Frances Amelia, his w., d. Oct. 10, 1889, a. 75. James Henry Bennet, M.D., d. 28 July, 1891, a. 75.

57. Frank Trafford, s. of Isaac Martin and Ann Lindley, of Stalybridge, England, d. 4 Dec., 1885, a. 27.

58. Mary G. Andrews, wid. of James Andrews, Esq., Carnesure, co. Down, Ireland, d. 1 Jan., 1886.

59. James Langton Clarke, Barrister, d. 16 Feb., 1886, a. 85.

60. William Anthony Grey Smith, Major 2nd Batt., E. Surrey Regt., only s. of the Rev. John Wm. Smith, M.A., of Dinsdale on Tees, b. Feb. 19, 1849, d. April 12, 1886.

61. Herbert Bird, of Cincinnati, d. 27 April, 1894.

62. Alfred Keep, d. March 14, 1894, a. 29.

63. John Hugh Bickett, of Kilmarnock, d. Feb. 23, 1894, a. 34; and his w., Catherine. [No date.]

64. John K. Barton, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., b. Nov. 25, 1829, d. March 10, 1894.

65. Col. William Thomas Budgen, Royal Artillery, d. 28 Feb., 1894, a. 55.

66. Augusta Sarah Pym, 1 March, 1894.

67. Ralph Heap, b. 30 April, 1841, d. 10 May, 1901.

68. Elizabeth Harriot Hudson, d. Feb. 21, 1894, a. 76.

69. Maurice Wise Manning, B.A., Christ's Coll., Cambridge, s. of Edward Montagu and Ann Esther Manning, b. March 24, 1871; *né de nouveau*, Dec. 31, 1884; d. Jan. 11, 1894.

70. Hugh Hughes, Curate of Burton-on-Trent, d. Nov. 14, 1886, a. 38.

71. Elizabeth Katherine, wid. of Robert Maxwell, of Islanmore, co. Limerick, d. March 2, 1887, a. 73.

72. Frances Mary, wid. of the Rev. G. T. Berkeley, d. March 1, 1887, a. 72.

73. Arthur Edward Foster, B.A., of Liverpool, b. 1864, d. 1887.

74. Elizabeth Fitch, d. Nov. 26, 1887.

75. Evelyn, w. of Wm. Rosamond, of Cobourg, Canada, d. at Monte Carlo, 13 Feb., 1888, a. 19.

76. Veronica Christine, dau. of Lieut.-General Jenkin Jones, R.E., and Elizabeth his w., d. March 5, 1888, a. 15.

77. Conway Mordaunt Shipley, J.P., of Twyford Moors, Winchester, b. Nov. 9, 1824, d. March 29, 1888. *R.I.P.*

78. Talbot Barnard, d. Sept. 16, 1888, a. (78).

79. Henry Taylor, of Dundee, d. Nov. 29, 1888, a. 25.

80. William Whitworth Limbert, d. Jan. 30, 1889, a. 59.

81. Alfred Edersheim, D.D., Ph.D., M.A. (Oxon), b. March 7, 1825, d. March 16, 1889.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

(To be continued.)

"MID-KEAVEL"—In the township of Over Kellet, 6 miles N.E. of Lancaster, there is a group of fields, formerly arable, known as "the Longfield." It has a length of 50 statute chains, and an average breadth of 13 chains. Prior to 1790 it was practically one enclosure, owned by many different people in parcels of one, two, three, or more roods, locally named "dales." The field consists of three parts. The upper part lies upon the summit and northern slope of an eminence known as Standersbarrow; the lower part is known as "Longfield Bottom," or "Low Longfield"; the middle portion, which is roughly separated from the upper and lower portions of the field by slight terraces, is known as "the Mid-Keavels" or "Mid-Keyviles."

This, like other place-names in the township, tells us that there was a Norse element among the early settlers in this place. It is the Old Norse *miðkafti*, "a mid-piece" or "middle-bit," also "a sword's hilt." See Cleasby and Vigfusson, *s.v.* 'Kaffi.' Cf. *kefti*, "a stick," "a bit of wood." The former occurs in the 'Eng. Dial. Dict.' as *cavel*, with the meanings "a lot," "a share," "a ridge of growing corn, especially where the custom of 'run-rig' is retained." The

latter occurs in the 'N.E.D.' as *kevel*, and in the 'Engl. Dial. Dict.' as *kevel* and *keevell*, with the meanings "a bit of wood," "a staff," "a hammer for shaping or breaking stone," "a wooden mesh-gauge used in making nets."

Are other instances of this word known, either as a place-name or otherwise?

W. F.

225, HAMPSTEAD ROAD.—When, in 1850, Tennyson lodged at this house—on which a tablet has recently been placed by the London County Council—it was called 25, Mornington Place. My father took it at Christmas, 1854, and lived there till February, 1858. Thus I passed more than three years of my childhood in it, and it was there that I began to learn to read. There also my mother died in September, 1857, which led my father to leave the house a few months later. My grandmother, who lived with us, took in *The London Journal*, and though I could not read it, I was deeply interested in Gilbert's illustrations, about which so much has appeared lately in 'N. & Q.'; and I would get her to tell me about the incidents depicted. Thus many of these illustrations became deeply engraven on my memory. My grandmother did not save the numbers at that time, but she did so after we left the house, and hence I have in my possession seven volumes (xxvii. to xxxiii.), which I have had bound. They contain three of the "Waverley Novels," viz., 'Kenilworth,' 'The Fortunes of Nigel,' and 'Ivanhoe.' The first two have illustrations taken from the Abbotsford edition of the novels. The last is illustrated by Gilbert.

In the first of the seven volumes mentioned appears that erroneous illustration by Gilbert to Egan's 'Snake in the Grass' to which I have already referred in 'N. & Q.' (11 S. vii. 297), a man being represented on horseback who is described in the story as being on foot.

Some time after we left the house, though whilst I was still in my boyhood, the name "Mornington Place" was abolished, and the houses were renumbered with odd numbers only in the Hampstead Road. I regretted the change, but was pleased to find that my old home had still "25" in its number.

More recently the name of Mornington Place has been given to a short turning off of Mornington Crescent, which was previously called Crescent Place.

W. A. FROST.

"TROOPER."—Not many years ago it was the invariable rule to designate privates in cavalry regiments as "Trooper So-and-So." Now the term seems to be applied only to the Household Cavalry, with one singular exception, viz., the Imperial Yeomanry. It seems strange to run the eye down the lists of killed and wounded, and read the word "Private" prefixed to name of Hussar, Lancer, and Dragoon, and then to see Yeomanry—who in the last war were used as mounted infantry—called "Troopers."

A cavalry officer on attaining the rank of captain was said to obtain his "troop," as his infantry brother his "company"; and though the troop is now abolished, and the squadron made a captain's command, it seems but logical that the term "trooper" should either be given up, or applied to all privates of cavalry as in days gone by.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory, Hants.

"FREELAGE."—This word in the 'English Dialect Dictionary' is said to be used in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire. It is also found in Clitheroe deeds of about the year 1700, the "freelidges and priviledges" attached to certain tenements being mentioned therein.

J. B.

BELL INSCRIPTION.—The following note occurs on the back of the title-page of a Bible in my possession:—

"1752, Decr 8th, Asthall [Oxfordshire] first Bell was cast by Matthew Bagley at Chipinnorton Letter^d Matthew Bagley made mee."

G. POTTER.

296, Archway Road, Highgate, N.

SIR ALEXANDER CUMING, 1690–1775.—Two interesting note-books of this King of the Cherokees have recently come into my possession. In 1733, and again in 1764, he addresses draft petitions from the master's side of the Poultry Compter, but in 1739 his memoranda deal with a visit to Dantzic. These dates amend the biography in the 'D.N.B.' where he is said to have been confined in the Fleet Prison from 1739 until 1765.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

"ONTO."—This seems to deserve a separate note. The 'N.E.D.' with good reason, casts doubt on citations furnished by Pickering and Bartlett, and gives an example from Keats (1819) as the earliest genuine one. But see Thomas Phaer's 'Eneidos,' 1555 [1562], B iii: "By heare [hair] and head onto the ground Achilles hath him

hent." The word, now much used by illiterate people in America, is a variant of *unto*. Thus Phaer writes: B iii, "Onto the temple great of angry Pallas"; B iv, "Onto this cruel shore"; C ii, "Onto Bytias she it raught." RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

POETS' BIRTHPLACES.—I should be grateful for information as to the place of birth of the following poets. Some few of the names are in the 'D.N.B.' but without mention of where they were born.

1. Henry Tubbe.—Mentioned in 'N. & Q.' of 19 Sept. last, in a review of 'Fine Old Bindings.'

2. A. J. Hollingsworth.—'The Poetical Works of the late A. J. Hollingsworth,' with a biographical sketch and portrait, were published, I believe, by Saunders & Otley, Conduit Street, c. 1850-58, and were reviewed by *The Observer*: "The poetry of this mysterious author is extremely forcible and energetic, abounding in satire, but full of intense thought."

3. John Clavel, poet and highwayman, 1603-42.—Mentioned in 'D.N.B.'

4. C. J. Crutwell, author of 'Io Triumphe' (Pickering, 1842).—Is he Charles James Crutwell, barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and father of Charles Thomas Crutwell, historian of Roman literature?

5. Joseph Palmer, formerly Budworth, 1756-1815, author of 'Windermere,' &c.—Mentioned in 'D.N.B.'

6. Thomas, 1st Marquis of Wharton, 1648-1715, author of 'Lilli-Bullero.'—Mentioned in 'D.N.B.'

7. Roden Berkeley Wriothlesley Noel, 1834-94, 4th son of Lord Barham.—Mentioned in 'D.N.B.'

8. John Poole, 1786-1872, author of 'Paul Pry.'—Mentioned in 'D.N.B.'

9. Henry Reynolds, fl. 1630.—Friend of Michael Drayton and author of 'Narcissus.' Mentioned in 'D.N.B.'

10. R. M. Beverley, author of 'The Redan' (1856).

11. Wentworth Chatterton.—Many of his poems appear in vol. iii. of *The Biographical and Imperial Magazine*, 1790.

12. The Rev. Richard Wilton, author of 'Wood Notes,' 1873.

R. M. INGERSLEY.

AMERICAN SLANG: "NIXIE," "C2K," "HUSKY."—In Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's 'Perch of the Devil' I notice *nixie* used frequently for "no." The book is concerned with an American mining town, and I presume that the word is current in mining slang. I do not remember it in the mining dialect of Mark Twain and Bret Harte, and it does not appear in Mr. R. H. Thornton's admirable 'American Glossary.' Is it recent in origin? I presume that it is only an enlarged form of *nix*, which, the picturesque language of Joseph Knight reminded his friends, means "nothing." *Nixies* in the U.S. mean, according to the 'N.E.D.' postal matter which cannot be forwarded because it is not properly addressed. Could this special use have led to the simpler meaning? Miners are full of strange metaphor, and one remembers the lingo of billiards and cards used in Mark Twain's 'Innocents at Home' by people who wished to say simply that they did not understand what was said. For instance, "You've banked your ball outside the string" means "I fail to comprehend your remark."

C2K I have seen used as "I am curious to know." How old is this abbreviation? It belongs to a somewhat puerile form of humour which has had more devotees in America than in this country.

Husky is familiar to readers of Jack London's stories as a dog used for haulage in the snowy regions of the Yukon. The 'N.E.D.' calls the word a corruption of "Eskimo," but adds that this is "supposed." But this authority does not mention *husky* as "rough and sturdy," which is recorded by Mr. Thornton from *The New York Evening Post* of 1910. Could not this be the derivation? and was not the adjective current in the United States at an earlier date? The dogs used are not, I believe, entirely of Eskimo origin. E. VALDES.

ST. RICHARD OF ANDRIA.—In the article on the diocese of Andria in the 'Catholic Encyclopædia' Dr. John J. a'Beckett writes that tradition assigns to this see "an Englishman, St. Richard, chosen by Pope Gelasius I., about 492." He goes on:—

"The name, however, of Richard is genuine, as a Richard of Andria was present at the Eleventh Œcumenical Council (Third Lateran, 1179) held under Pope Alexander III."

Is there any evidence that this later Richard was English? He translated the relics of SS. Erasmus and Pontianus to his cathedral in 1196.

He seems to have been canonized by Pope Boniface VIII. at Anagni about 1300. His body was hidden about 1345, and re-discovered 23 April, 1434. He seems to have had three festivals, viz., 23 April, 9 June, and 21 August. His cult was approved by Pope Eugenius IV. soon after the rediscovery of his body.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I should be greatly obliged by any information concerning the following Old Westminsters: (1) Charles Craig, admitted 1726, aged 9. (2) James Crane, admitted 1741, aged 10. (3) Alexander Craufurd, admitted 1782. (4) D. E. Craufurd, left 1805. (5) G. Craufurd, at school in 1795. (6) Frederick Cresswell, born 29 Sept., 1803, admitted 1816. (7) Henry W. Creswell, left 1810. (8) John Crewe, admitted 1781. (9) William Croft, admitted 1774. (10) Daniel Crofts, admitted 1750, aged 9. (11) John Crofts, admitted 1743, aged 10. (12) John Crofts, admitted 1751, aged 10. (13) John Crofts, admitted 1784. (14) Robert Croker, admitted 1719, aged 16. (15) Thomas Lake Crompton, born 20 Jan., 1827, admitted 1837. (16) Abraham Cromwell, at school c. 1660. (17) John Cropley, admitted 1743, aged 10. (18) Matthew Cropley, admitted 1747, aged 8. (19) Philip Crump, admitted 1715, aged 8. (20) James Cumberbatch, admitted 1715, aged 9. (21) Stephen Cuppage, admitted 1744, aged 11. (22) Henry Cuppincott, at school 1674. (23) James Cusack, admitted 1746, aged 11. (24) John Cutforthhay, admitted 1729, aged 13. (25) William Cuthbertson, admitted 1738, aged 11.
G. F. R. B.

WALTER SCOTT: SPURIOUS WAVERLEYS, PIRACIES, AND ATTACKS.—Lockhart reports in his 'Life of Scott,' vi. 33, ed. 1, that while Sir Walter was hesitating about publishing 'The Betrothed,' which had not pleased James Ballantyne, "the German newspapers announced 'a new romance by the author of "Waverley" as about to appear from the press of Leipzig. There was some ground for suspecting that a set of the suspended sheets might have been purloined and sold to a pirate, and this consideration put an end to his [Sir Walter's] scruples. And when the German did publish the fabrication entitled 'Walladmor,' it could no longer be doubtful that some reader of Scott's sheets had communicated at least the fact that he was breaking ground in Wales."

I saw once a copy of 'Walladmor' in London, 3 vols., calf, but unfortunately delayed the purchase of it, and lost it. Is it

now procurable? and is it tolerably written? What is its plot? I should be glad also to hear of any other Waverley forgeries or piracies. I presume that when Balzac speaks of 'The Prisoner of Edinburgh' he is merely forgetting the right title of 'The Heart of Midlothian.'

I know of two attacks by writers of repute on the influence of the "Waverley Novels": that by Borrow in 'Lavengro,' chap. xciv., in which the Man in Black stigmatizes Scott as stuffing his pages with people "who are Papists, or very High Church, which is nearly the same thing"; and that by Mark Twain in 'Life on the Mississippi,' chap. lxvi., 'Enchantments and Enchanters.' Here Scott is credited with promoting "decayed and swinish forms of religion," and checking the wave of progress. He is even accused of making "every gentleman in the South a Major or a Colonel, or a General or a Judge, before the war." Had Mark Twain read 'Lavengro'? or was there some critic earlier than both, strong in Protestantism and less strong in good sense, who formulated this charge? I have not been able to get through many of the contemporary criticisms of Scott, as I find them infinitely tedious, nor do I know if in the United States he was severely handled by native opinion.

I shall be glad also to hear of any modern denunciations of the "Waverleys," on the principle *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*.

OLD GOWN.

CAPT. PETER FYERS, ROYAL ARTILLERY, 1769-1846.—About 1800-10 he published views of Arnheim in Gelderland, of Copenhagen, of Cronsborg Castle, and of the castle of Nimeguen on the Waal. In later years, when a Colonel, he published a book of lithographed reproductions of his 'Sketches in the Highlands.'

Information about any of these is asked for. Nothing is known of them in the British Museum.

J. H. LESLIE.

31, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.

JOHN PIGOTT=JOHANNA WALSH.—After many years' research I have at last found the name of the wife of John Pigott, grantee of the Dysart lands, Queen's County, in 1562 (he died 27 April, 1570), ancestor of the present baronet.

This lady was Johanna Walshe. She married, secondly, John Barneis or Barnes, gent., also of Dysart. I am still in search of her parentage.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

R. B. SHERIDAN AND 'THE DUENNA.'—The first edition of this brilliant opera was, I believe, published in 1785 with the title 'The Duenna; or, The Double Elopement.' But the first author's edition did not appear until 1794. It had additions which, on the authority of Thomas Moore, were not really written by Sheridan. If this be true, we have to look to the previous editions to find the genuine version as it left Sheridan's hands. I have before me now:—

"The | Governess : | a | Comic Opera : | as it
is performed | at the | Theatre-Royal | in |
Crow-Street. | Dublin : | Printed in the Year |
M.DCC.LXXXVIII."

Except for the title, this seems to me identical with the versions of 'The Duenna' published before the edition of 1794.

I should like to know why—in what circumstances and for what reasons—the title of 'The Duenna; or, The Double Elopement,' was changed to 'The Governess,' as performed on the stage and published; and how it came about that the older title was restored. Is there any evidence that the change was made by Sheridan himself, as presumably it was? J. S.

SCOLES AND DUNCOMBE FAMILIES.—I should be very glad to receive any information as to intermarriage in the above families. Charlotte, daughter of William, Scoles esquire, married before 1838 Henry B. Duncombe, esquire, by whom she had a daughter Martha. To what family of Duncombe did they belong?

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

"KULTUR."—Will any of your contributors who can do so say what the Germans really mean by this word? It seems to me they can hardly mean what we do by "culture." LUCIS.

GOTHIC MASON-SCULPTORS.—Prof. Prior and Mr. Arthur Gardner in their recent fascinating 'Account of Mediæval Figure-Sculpture in England' mention the following, concerning whom I should be grateful for further particulars or bibliographical references:—

1. Wilars de Honecort, maker of a thirteenth-century mason's sketch-book.

2. John of Gloucester, master of a building workshop; or, according to some, as "King's mason," the artist who carved the "angels" of the Westminster triforium.

3. William de Hibernia.

4. Alexander of Abingdon ("le Imagi-neur").

I should be particularly glad to know of any document giving details of the tools used by thirteenth-century sculptors in England, and the names for them then in use.

L. M. H.

Replies.

DE GLAMORGAN.

(11 S. viii. 468; ix. 153, 476; x. 35, 211.)

In stating that Sir John de Glamorgan's first wife was Eleanor de Gorges, I must confess myself to have blundered. My note from the *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iv. 365, was incorrectly taken.

Having since then consulted the original documents concerned, I am able to offer the following information, derived in great part from the valuable inquisition held on 11 May, 19 Ed. III. The writ that accompanies that inquisition in the public records, and that probably authorized it, is dated, however, 6 July, 16 Ed. III. What the explanation of the long delay is I do not know. The purport of the inquiry was chiefly to ascertain what lands John de Glamorgan, deceased, held of the "late King Edward" *in capite* in the Isle of Wight on the day he died; who his nearest heir was, his age, lands and his title to them; and when he who was heir to (Sir) John died, &c.

Sir John de Glamorgan, we learn, who died on 26 Dec., 1337, died possessed, jointly with Alice his wife, as tenants for life, of the manors of Wolveton (with lands, &c., in Hardele, &c.), Mottistone, Staundon (or Estaundon), and La Wode, "and of no other lands [i.e., in chief] in the Isle of Wight on the day he died." The devolution of the manors is then touched on. Wolveton had been settled by Sir John on himself and Alice his wife, as tenants for life, with remainder to his son and heir, John de Glamorgan, and Alienor, daughter of Theobald Russel, Knt., and their heirs male lawfully begotten, with remainder in default to the right heirs of Sir John. Mottistone, likewise, was settled by Sir John on himself and Alice his wife, with remainder, however, to their own male issue; remainder in default to Dionysia, their daughter, and her male issue, with like remainder to her sister Anne (not "Alice"); remainder to Peter, son of said John de Glamorgan, and his male issue; remainder in default to Sir

John's right heirs. (This settlement of Mottistone is not in accordance with the information contained in Cl. Rolls, 26 Feb., 1338, where it is said that John de Glamorgan held the manor of Moderstone jointly with Alice his wife "as of the inheritance of Peter, son of said John").

The manors of Staundon, or Estaundon, and La Wode (also called elsewhere the manor of Staundonwode), which Sir John had enjoyed by the courtesy of England ("per legem Angl.," "per curialitatem Angliæ") after the death of Amye (Amie) his wife, daughter and heiress of Peter de Evercy, had been similarly settled by him on himself and Alice his wife; but these two manors were the inheritance of Peter as son of Sir John, and his heir "as of the manors of Staundon and La Wode," and "as son and heir of his mother Amye."

It will be noted that no lands held in chief by his father in the Isle of Wight were settled on Nicholas de Glamorgan. Nor is mention made of Broke Manor, which was the marriage portion of Isabella, Sir John's eldest daughter, on her marriage with Godfrey de Hunston.

The widow, Alice, after Sir John's death continued in possession of the two manors of Wolveton and Mottistone. She was also possessed in her own right (*in maritagium*) of the manor of Merston Pagham, held by her of the lordship of the manor of Whytefeld (Ch. Inq. p. m., 25 Ed. III., No. 56). On her death on 28 Aug., 1340, Wolveton and Mottistone passed according to the limitations expressed in the recited Inq. p. m. of 19 Ed. III. Estaundon and La Wode had been previously placed in the possession of Peter de Glamorgan; and Merston Pagham fell to Dionysia as her mother's heir.

Peter de Glamorgan did not long survive his stepmother. Having attained the age of 21 on 3 Feb., 1338, he received possession of Estaundon and La Wode from the King as tenant in chief (Cl. Rolls, 12 Ed. III., pt. i. m. 34). Shortly afterwards he married a lady named Amicia, and settled on her and himself these two manors, with remainder to their lawful issue. He died, according to Ch. Inq. p. m., 25 Ed. III., No. 55, on 31 May, 17 Ed. III., possessed of these two manors "and of no other lands or tenements [*in capite*] in the Isle of Wight." Nor had he any estates in either Somerset or Dorset (Ch. Inq. p. m., 27 Ed. III., No. 36). His widow, Amicia, was still in possession of Estaundon and La Wode 19 Edw. III., and was still living 25 Ed. III., but had no issue by him; and

Nicholas his brother was, by the jury of 25 Ed. III., declared his next heir.

With regard to the date of his death—1344—the jury appear to have been mistaken, as already on 28 Oct., 1341, Thomas Hacket had received the custody and marriage of Nicholas, brother and heir of Peter de Glamorgan. It is probable, therefore, that Peter died 31 May, 15 Ed. III. (1341).

Nicholas, the third son of Sir John, who was found by inquisition in Chancery to be an idiot from birth, was made a ward as above in October, 1341, and was then a minor; and at the Ch. Inq. p. m. held Sunday next after 25 March, 25 Ed. III. (1351), was declared to be 26 years old. He died on 25 Feb., 1362, in possession of the manor of Brympton in Somersetshire. From whom did he get it? If Amicia, Peter's widow, was still alive, he could not have had the two manors in the Isle of Wight. Of Nicholas's coheirs, Isabella, his eldest sister, was then (Ch. Inq. p. m., 36 Ed. III., pt. i., No. 82, 28 May, 1362) 40 years of age, and therefore born c. 1322, before her brother Nicholas. Consequently from this year seven or eight children were born to Sir John and Amye his wife before the latter died. It follows, then, that Sir John's marriage to Alice could not have taken place much before 1332—the date I supposed.

As to John, the eldest of the three sons and heirs of Sir John, I know no reason for thinking he died before his father. The evidence given in Inq. p. m., 25 Ed. III., No. 56, shows that Alienore was still "wife of John, son and heir of John de Glamorgan" ("uxor Johannis," and not "quæ fuit uxor Johannis"), on the widow Alice's death on 28 Aug., 1340. Nor is it sufficient evidence of John's death that Nicholas is declared Peter's heir in 1341. It is possible, seeing that Peter was his mother's son and heir, that John was son of an earlier wife than Amye; and if that was so, then Nicholas, the brother of the whole-blood, was a nearer heir to Peter than John, his elder brother of the half-blood. John must have died before his brother Nicholas.

AP THOMAS.

BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND LONDON (11 S. ix. 471; x. 172).—Has Mr. Fox read 'The Stane Street,' by Mr. Hilaire Belloc? Mr. Edward Hutton's 'England of my Heart' also refers to this district.

MARGARET LAVINGTON.

JUDGES ADDRESSED AS "YOUR LORDSHIP" (11 S. x. 89).—The earliest reported instances known to me of judges, not ennobled, being thus addressed are:—

1. Trial of John Udall for felony, Croydon Assizes, 1590, *coram* Mr. Baron Clarke and Lord Keeper Puckering, from the prisoner's own MS., in which he loosely describes both as "Judge," and styles Puckering "Puck." The prisoner uses the familiar "May it please your Lordships" several times." On the other hand, Mr. Daulton, "of counsel for the Crown," opens "My masters, you of the jury," &c. (1 St. Tr. 1277 sq.).

2. Arraignment of Sir Thomas Monson for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury (2 St. Tr. 950), 1615, where Sir Lawrence Hyde, Queen's Attorney, addresses Sir Edward Coke, L.C.J., thus: "I have looked into this business, and I protest, my Lord, he is as guilty as the guiltiest."

A Master of the Bench has kindly drawn my attention to Tomlins's 'Law Dictionary' (1820), i., *sub verb.* 'Judge,' where I find:—

"The Chief Justice of the King's Bench hath the title of Lord whilst he enjoys his office.... The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas hath also the title of Lord whilst he is in office."

The Year-Books in the later period indicate that "Sire" was the mode of address by counsel to the Bench, and the Chiefs do not seem to have been distinguished by a more deferential style.

It is suggested that counsel, having to address the Lord Chief Justice sitting "in banc" with his puisnes as "My Lord," did not discriminate, and hence all high judicial officers, from the Lord Chief Baron to the Recorder of London, were so styled.

Be it observed, however, that a puisne to-day refers to "my Lord's observations," &c., where he cites the Lord Chief Justice, and not, as in other cases, to "my brother's observations," &c.

ERIC WATSON.

ORIGIN OF STREET-NAMES (11 S. x. 289).—There cannot be much doubt as to the origin of these names. Stow supplies an answer to the first in his 'Survey,' p. 363 (Kingsford's edition, vol. ii. p. 10), where he writes as follows:—

"Next adjoining to this Queene Hithe, on the West side thereof, is Salt Wharffe, named of salt taken up, measured and sold there. The next is Stew lane, of a stew or hotte house there kept. After that is Timber Hithe, or Timber street, so called of Timber or Boordes there taken up and wharfed: it is in the Parish of saint Marie Somers hithe, as I read in the fiftie six of Henrie the third, and in the ninth of Edward the second."

As to the second, Little Durweston Street is on the Portman estate, and is evidently so called after a village of that name in N. Dorset, of which living Lord Portman is patron.

ALAN STEWART.

BAKER OF ASHCOMBE (11 S. x. 270).—A reference to 'Debrett's Baronetage' for 1815 and subsequent issues shows that Sir Edward Baker Littlehales (afterwards Baker), 1st Baronet, creation 1802, and his two immediate successors were located at Ashcombe, Sussex, until at least 1832. The Official Roll of Baronets gives the creatory designation as "of Wembley."

ARTHUR G. M. HESILRICE,
Ed. 'Debrett.'

[MR. GRUNDY-NEWMAN also thanked for reply.]

BONAR (11 S. x. 190, 237, 277).—I have not Bardsley's 'Surnames' at hand, but the origin of this name is obvious, and will be found in the 'Oxford Dictionary.' *Bonair* is an old Anglo-French word, shortened from *debonnaire*, and signifying "gentle, courteous, affable." In use from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century, it was variously spelt *bonere*, *boner*, *boneyre*, and *bonour*. Perhaps the most distinguished bearer of the name was Bonner, the exemplary bishop of Reformation days. But in earlier times the surnames "Le Bonur" and "Le Bonere" probably did reflect the character of the individuals to whose courtesy and gentleness their neighbours paid this tribute. *Fortunati nimium*, to have lived in days when chivalry was something more than a name.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

RENAMING LONDON STREETS (11 S. x. 250).—In the reign of Edward IV. the High Street between St. Paul's and Ludgate was known as Bower Rowe—i.e., Bowyers' or Bowmaker Row. Adjoining St. Martin's, Ludgate, stood, before the year 1760, one of the City gates. Outside this gate was Ludgate Hill, and within the gate Ludgate Street, mentioned by Pepys 7 Sept., 1666, which name is repeated in all maps down to Kelly's, 1865, and was changed to Ludgate Hill not long afterwards.

Blowbladder Lane occurs in Pepys, 1 Aug., 1667; Butcher Hall Street in Noorthouck's 'Hist. of London,' 1772; Butcher Hall Lane in Rocque's map, 1746, and in Pigot & Co.'s 'Directory,' 1823-4. King Edward Street appears in Kelly's map, 1865.

Tyburn Lane is mentioned by Noorthouck, 1772, and Park Lane in Horwood's map, 1794.

Chancery Lane occurs in Pepys's Diary 12 July, 1660, which in Stow's day was called New Street.

Petty France is given in Ogilby's map, 1677, and New Broad Street in Rocque's map, 1746. This street runs parallel with London Wall. The thoroughfare from London Wall to what is now Liverpool Street appears in Noorthouck, 1772, as Broad Street Buildings. TOM JONES.

"CORDWAINER" (11 S. x. 247, 296.)—I can bring the use of the word down to a later date than 1845, as given by J. F. T. When I was curate of Hurworth-on-Tees in the sixties the parish clerk was in the habit of entering names, &c., in the register, to be signed by the clergyman. In the 'Profession' column he always entered *cordwainer* in the case of a shoemaker. Possibly that use may still obtain.

SEYMOUR R. COXE.

The Precincts, Canterbury.

"THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS" (11 S. x. 248, 273, 298).—Webster defines a hero as one who is a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event, and unless Mr. T. WHITE can cite some special authority for the statement that Benjamin Franklin Butler is the person referred to as "the Hero of New Orleans" (*ante* p. 298), I do not find that there is any evidence to support it.

If "the Hero of New Orleans" was not, as I stated, General Andrew Jackson (and I am still of the opinion that it was he), no one can deny that Jackson was the central personage in a most remarkable event, viz., the defeat of 12,000 British veterans, most of them trained in the Napoleonic wars, by his vastly inferior force of less than 6,000.

If the title applies to any one taking the principal part in an event of the American Civil War, then it most certainly belongs to Admiral Farragut, who, against great odds in the way of fortifications, strong iron chains stretched across the Mississippi, and these guarded by gunboats, fire-rafts, and a floating battery, passed through with his fleet, and captured New Orleans, 28 April, 1862.

In Appleton's 'Cyclopædia of American Biography,' under 'B. F. Butler,' it says:—

"The fleet under Farragut having passed the forts 24 April and virtually captured New Orleans, Gen. Butler took possession on 1 May."

It seems to me that the central personage in this remarkable event was he who, amid great difficulty, captured New Orleans, and not he who quietly took possession.

QUIER

NOTES ON WORDS FOR THE 'N.E.D.': THE TAILOR'S HELL (11 S. x. 264).—In the second column of the page above mentioned MR. RICHARD H. THORNTON quotes the following from John Day's 'The Ile of Guls': "His pocket is like a Taylors hell, it eates vp part of euery mans due."

A "sic" is appended to "hell," and the extract offered as an illustration of the early use of the word "ell."

Evidently nowadays the time-honoured gibe at tailors does not come home to every reader, but one would have thought that Charles Lamb at least might have secured it from neglect. In his essay 'On the Melancholy of Tailors' he remarks that

"the tailor sitting over a cave or hollow place, in the cabalistic language of his order, is said to have certain melancholy regions always open under his feet."

Ainger quotes a letter of Lamb to Wordsworth in which he calls a man "a demoniac tailor," adding: "A greater hell than his own must have a hand in this." The essay is signed "Burton, Junior," and Ainger conjectures that the mention of cabbage in the 'Anatomy' as a "melancholy diet" may have suggested the whole paper. He observes:—

"Cabbage—in its double sense of the vegetable so called and of stealing—has long been a calumnious jest at the expense of tailors, from a supposed inclination in them to appropriate odd scraps and remnants of the cloth entrusted to them. This expression, and the grim title (referred to in this letter) given to the dark cavity beneath a tailor's working-board into which the fragments of 'cabbage' were dropped, were favourite jests with Lamb."

On looking up 'Hell' in the 'N.E.D.' I see that this special meaning is defined as

"a place under a tailor's shop-board, in which shreds or pieces of cloth, cut off in the process of cutting out clothes, are thrown, and looked upon as perquisites."

The illustrative quotations are this very same from the 'Ile of Guls,' and one earlier from Greene's 'Upstart Courtier' (1592).

DEVOTIONS ON HORSEBACK (11 S. x. 171, 233).—The number 365 at the latter reference was due to a faulty memory. According to the legend followed by Carlyle, the illegitimate offspring of the "Saxon Man of Sin" amounted to 354. I have seen the figure given elsewhere at two less than this. His only legitimate child was his successor, August III.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SITE OF THE GLOBE THEATRE (11 S. x. 209, 290).—Having seen in 'N. & Q.' at the latter reference a reply concerning the site of Shakespeare's Globe, I have looked up the corresponding query on p. 209.

The paper which I wrote upon 'The Site of the Globe Playhouse' was published in vol. xxiii. of the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* in 1910. In that paper I set out reasons for supposing the site to be upon the south side of Maid Lane—reasons which appeared to be almost conclusive.

Since the publication of Dr. Wallace's contributions to *The Times* of 30 April and 1 May of the present year the trustees of the Globe Memorial have again considered the question of the site, and have been examining the documents to which Dr. Wallace has referred. Owing, however, to Dr. Wallace's unfortunate omission to state where the documents were to be found, some delay was occasioned in their discovery.

Since the trustees have not yet issued their report as to the effect of the new evidence, I am unable to state their opinion. If, however, L. L. K. would send me his address, probably the trustees would allow me to show him copies of the recently found documents. From these he would be able to form his own opinion. Meanwhile I may say that in my opinion the quotation from the records of the Commissioners of Sewers to which L. L. K. refers does not state that the Globe was to the south of Maid Lane, nor even suggest it to be there.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

2, Garden Court, Temple, E.C.

'ALMANACH DE GOTHA' (11 S. x. 147, 198, 237, 255).—In answer to J. F. R., what is claimed on the title-page of Martin Breslauer's 'Auktions-Katalog Nr. 24, Almanach de Gotha und Gothaische Hofkalender,' sold on 18-19 June, 1913, at Berlin (Kurfürstendamm 29), is that the Edward Clément (of Magdeburg) Collection, 557 'A. de G.' items being therein contained, is extraordinarily complete. (But probably J. F. R. is acquainted with this catalogue.) The 'Almanac' appeared in 1764. From 1765 to 1892 appeared the 'Gothaischer Hof-Kalender.' After the lapse of a year the 'Almanac' reappeared in 1766. Lot 14 of the E. Clément Collection consisted of a complete set, 1766-1912, with, of course, the 1764 edition, of the 'Almanac,' &c. The E. Clément Catalogue can be seen at the library of the Victoria and Albert Museum (press-mark 90. C.).

A. VAN DE PUT.

AUTHORS WANTED (11 S. x. 270, 314).—

2. *Perimus licitis*.

This is put among the 'Adespota' at the end of W. F. H. King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 3rd ed., 1904. Bishop Burnet in his 'Life and Death of Sir Matthew Hale' gives the following in a scheme that the judge "drew for a diary," adding, "I am not certain when he made it":—

"Setting a watch over my own infirmities and passions, over the snares laid in our way. *Perimus licitis*."

See Wordsworth's 'Ecclesiastical Biography,' vol. iv. p. 538.

In 'N. & Q.' 2 S. iii. 95, HENRY T. RILEY wrote of the Latin words:—

"This was the favourite saying of Sir Matthew Hale, but I am unable to say whether it originated with him, or from what source, if any, he borrowed it."

He cites no evidence for his statement that "*Perimus licitis*" was Hale's favourite saying. According to Burnet (p. 577), "*Festina lente* was his beloved motto, which he ordered to be engraven on the head of his staff."

Wordsworth illustrates "*Perimus licitis*" by a passage from Hale's 'Moral Works,' ii. 262:—

"I have still chosen, to forbear what might be probably lawful, rather than to do that, which might be possibly unlawful: because, I could not err in the former; I might, in the latter," &c.

3. *Dii laneos habent pedes*.

For this see Erasmus's 'Adagia'; Otto, 'Sprichwörter der Römer'; and Friedländer's note to Petronius, Sat., XLIV., in his edition of 'Cena Trimalchionis.' The meaning and origin are somewhat obscure. The scholiast ('Porphyrio') on Horace, 'Odes,' III. ii. 31, says:—

"Hoc proximum est illi quod dicitur deos iratos pedes lanatos habere, quia nonnumquam tarde veniunt nocentibus."

Macrobius, 'Saturnalia,' I. viii. 5, quotes Apollodorus (2nd cent. B.C.) for the statement that the image of Saturn used to be bound during the year with a woollen band, and unbound on the day sacred to him in December, "atque inde proverbium ductum, deos laneos pedes habere," the meaning being that a child is born in the tenth month, being kept from birth till then by "mollibus Naturæ vinculis." In Petronius, 44, "itaque dii pedes lanatos habent, quia nos religiosi non sumus," the context shows the sense to be that the gods are slow to help us. Friedländer suggests that the feet wrapped in wool are gouty feet, and trans-

lates: "Darum haben die Götter für uns das Podagra, weil wir nicht fromm sind."

5. Le vin est versé; il faut le boire.

Thackeray makes use of this saying in 'Esmond,' bk. i. chap. v.:-

"Mr. Holt, *qui pensait à tout*," says Blaise, 'gets off his horse.....and says, "The wine is drawn, M. le Marquis,.....we must drink it."'"

The inventor of a proverb, like the maker of a ballad, must in most cases remain unknown.
EDWARD BENSLEY.

(11 S. x. 290.)

A. B. will find the lines in *The Sunday at Home* for May, 1910. The full stanza there reads:-

Out of the strain of the doing
Into the peace of the done;
Out of the thirst of pursuing
Into the rapture of won;
Out of grey mist into brightness;
Out of pale dusk into dawn;
Out of all wrong into rightness,
We from these fields shall be gone.

"Nay," say the saints, "not gone, but come
Into eternity's Harvest Home."

GEO. WALLIS.

106, Birchanger Road, South Norwood, S.E.

WALTER BAGEHOT: PRONUNCIATION OF NAME (11 S. x. 289).—The widow of this distinguished man, who resides in Kensington, pronounces the name with the *g* soft, and with the *t* sounded. M.D.

In a list of peculiarly pronounced proper names in 'Who's Who Year-Book, 1912-1913,' Bagehot is set down as "Bădg-ut." That may be correct; but just above is Baden-Powell = Băydon-Po'ell, which, according to my experience, should have its *w*, and rime with "towel."

ST. SWITHIN.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND QUARTERLY (11 S. x. 281).—But is there any evidence that the arms of Anjou (Azure, semé-de-lis or—the ancient coat of France) date earlier than the year 1297, when the County was erected into a Duchy by King Philip the Fair (IV.) of France? The English kings, Henry II., Richard I., John (who lost Anjou), Henry III., and Edward I., certainly used as a badge the broom (plantagenista—Planta-Angevenista, or Anjou plant?) of their ancestor Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. The slab of champlévé enamel of Limoges, which formed part of the tomb of Geoffrey Plantagenet, formerly in the cathedral, is now preserved in the local museum at Le Mans. Thereon he holds a large shield, pointed

and curved, charged with eight lions rampant. Their heads are somewhat eagle-like in character, and the spots discernible upon their backs suggest an intention to reproduce leopards, although their attitude is that which in early heraldry was considered especially leonine. See G. W. Eve's 'Decorative Heraldry,' pp. 96-8.

Mr. E. E. Dorling in 'Leopards of England,' p. 16, says:-

"I have seen it stated—on what authority I know not—that King Edward [III.] did at first place the leopards of England in the first quarter, whereupon the French King, Philip, remonstrated, saying in effect that he did not so much mind Edward quartering the arms of France, since his mother was a French princess, but that he really must protest against the English King setting the first quarter of his arms with the leopards before the quarter with the lilies. 'It doth grieve us much,' he said, 'making apparent to the beholders that the little isle of England is to be preferred before the great realm of France.' However that may be, the men of the middle ages saw, after the capture of John of France at the battle of Poitiers, nothing to question in Edward's bearing of the lilies of France, for it was a principle of the law of arms that if any man were made prisoner of war his arms with all else that he had became the just prize of his captor."

In 1706, on the passing of the Act of Union with Scotland, in the Royal coat of Queen Anne the arms of England and Scotland, united by impalement, were placed in the first and fourth quarters; France was deposed from the pride of place which she had held since 1340, and placed in the second quarter, Ireland being retained in her original position in the third; and it was not until this shield was devised that the quarters of sovereignty were for the first time made to correspond with the order of the Royal titles.

A. R. BAYLEY.

"WE" OR "I" IN AUTHORSHIP (11 S. x. 288).—The following notes may be useful as a contribution towards an answer to this interesting query.

Bacon in 'Sylva Sylvarum' (1627), as in his Essays, uses "I" when speaking of his own personal observations, but has "we" occasionally in explanatory passages addressed directly to the reader, as in the introduction to Century VI., where he says:-

"Our Experiments we take to be, (as we have often said,) either *Experimenta Fructifera*, or *Lucifera*.... Yet because we must apply our Selves somewhat to Others, we will set down some *Curiosities touching Plants*."

Sir Thomas Browne, who speaks in the first person singular in 'Religio Medici,' uses "we" in 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica' (1646)

and 'Hydriotaphia' (1658). He does this even in the Epistle Dedicatory prefixed to the later work, and addressed to Thomas le Gros.

William Salmon has "we" and "our" in his 'Synopsis Medicinæ' (3rd ed., 1695); also in 'Praxis Medica' (2nd ed., 1707). Quincy follows suit in his 'Dispensatory' (1718). Culpeper varies from "I" to "we" in his medical books, but "I" predominates.

Hume uses "we" in his 'History of England,' as does also Smollett in his. It would seem that "we" crept in where writers were speaking, or affecting to speak, with authority. The habit of writing in magazines, &c., would foster its use.
C. C. B.

Is this habit of authors not merely the use of a "pluralis modestatis"—a different thing from the "pluralis majestatis" or "majestaticus" applied, for instance, by a king or any superior personage speaking of himself in the plural?
H. KREBS.

FATHER JOHN OF CRONSTADT (11 S. x. 289).—Some striking matters concerning him may be found in Mr. Rothay Reynolds's 'My Russian Year,' which I referred to incorrectly as 'My Year in Russia,' *ante*, p. 288. The title of this book is, however, misleading, as Mr. Reynolds and others have more than a twelvemonth's acquaintance with the countries on which they write.
ST. SWITHIN.

LATIN JINGLES (11 S. x. 250, 298).—

Hoc retine verbum: Frangit Deus omne superbum.

Suringar in his edition of Bebel's 'Proverbia Germanica,' Leyden, 1879, gives two other forms of this line:—

Est verum verbum: Frangit Deus omne superbum.

'Loci Communes Proverbiales,' 1572, and Gartner, 'Proverbialia Dicteria,' 1572.

an-i

Desine magna loqui: perdit Deus omne superbum. Seybold, 'Viridarium Parœmiarum,' 1677.

2. Quisquis amat ranam ranam putat esse Dianam.

In the notes on Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' at 9 S. xii. 162, it was pointed out that this line may be found in the form "Si quis amat," &c., on p. 66, vol. i., of Müllenhoff and Scherer's 'Denkmäler deutscher Poesie und Prosa aus dem viii.-xii. Jahrhundert.'

3. Deficit ambobus qui vult servire duobus.

W. Binder, 'Novus Thesaurus Adagiorum Latinorum,' 1861, gives this line from

Michael Neander's 'Ethice Vetus et Sapiens Veterum Latinorum Sapientum,' 1590.

As S. G. remarks, it is a very difficult task to discover the authors or first appearance of such lines.
EDWARD BENSLEY.

HYLLARA may like to hear of Mr. Caldwell Harpur's magnificent word-for-word rendering of the penultimate line of Tennyson's 'The Voyage.'

We know the merry world is round,
into

Jucundum mundum nos novimus esse rotundum.

There are some quaint Latin verses of the kind HYLLARA is looking for in John Aubrey's 'Miscellanies,' 4th ed. (1857), at pp. 6, 7.
JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

'THE DIARY OF LADY WILLOUGHBY' (11 S. x. 241, 297).—I may supplement what MR. PEET and COL. PRIDEAUX have written with regard to this interesting work by stating that a copy in my possession, bound in dark-brown morocco and gilt-edged, bears the date of 1846, and is stated on the title-page to be "the Fourth Edition."

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Notes on Books.

The Life of Charles, Third Earl Stanhope. Commenced by Ghita Stanhope; revised and completed by G. P. Gooch. (Longmans & Co., 10s. net.)

THIS Life of the third Earl Stanhope should take a place among the important biographies. While the romantic life of Lady Hester Stanhope has fascinated many biographers, it was not until nearly a century after his death that the career of her distinguished father found a chronicler. For the initiation of this biography we are indebted to his great-great-granddaughter Ghita Stanhope. She brought the narrative down to the outbreak of the French Revolution, and upon her death in 1912 her parents were so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. G. P. Gooch to revise and complete the work, a task which he has ably performed. Mr. Gooch tells us that his direct share is the portion which describes the second half of Stanhope's life and the unhappy relations with his family.

Stanhope, hitherto vaguely known as a man of eccentric habits and impossible opinions—"the Quixote of the nation," as he is described in 'The Rolliad'—is here revealed as an outstanding personality of his time, an inventive genius of the first order, and a fearless reformer who played a leading part in public life for forty years. He was born in London on the 3rd of August, 1753. His father, Philip Stanhope, was a conspicuous figure in the scientific world. Charles was the second son, and on the death of his brother Philip of consumption, on July 6th, 1763, became Viscount Mahon. His parents, anxious

as to his health, removed him from Eton, and the family decided on settling in Geneva, where they placed Charles under the care of Dr. Tronchin. The Genevese system of education was cheap and excellent, and the devotion to culture was deep and genuine.

On Lord Mahon's coming of age in 1774, he was presented at Court "in coal-black hair and a white feather." His father would not suffer him to wear powder because wheat was dear, and the wits said he had been "tarred and feathered." He presented a remarkable contrast to the youth of the day, who played high and drank deep. With his teetotal views he was regarded by them with contempt, and his hygienic ways seemed to argue that he was crazy, it being considered worthy of remark that "he slept with no nightcap, and the window open." The same year he stood for Westminster, but received only 2,342 votes, being at the bottom of the poll.

In the following year Lord Mahon was married to his second cousin, Lady Hester Pitt. His domestic life, however, was not to be happy. The death of his first wife was a tragedy, and neither his second wife nor his children inspired him with deep affection. Plunging into political activity and scientific research, he came to depend less and less on human sympathy, and the softer lines of his character faded away.

He was "first the comrade, and then the enemy, of Pitt; the protégé of Wilkes; the formidable antagonist of Fox during the Coalition, and of Burke during the French Revolution; the valued supporter of Wilberforce; the friend of Franklin and Condorcet, Grattan and Price; the ally of Shelburne and Lauderdale in their opposition to the Great War, and of Lord Holland in his championship of religious liberty; the butt of Gillray, and the bogy of Horace Walpole; the hero of the youthful Coleridge and Landor; the oracle of the little band of Parliamentary Reformers, who never lost courage or hope; the patron of Lancaster's school; the friend of Fulton and Rennie." It may well be said that "few of his contemporaries touched the life of their age at so many points."

At the age of twenty he had become a "noble author," publishing a pamphlet, 'Considerations on means of preventing Fraudulent Practices on the Gold Coin,' in which he proposed the method (since adopted with great advantage for copper pieces) of raising the edge to protect the impression.

In 1775 he discovered a method of securing buildings against fire, and in 1777 he completed two calculating "arithmetical machines," as they were called. The first, "by means of dial plates and small indices moveable with a steel pin, performed with undeviating accuracy" complicated sums of addition and subtraction. The second solved problems in multiplication and division, "without possibility of mistake," by the simple revolution of a small winch.

In 1790 he took out a patent for "constructing ships and vessels, and moving them without help of sails, and against wind, waves, current, or tide"; and in the same year he invented that ingenious little contrivance which is used to this day in every form of machinery, "the split pin." On March 1st, 1793, he had the satisfaction of launching his ship the *Kent*, a vessel of over 200 tons (without the engines), measuring 111 ft.,

and drawing something over 7 ft. of water. On May 6th the Navy Board sent to the Admiralty their opinion on the *Kent*. They consider "that she may be converted into a gun-boat, and employed as such in His Majesty's Navy, and deem it advisable, upon Lord Stanhope's delivering up the vessel, that he should take away whatever part of the steam-engine or its apparatus which may have been put on board," adding: "We are the more inclined to give this advice to their Lordships from a thorough conviction that an invention of this kind could never be applied to any advantageous purposes in His Majesty's Navy." Naturally the wits made fun of the invention, and the following is quoted from 'N. & Q.,' 2 S. iv. 265:—

Behold from Brobdingnag that wondrous fleet,
With Stanhope Keels of thrice three hundred feet!
Be Ships or Politics, great Earl, thy theme,
Oh! first prepare the navigable stream.

Baffled in his attempts at steam navigation, Stanhope devoted his attention more exclusively to the question of construction. In 1807 the average life of the ships of the Navy was only about eleven years. He obtained the King's permission to exhibit a model on the round pond contiguous to Kensington Palace; but the Commissioners reported unfavourably, and five years were allowed to pass before Stanhope, still persistent, got Melville to nominate another Committee, and a model of a single-deck 60-gun frigate was submitted to them. The ship was to be 210 ft. in length, 48 ft. in breadth, draw (with stores, guns, &c.) 13½ ft. of water, and be rigged with four masts instead of three. Three Commissioners favoured the new construction, and three opposed it; but the excellent qualities of Stanhope's method of shipbuilding received confirmation in the year of his death in the expedition of Capt. Tuckey to explore the river Congo in a small vessel built for the purpose.

Stanhope was also much occupied with the problems of inland navigation, and in 1793 projected a canal designed to connect the Bristol and English Channels. His old comrade Fulton, on leaving England in 1797, completely identified himself with the interests of France; and Stanhope on the 13th of May, 1802, communicated to the House of Lords the fact that Fulton had constructed a diving-boat in France which was intended to be navigated under water and would make it easy to blow up a first-rate man-of-war with only 15 lb. of powder. In the same year Fulton conceived the idea of a submarine which, he assured the Directory, would annihilate the British Navy. In 1807 Stanhope took out a patent to "counteract or diminish the danger of that most mischievous invention for destroying ships by submarine explosions"; but Fulton was not impressed by his friend's invention. "The torpedoes are now so far improved," he wrote to his friend and rival in 1811, "that any plan I have yet seen cannot defend a ship against a vigorous attack from them."

Stanhope's services to the art of printing are still gratefully remembered. In 1805, after several years' labour, he offered the Oxford University Press his inventions—"the secret process of stereotyping," the iron hand-press called the Stanhope Press, and his system of logotypes and logotype cases. He also volunteered to instruct

the University printers in the new art. Among his useful minor inventions was the small, but powerful lens which still bears his name.

Stanhope had never cared for luxurious living, and towards the close of his life, while continuing to spend large sums on his experiments, he allowed an astonishingly small amount for personal expenses; in fact, he almost starved himself. He died on the 17th of December, 1816, "without having been conscious at any one moment, even at the last, that he was dying." He left directions that his funeral should be that of a poor man, without hearse or mourning coaches; and his remains were borne to the tomb of his ancestors "in all the simplicity of ancient times, and interred like one of the philosophers of old."

The illustrations include two portraits of Stanhope, and four of Gillray's caricatures.

The Records of the Cockburn Family. By Sir Robert Cockburn, Bart., and Harry A. Cockburn. (T. N. Foulis, 3s. 3s. net.)

ABOUT a quarter of a century ago the late Thomas Cockburn Hood brought out a history of the Cockburn family. This was soon found to be untrustworthy as to many facts and dates, and Sir Edward Cockburn (*ob.* 1903) set himself to gather materials for an authentic account which should put vexed questions straight. His work has been carried out to completion and publication in the present volume, upon which both the two authors and the members of the Cockburn family may well look with satisfaction.

The origin of the house would seem to be found in the parish of Duns in Berwickshire, at a place called Cockburn. The Alexander Cockburn from whom all the principal branches of the line descend was not, however, of that ilk, but of Langton, an estate four miles south-west of Cockburn, which he acquired by his marriage with Mariota Vipont about 1350. Above him looms indistinctly a Sir Nigel de Cockburn, whose property of Henderland was taken from him by Edward I. and restored by Edward II.; below him come not only the long line of Cockburns of Langton, but also, as branches from the main stem, the Cockburns of that ilk, of Choicelée, of Cockpen, of Caldrea, of Ormiston, and of one or two other lines. The family has attained to three baronetcies, and, what is perhaps of greater interest, is one of the four Lowland families (Douglas, Dundas, and Hay are the others) who can boast a tartan.

Taken as a whole, this is the record of a vigorous stock well able to hold, and even to extend, its own as it passes and spreads from one generation to the next. We do not like the total picture any the less for the fact that here and there a Cockburn is found exercising the business of a merchant, though our authors seem a little inclined to be apologetic about it. The more diversified the circumstances with which we see a stock grappling, the better idea can we form of its capacities, and the greater also is its interest.

The most widely known of the Cockburns of Langton is no doubt the tenth and last baronet, Lord Chief Justice of England, who died unmarried in 1880. We have here a reproduction of Sir Frank Lockwood's caricature of him, and one or two amusing stories in the text. That he was a personage who was no less formidable and tenacious than brilliant is illustrated here by that story of how he fined a High Sheriff 500*l.* for opening the

windows of a court when he had directed that they should be closed, of which a somewhat different version appeared in our own columns at 11 S. iv. 169, 217, 257, 315.

One of the grandsons of the first baronet, a certain Dr. William Cockburn, is to be remembered first for having been the "honest physician" of Swift; secondly, as the author of sundry medical treatises; and lastly for the circumstance that he lies buried in Westminster Abbey. Of this worthy man's ancestry the most illustrious were perhaps the laird and his heir who fell at Flodden Field. Distinguished among the nineteenth-century Cockburns of Langton were General Sir Francis Cockburn, Governor of Honduras, and General Sir James Cockburn, Under-Secretary of State in 1806. It may be worth while to mention that the Lady Cockburn of whom Reynolds painted the portrait now in the National Gallery was Augusta Anne Ayscough, second wife of Sir James, the sixth baronet.

The Cockburns of that ilk descend from William, younger son of the Cockburn of Langton who fell at Flodden. He bought Cockburn from the Earl of Crawford in 1527, and his descendants retained it till in 1696 Sir James Cockburn, the first baronet of that line, having rashly engaged his fortune in helping his kinsman of Langton, was compelled to sell it. Notwithstanding their being thus separated from the estate, his family are still known as of Cockburn.

Thomas Cockburn Hood, in his history of the family, had come to the conclusion that no baronetcy had ever been actually granted to this part of the house, and it is a curious circumstance that the patent under the Great Seal which had so long lain hidden was ultimately discovered, and brought to him on his death-bed. The baronetcy was conferred on the unfortunate James Cockburn whom we have just mentioned, in consideration of the fidelity and steady affection to the Stuart cause which brought him into England to take a share in the Battle of Worcester. His son took part in the Battle of the Boyne, fighting for King James; and the third baronet was present at Quebec. The fourth, fifth, and sixth baronets were likewise soldiers.

The second son of the original Alexander of Langton had something of his father's fortune in that he acquired an estate by marriage, espousing Joneta Lindsay, the heiress of Ormiston, to whom upon her marriage Ormiston was handed over as dower. John Cockburn, a descendant of these, was one of the prominent Scotsmen of his day, a friend of John Knox—whom he had as tutor to his son—and a protector of George Wishart. It was from Ormiston Hall that Bothwell, by crafty speeches and on giving his word as a pledge of safety, lured George Wishart to his death, having persuaded Cockburn to surrender him into his charge. Cockburn's conduct in the complicated affairs between England and Scotland—acting as he did in the interests of England—has rather laid him open to accusations of treachery. While admitting that he acted as a member of a party bent on establishing Protestantism securely in Scotland, it may be conceded that the tasks laid upon him were not such as most honourable men would find it pleasant to discharge.

The most distinguished of his descendants was Adam Cockburn, appointed Lord Justice-Clerk in 1692, and Treasurer of Depute (Chancellor of the

Exchequer) in 1699. For a time, upon Anne's accession, he found himself under a cloud; but, partly, it appears, by his own pertinacity and aplomb, he contrived to bring about his reinstatement as Lord Justice-Clerk, and the attainment of the place of a Lord of Session. But posterity will perhaps remember him most willingly as the father-in-law of Alison Rutherford—writer of the song 'The Flowers of the Forest.'

The last laird of Ormiston deserved as well of his country as any Cockburn of them all, being known as the "Father of Scottish Agriculture" for the experiments and improvements which he carried out upon his estate. It is sad to think that in the end he was compelled to part with it.

Yet another famous Scottish song which has been associated with the Cockburns is 'The Laird of Cockpen.' It seems, however, pretty clear that Lady Nairne is referring in it to a laird of a period before the year 1733, when Archibald Cockburn, belonging to a branch which was an offshoot from Calder, acquired it. It was a son of his who married Mary Duff, whom Byron loved.

Equally erroneous is the story given by Scott in his 'Minstrelsy of the Border' of the hanging of a Cockburn (of Henderland) to explain the beautiful 'Border Widow's Lament'—one of Sir Walter's "random inventions" apparently, to quote our authors' *not* from Prof. Child.

We have left ourselves no space to mention the many interesting ramifications of these Cockburns of Cockpen, nor the Cockburns of Ryslaw, on whom also a baronetcy was conferred—still less to say anything of the numerous scions which have taken root in Jamaica, France, or America.

The illustrations—chiefly portraits—are interesting and well reproduced; the book is beautifully printed and got up; and the exhaustive pedigrees must command the admiration of any one who understands how costly alike in time, patience, and even money is the business of discovering and marshalling into their places so great an array of names.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—OCTOBER.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL'S Catalogue No. 235 offers plenty of good reading, and may be recommended to the attention of collectors of moderate means, since most of the items are comparatively inexpensive. There is a black-letter copy of 'The Beehive of the Romishe Church,' translated from the Dutch by George Gilpin, printed (1580) by Thomas Dawson for John Stell, and dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney, 1l. 10s.; and another good item among the earlier books is a first edition of Bulwer's 'Philosophus; or the Deafe and Dumb Man's Friend'—in the original calf, and having a frontispiece by Marshall and a leaf of explanation in verse—1648, 3l. 3s. First editions of four of Holcroft's plays, bound in an octavo volume with two others, may be of interest to readers who have been following the progress of the Holcroft Bibliography now running through our columns. A black-letter copy of 'Piers Plowman' (Rogers, 1561), offered for 2l. 10s., and a MS. on vellum of 56 ll.—gothic letters, with painted initials in blue and red, of the fourteenth century—being Hugo of St. Victor's 'De duodecim abusionibus Claustrii' and his 'De septem ultimis verbis Christi,' offered for 3l. 3s., may also be mentioned. A Pope 'Miscellanea' in two 12mo volumes—printed in

1727—in the original calf, is to be had for 5l. 5s., and another good eighteenth-century item is a first edition of 'Gulliver,' 7l. 10s. There is an interesting collection of works on the French Revolution and Napoleon, and a list of between 40 and 50 books and pamphlets on military subjects.

MESSRS. WILLIAM GEORGE'S SONS of Bristol send us a Catalogue (No. 346) of over 700 items, which include several books of outstanding interest. They have a number of good works on architecture, and among the older ones we noticed, offered for the modest sum of 12s., the three volumes of the best edition of Bloxam's 'Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture,' with the companion volume on 'Vestments,' a work which is doubtless old-fashioned, yet is still probably dear, by reason of early associations, to most elderly lovers of architecture. An important item—not dear at 7l. 7s.—is 29 vols., from 1779 to 1911, of Messrs. Bent and Sampson Low's 'London' and 'English' Catalogues. The earliest volume records books from the year 1700, and the series thus offers a tolerably complete list of the publications of about two hundred years. We noticed also a good copy of Coryat's 'Crudities,' from the 1611 edition, in three volumes, 1776, 4l. 4s.; a complete set of the 'Cambridge Modern History,' 14 vols., 1906-12, 11l.; and a cabinet edition of Grote's 'Greece,' 12 vols., 1l. 4s.; while among French books worth noting is Lasserre's 'Notre Dame de Lourdes,' 3 vols., 1893, 1l. 4s.; and among military works a 'Bibliothèque Historique et Militaire,' in 4 vols., 1838-46, 16s.; a copy of Kuropatkin's 'The Russian Army,' 1909, 8s. 6d.; and *The Times* 'History of the Last Boer War,' 7 vols., 1900-9, 2l. 15s.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

SIR SAMUEL MORLAND'S 'POOR MANS DYAL'—Mr. R. B. Prosser (75, Dartmouth Park Road, N.W.) writes:—

"In the year 1886 I discovered in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth a copy of the above, which, with Dr. Benson's permission, I reprinted for private circulation. It is a dumpy quarto of seven pages only, and I cannot say that it possesses much scientific interest. It is, however, the work of a very remarkable man, who was Master of Mechanics to Charles II., and the Lambeth copy is unique. You were kind enough to notice my reprint at the time it was issued (7 S. i. 480). I have still a few copies left; and, as I do not wish them to remain idle upon my shelves, I shall be glad to send one, post free, to any friendly reader of 'N. & Q.' who desires to make a small addition to his library."

Notices to Correspondents.

MR. S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN writes *re* 'Arms of the Deans of Lichfield: Capell or Abbott':—"For 'impaled' in the concluding sentence of my communication, *ante*, p. 273, read *quartered*.—I have to thank Mr. E. L. WARNER for having written me very fully hereon.—46. Nicholas Penny. My thanks to the REV. FRANK PENNY for his answer."

R. T.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 253.

NOTES:—The "Greeks" of the Rhine and the "Creacas" of 'Widsith,' 341.—Sir Thomas Browne and his Books, 342.—Illustrations of Casanova, 344.—All Saints' Day Observance in Leon.—L'Indépendance Belge, 345.—Birmingham, "the toyshop of Europe"—Arthur Johnston Bibliography.—Musicians, Minstrels, and Players, 346.—"Fubb's Yacht" Tavern, Greenwich.—The Royal Exchange, 347.

QUERIES:—Joseph Ritson—"Theophania," 347.—Use of Military Titles.—Notes of Debates in the Irish Parliament.—Elkanah Settle: Raymond of Hackney.—Ozias Humphry: Miniatures.—"Private Hotels"—Place-Names: Shrape, Thrunge, 348.—Major John Quayle—"The English Attila"—Old Etonians.—Floral Emblems of Countries.—Thomas Coulson.—Peter Henham.—Adelaide Procter.—Author and Correct Version Wanted.—Major John André, 349.—Lamb's "Mr. H"—W. Belch, Printer, 350.

REPLIES:—Papers of John Wilkes.—Richard of Cirencester.—Jemima Nicholas, 350.—"Accidents will occur in the best-regulated families"—Gelria: a Place-Name, 351.—H. T. Coghlan.—Robert Waller, 352.—"Sparrowgrass"—Old Charing Cross.—Poem Wanted: 'The Reveille,' 353.—The Author of 'Paddiana'—Clocks and Clockmakers.—St. Angus.—Language and Physiognomy.—The Patron Saint of Pilgrims.—Foundation Sacrifice, 354.—Foreign Tavern Signs.—T. Arrowsmith, Artist, 355.—"I am the only running footman"—Authors Wanted.—Harford of Plymouth, "Traitor"—Old Etonians.—The National Colour of Wales.—The Fight at Dame Europa's School.—Early Railway Travelling.—Bombay as a Surname.—Medallic Legends.—The Salogne, 356.—Sir John Lade.—Epaulets.—Sir John Gilbert, 357.—"francis"—Groom of the Stole, 358.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'The Story of Bethlehem Hospital'—'Book-Auction Records'—'Bucks, Berks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal'—'Quarterly Review'—'Edinburgh Review.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE "GREEKS" OF THE RHINE AND THE CREACAS OF 'WIDSITH.'

ONE among the many obfuscated problems presented by 'Widsith' is concerned with the significance of the folk-name *Crēace*, which occurs in ll. 20 and 76 therein. This form is found also in the version of Orosius made by King Alfred. The fact last mentioned was overlooked by Mr. R. W. Chambers in his Introduction to 'Widsith,' p. 166, and he attributed what he calls "the odd form *ea*" in "Creacum" to an error of the copyist of the Exeter Book. In his commentary (p. 192) Mr. Chambers cites three explanations of G becoming C. The theories are in conflict with each other, however, and neither the abnormal initial *tenuis* nor the disquieting diphthong has ever been explained away. Notwithstanding their survival, it is universally assumed by critics of the German school that the O.E.

Creacum in 'Widsith' equals *Græcis*. It is quite impossible, however, for O.E. *Crēac*., Germanic **Crauc*., to represent Latin *Græc*.. What is it, then, that it does represent?

The elucidation of our difficulties lies, first, in certain mediæval writers who collected historical memoranda about the city of the Treveri; secondly, in 'Widsith' itself; and, thirdly, in the fact that one of King Alfred's collaborators was an Old Saxon.

I. The passages which have led me to what I believe to be the truth are as follows:

"Igitur omnipotens Deus tres plagas maxime gladium gentilium venire permisit super regnum christianorum et super civitatem Treuironum tribus vicibus: prima autem plaga erat GRÆCORUM sub imperatore Constante filius Constantini [†350]; secunda Wandali et Alemanni [A.D. 407]; tertia Hunorum [A.D. 451]."—*Vide Codices S. Mathie et S. Gisleini, Hillar, 'Vindicatio Historiæ Treuerorum,' pp. 57, 159.*

"Post quem [sc. S. Paulinum Treverensem episcopum (†358)] Bonosius; deinde Brittonius... Horum temporibus GRECI cum magna manu Treberim invasere et cædibus et rapinis et incendiis graviter attrivere."—*Vide 'Gesta Treuerorum,' ed. G. Waitz, 'M.G.H., SS., tom. viii., 1848, p. 154.*

It is obvious that the authorities quoted were of the opinion that there was a tribe of "Greeks" in the fourth century who lived on or near the Middle Rhine. Now, what Germanic folk-name could have suggested *Græci* to these authors? The answer is: the O.E. stem "*Crēac*." postulates O.H.G. **Crouc*., and with that stem may be identified "*Chroc*.-us," the latinized name of an Alemanic king who, according to Gregory of Tours (†597), invaded the Gauls in the third century of our era. "*Chroc*.-" with *Chr* for *Cr*, is Upper German in dialect—i.e., it is Suevic and Alemanic. Consequently, the O.E. *Crēac*., pl. *Crēace*, postulates Alemanic **Chrouc*., pl. **Chroici*. In the Middle High German period *ou*, the normal umlaut of *ou*, was often written *oi*. I believe that it is this form **Croici*, or **Chroici*, which suggested Γρακοί, *Græci*, to the two historians quoted above.

II. Widsith groups the Bāningas, the Burgundians, and the Crēacas together in ll. 20 and 21, and in that order. This grouping points in the direction in which we ought to look. In the seventh-century tract 'De Origine Langobardorum' we are told that the Langobards left Mauringa, and passed through Anthaib, Bainaib, and Burgundaib on their way to Italy. These are Gothic forms for the most part. *Mauringa*

has *au* (5), and not *áu*, and it indicates the *terra Mörinorum*. *Báin-aib* is the land of *Báin* or *Bân*, near the Jura and Geneva. *Burgund-aib* is unquestionably Burgundy. *Anth-aib* is the land of *Anþ*. The O.E. equivalent of this is *And*: cf. the personal names *And-hūn*, *-rēd*, and *-scōh*. Its High German equivalent is *Ant*, and we get that in the name of *Ant-is*, an "emperor" of Constantinople, i.e., of the "Greeks." *Anth-aib*—the country of *Anth*, the ruler of the "Græci": **Chroici*: "*Crēace*"—lay between *Maurin-gā*, the land of the *Mörini*, and Burgundy, just as the "*Civitas Treverorum*" did. The "Emperor" *Antis* flourished in the third quarter of the fourth century. He was celebrated in saga, and according to 'Wolfdieterich' he was the third ancestor of *Ermenric* and the fourth ancestor of *Theodric*; v. Grimm, 'Die Deutsche Heldensage,' 1829, p. 230. These are the contemporaries of *Widsith* (c. 450), namely, *Eormenric* of the *Gōtas* and his nephew *Theodric* of the *Franks*. It is time the uncritical identification of the latter with *Theodoric* of *Ravenna* (†526) was abandoned.

III. In oldest High German the *G* of Low Latin *Grēc* became *K*, and the *ē* was retained. In the eighth century this *ē* was ousted by *ea*, and in the ninth *ea* appeared concurrently with *ia*. By about 850 the normal spelling had become *ie*, and the resultant "*Kriech*—" maintained itself right onward through the Middle High German period until the learned adaptation *Griech* displaced it. The consonantal shifting in *Grēc* > **Krēch* > **Kreach* > "*Kriachi*" is quite regular.

Thus far all is in order. In 'Widsith,' however, and in Alfred's 'Orosius,' *Creac* appears. Now an O.E. *Creac* and an O.H.G. **Kreach* would appear to be the same, and investigators who believe that the O.E. *Creacum* equates *Græcis* are committed to the proposition indicated. But "the odd form *ea*" in "*Creacum*" is *ēā*, a long diphthong which is exclusively Old English, and it is quite impossible for O.E. *ēā*, Germanic *au*, to equate O.H.G. *ea* > *ia*, older *ē*. King Alfred made use of this stem to render *Græc*, and we must ask whence he derived it. I do not hesitate to say that he drew it from 'Widsith,' and that the half line "*Casere weold Creacum*" was rendered by him and John the Old Saxon as if it read: "*se cāsær weold Grēcum*" ("*Cæsar rexit Græcos*"). Abbot John no doubt knew that the High German form in his day was "*Kriachi*," and he and King Alfred

assumed that O.E. *Creac*- and H.G. *Kriach*-, or *Kreach*-, were identical.

According to Asser, King Alfred was a close and earnest student of English lays, and a great lover of them. He learnt them by heart, and often caused them to be recited before him, and I know of no reason for supposing that the Traveller's Lay of 'Widsith' and the other poems in the prototype of the Exeter Book were unknown to the West Saxon king. I believe it to be to his collaboration with Abbot John the Old Saxon that the currency acquired by the erroneous form *casere*, and also the profound error about the meaning of O.E. "*Creacum*," are to be attributed.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE AND HIS BOOKS.

(See ante, p. 321.)

I HAVE searched carefully through the catalogue for any literature dealing with the story of the famous golden tooth, which created so much interest in Germany and elsewhere at the close of the fifteenth century. Browne refers to the story in the 'Vulgar Errors,' book iv. chap. vi.,^a and seems to have studied the subject pretty closely. He had a full account of the tooth in the 'Vitæ Germanorum Medicorum,'^b but his note is very meagre, and some account of it may not be out of place. The proud possessor of the famous tooth was a boy aged 10 years, living in the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz; the tooth was the last on the left side of the lower jaw. Jacob Horstius, a doctor at Helmstadt, heard of it, and wrote a tract in which he sought to show that the appearance of the tooth was due to the fact that on the day of the boy's birth (22 Dec., 1586) the sun was in conjunction with Saturn in the Sign of the Ram, and that the heat engendered by this extraordinary conjunction had fused the bony substance into gold. Horstius regarded the appearance of the tooth as a sign that the Golden Age was at hand, and that the Turks would be driven out of Europe. A controversy at once ensued, and learned men inspected the tooth and wrote a number of tracts "*de aureo dente*."^c

^a Wilkin, iii. 27.

^b Melch. Adami Vitæ Germanor. Medicorum, Heidelberg, 1620. 'Vita Ingoldstetter,' p. 450.

^c The titles of five tracts are given in 'N. & Q.,' 6 S. xii. 329. To these add Duncan Liddell, 'De Aureo Dente,' Hamburg, 1628, 8vo. See also Sprengel, 'Gesch. der Medizin,' 3 Auflage, Halle, 1827, iii. 403-6.

Eventually, however, the boy began to exhibit signs of anger when asked to show it, and it was soon discovered that the prodigy was merely an ordinary tooth covered with gold leaf; little by little, as the gold leaf grew thinner and thinner, the wonder ceased of itself. None of the tracts are mentioned by name in the catalogue, but Browne must have known something of them.^a He had, however, one tract "de aureo dente," written by a learned Jesuit, Adalbert Tylkowski, Rector of the Jesuit Seminary at Vilna.^b This tract contains an account of another gold tooth which appeared at Vilna nearly 100 years later. The owner was once again a boy, but aged only 3 years; the tooth was on the left side of the lower jaw, and was examined by Tylkowski, who, at the same time, inspected a boy "cum capite gyganteo," on 20 Sept., 1673. Tylkowski appears to have been a credulous kind of person, and was quite satisfied that the tooth was genuine, but no one else seems to have troubled to inspect it. The affair appears to have attracted little notice, but it would be interesting to know where Browne came across the tract.

The catalogue is rich in books on natural history. Plants, animals, and minerals—all "natural things," in fact—were of interest to Browne. Dr. Grew's 'Anatomy of Plants' ^c Browne subscribed to himself as it came out. He also obtained several subscriptions from friends, and in May, 1682, he sends Edward Browne the amount of the subscriptions to be paid over to Dr. Grew. Readers of the 'Vulgar Errors' will remember that Browne quotes again and again from the Portuguese work on the 'Simples and Drugs of India,' by Garcias ab Horto.^d He was well versed in foreign languages, and I had hoped to be able to show that he was familiar with this work in the original; but he seems to have used the abridged translation in the 'Exotica' of Clusius, 1605. There are no Portuguese works in the catalogue. Clusius was in charge of the Emperor's garden when Edward Browne was at Vienna in 1668, and his father bids him endeavour by all means to see "his treasure of rarities, and whatever is remarkable in any private custodie."^e It

may be mentioned that in the 'Exotica' of Clusius, Browne had a description and a figure of the much-lamented Dodo as it then existed in Mauritius. The vast collections of Aldrovandus on animals, plants, and minerals are in the catalogue; but Browne does not exhibit much enthusiasm for the genius of this extraordinary man, nor for Gesner, whose great work, the 'Historia Animalium,' he scarcely refers to half a dozen times.

Belon's 'De la Nature des Oyseaux' ^a he had constantly at hand. It is quoted in a letter to Edward Browne in 1682 in connexion with an "oestridge"—possibly one of the thirty sent from Morocco, with two lions, as a present from the "King of Fez and Morocco" to Charles II.^b—which Ed. Browne had just procured. His father sends him a drawing of an ostrich's head from Belon, and another from Willoughby's 'Ornithologia,' ^c with directions to "marke the foote well whether it hath any kind of teeth, and the one division more hornie than the other." The "oestridge" died a few days later "of a soden," having dined heartily upon iron, and Browne is at once interested in its dissection. Several letters are concerned with a description of the "skeleton," which he enjoins his son not to write with a "k."^d Belon is also responsible for the interesting discovery that the fishes eaten by our Saviour were trouts, pikes, chevins, and tenches.^e

The learned Jesuit Athanasius Kircher is well represented in the catalogue. Browne frequently quotes Kircher, and seems to have relied on him for much that he writes concerning the 'Hieroglyphical Doctrine of the Egyptians.' ^f Kircher was famous as the founder of the Museo Kircheraneo at Rome, which still includes his collection of antique Roman and Italian coins. Edward Browne visited him when at Rome, and writes home to his father a glowing account of his "closet of rairretys," amongst

^a Belon, 'Hist. de la Nature des Oyseaux avec leurs descriptions & naifs portraits retirez du Naturel,' Par., 1555.

^b Evelyn's 'Diary' (Globe ed.), p. 337.

^c Browne had Ray's edition of Willoughby 1676. He lent him many "draughts" of birds for the book, which he never saw again. See Wilkin, i. 337.

^d On the "oestridge" see Wilkin, i. 281, 327, 329, 456.

^e 'Certain Miscellany Tracts,' Tract III., Wilkin, iv. 180.

^f 'Athan. Kircheri (Edipus Aegyptiacus), 3 tomi in 2 vol., cum fig., Rom., 1652. Browne also used 'Jo. Pierii Hieroglyphica sive de sacris Aegyptior,' 1631. For Kircher's "closet of rairretys" see Wilkin, i. 86.

^a 42 volumes of tracts were sold in one lot.

^b 'Adalb. Tylkowski, Disquisitio duorum puerorum quorum unus cum dente aureo alter cum capite gyganteo Vilnae in Lithuania spectabatur, 1673,' 1674.

^c Dr. Grew's 'Anatomy of Plants, with Sculptures,' 1682. See letters, Wilkin, i. 339, 343.

^d Recently (1913) translated into English by Sir Clements Markham.

^e Wilkin, i. 177.

which were an engine for attempting perpetual motion, and a speaking head, which he called his *Oraculum Delphicum*. Another writer who must have appealed to Browne was the Neapolitan lawyer Alexander ab Alexandro, whose *'Geniales Dies'*^a contains a mass of learning on every subject of Roman philology and antiquities. Browne also had Gruter's *'Corpus'* of ancient inscriptions^b and the *'Elogia'* of Jovius.^c

"My *Elogia doctorum virorum*," he writes, "is but a midling octavo printed at Basil. He hath also writt elogies of famous warriors and divers of the Turkish Emperors, but I have only *doctorum virorum* as lesse writt on by others."

MALCOLM LETTS.

(To be continued.)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CASANOVA.

(See *ante*, pp. 42, 145.)

VOL. VII. (Edition Garnier), p. 305. "M. de Vicedom, ou Vitzthum."—In the MS. account of the travels of Prince Augustus I find, in 1781: "At Leipzig, Comte de Vicedom the Governor."

Pp. 360-61. The child of Della Croce.—See the registration given in E. Maynial's *'Casanova et son Temps'*, pp. 282-3. It is interesting to note that Lady Jane Douglas (-Stewart) was stated to have given birth to twin sons at Paris on 10 July, 1748. M. La Marre was the name given to the accoucheur. The doctor identified with this man in 'The Douglas Cause' was Louis Pierre de La Marre, who died in 1753. He was survived by his wife.

P. 464. King Charles III. of Spain and "l'infant son frère."—The Infant Don Louis married Doña Maria Theresa Vallabriga y Drummond. He had three children: Infant Don Louis Maria de Borbon (1777-1823), Archbishop of Toledo; Maria Theresa, wife of Don Manoel Godoy, Prince of the Peace; and another daughter, Duquessa de San Fernando.

VIII., p. 1. "Un successeur au pape Rezzonico."—Clement XIV. (Ganganelli), elected 1769, died 1775, succeeded Clement XIII. (Carlo Rezzonico).

P. 51. "J'arretai une heure aux bains (de Pise) où je fit la connaissance du prétendant

^a 'Alex. ab Alexandro Geniales Dies cum Andr. Tiraquelli Annot.', Lugd., 1651.

^b 'Jani Gruteri Inscript. antiquæ totius Orbis Romani.'

^c 'Pauli Jovii Elogia Doctor. Viror.', Bas., 1571. See letter, Wilkin, i. 317.

en vain au trône de la Grande-Bretagne."—Sir Horace Mann wrote, 21 Aug., 1770, of Prince Charles Edward: "He says that he intends to stay at Pisa some time, to make use of the Baths in that neighbourhood."

Ibid. "Comte Orloff à Livourne.... Le Consul d'Angleterre chez lequel il était logé."—Sir John Dick, the British Consul at Leghorn, who assisted Orloff to decoy and carry off to Russia the Princess Tarakhanoff in 1775.

Pp. 112-14. Lord Baltimore (Frederick Calvert).—He was tried for rape in 1768, and, escaping conviction, left England. He died *s.p.* 4 Sept., 1771, aged only 39.

P. 132. The Prince de Francavilla.—Henry Swinburne (1777) wrote that Prince Francavilla was excavating a Roman villa (with a bath) at Portici. He wrote (p. 175):—

"Our friend, Prince Francavilla, was the *cher ami* of the late Queen Amelia. His rise was very sudden; from being a neglected youth, taken no notice of, nor likely to be connected at Court, he became *maggiordomo* to the Queen. He was very handsome."

He had a villa, with baths, at Caseita, and he was there married.

P. 146. M. et Mme. Goudar.—Henry Swinburne wrote ('Courts of Europe,' p. 131) in 1777:—

"The King is very good-natured.... His intrigues have lain in the sphere of Contadine, except a Mme. Golard, wife of a French author on Economy, and an Englishwoman.... He has had some flirtations with ladies of rank, one of whom was exiled, because that the Queen found a note of hers to the King with some extraordinary expressions."

Angelo Goudar is said to have been born at Montpellier in 1720, and died in poverty in London in 1791. His wife and he were authors of several political works. She is stated also to have died in poverty in Paris in 1800.

P. 149. The games of the King of Naples.—Sir Horace Mann wrote in 1770:—

"The last letters from Naples brought the Great-Duke and the Publick an account of a most wanton piece of cruelty that the King of Naples had caused to be exercised on two Florentine cavalieri, and personally very deserving men, by tossing them in a blanket at his Camp at Portici, in the presence of the whole Court and thousands of Spectators."—Mann and Manners at the Court of Florence, ii. 213.

P. 178. Prince Xavier de Saxe.—Son of Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony; born 1730, married in 1765 Clara, daughter of Comte Joseph Spinucci, afterwards "Gräfin v. d. Lausitz," who died 1792. He died 1806,

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

ALL SAINTS' DAY OBSERVANCE
IN LEON.

WHEN travelling in Spain, M. René Bazin was told of a curious ceremony which was formerly, and is sometimes still, performed in connexion with this festival in a remote part of the province of Leon. It is called "la función del ramo," and the details as given to, and repeated by, the author of "Terre d'Espagne" (pp. 134-7) are as follows, if a free and somewhat curtailed translation be accepted.

In the afternoon the curé, wearing a cope, and accompanied by the mayor and all the people, comes to the lord of the manor. They are preceded by a young man who carries a wand engarlanded with flowers, and by eight young girls carrying by two and two hoops encased in flowers and ribbons. The lord takes his place between the mayor and the curé, and the procession goes towards the church. The young girls sing to a plaintive air a lay which opens thus:—

"From the house of Aunt Juana—we eight young girls come forth—just as we shall enter heaven—cutting lilies—Let us go, companions, let us go!—Let none of us be fearful—for the blessed souls—will come to help us.—Thanks to God we have arrived—at the doors of this church—we will ask His leave to enter."

The church is closed; the procession stops; the young man who heads it declaims a piece of verse wherein he asserts that the people are come to pray for the dead, and that the blessed souls are watching for this moment. Let, then, the doors be thrown open.

They are opened, and the church is soon filled. The windows are hung with black, and all is dark save about a catafalque in the midst of the building, which is surrounded by yellow tapers, and wherein lie a human skull and some dry bones. Around this the girls and the young man stand with their hoops of flowers. One by one they recite verses describing the pains of souls who have not yet satisfied the justice of God; praying the pity of the living for them, and deploring our forgetfulness of our dearest ones after we cease to see them, and our general forgetfulness even of our own inevitable end.

"Of what do we think [says one], girls, youths, and young ladies—you who are of my own age?—We think only—of doing as the ermine does—of preserving our skin—of caring for the toilette—of making knots of ribbon—of tending our plaits and tresses—of showing a good figure—O body which so rapidly—and when best got-up—may fall there like unto a stone."

Then, last of all, an orphan bends over the catafalque, takes the skull up in one hand, the bones in the other, and, raising them above her head, goes about the gloomy church singing somewhat as follows:—

"To whom belonged these bleached bones? Perhaps to a labourer or a shepherd? To somebody who had many friends among us? Maybe they are with us still who regarded him as grandsire, as brother, as uncle, as cousin? He was brave, and we remember it no more; he was good, and we have forgotten it. Poor departed one, who wast thou?"

She comes back to the catafalque, and sobs arise. She looks for a moment at the fleshless head which she is holding in her hands, raises it to her face, and kisses its white teeth: "Perhaps you were my father," says she, and she replaces it on the shroud.

But the fête does not end lugubriously. The dead have been prayed for, and next human joy regains its right. There is an *al fresco* dance, over which the curé, the mayor, and the landowner preside, and in the midst of a circle, formed by parishioners, the young people go through the figures of "le pas de cordon" and "la rose." Profane verses succeed to sacred, and words of love and laughter rise into the air of the great plain of Leon.

Why the ecclesiastical ceremony should be termed "la función del ramo"—branch, I do not know, unless the wand be accepted as representing that. ST. SWITHIN.

'L'INDÉPENDANCE BELGE.'—For the information of future historians of the world's press a note should be made that *L'Indépendance Belge*, driven successively from Brussels, Ghent, and Ostend by the German invasion, has made London the place of its publication. On Wednesday, the 21st inst., it first appeared with the imprint "Printed by the Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd., Tudor Street, Whitefriars, and published by the Proprietors at Tudor House, Tudor Street, Whitefriars."

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 23rd inst. states that the paper

"has gathered to its support quite a remarkable list of contributors, including some at least whose names are honoured throughout Belgium—and soon will be in London. M. Jules Destrée, M. Maurice Feron, M. Ernest Mélot, and M. Moyersoen are all Deputies, and the two first-named are well-known stylists and scholars. M. Paul Émile Janson is an eminent and eloquent member of the Bar. Among other famous names in the list are M. Gabriel Hanotaux, of the French Academy; M. Émile Verhaeren (whose fine poem 'La Belgique Sanglante' appeared in *The Observer* on Sunday, the 27th of September); M. Paul Crokaert; and

M. Maurice Kufferath, who contributed a 'Chant Funèbre' to the first London number of the paper."

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 24th inst. added:—

"Although no foreign paper of such a high order as *L'Indépendance Belge* has previously appeared in this country, Londoners have long been accustomed to seeing French papers published in their midst. Apparently the earliest of these was a weekly entitled *Nouvelles Ordinaires de Londres*, of which the French National Library possesses a series extending from July 11, 1650, to January 14, 1658. Its four pages contain mostly English news, in which it looks odd to see the House of Commons habitually described as 'la Maison.' Occasionally an extra number was issued, as on the arrival of Cromwell's report of the battle of Dunbar. The paper afforded the Protector's policy enthusiastic support, and in all likelihood was subsidised to influence Continental opinion, just as Milton was employed to counteract Salmasius."

We offer to our Belgian brothers a hearty welcome.
JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

BIRMINGHAM, "THE TOYSHOP OF EUROPE."
—This famous phrase was used by Burke on 26 March, 1777, in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on a Bill for establishing a theatre in Birmingham. It is not reported in 'Hansard,' nor is it noticed by any of Burke's biographers, so far as my researches have extended. I have only just discovered that the speech is reported, apparently verbatim, in *Aris's Birmingham Gazette* for 31 March, 1777 (p. 3, cols. 1 and 2), where the following words occur: "I look upon Birmingham to be the great Toy Shop [of Europe]." The speech is also printed in J. A. Langford's 'Century of Birmingham Life' (vol. i. pp. 281-2).

I regret that I did not get the original reference in time for the 'N.E.D.' Burke's phrase, which has been repeated over and over again by writers about Birmingham, has given rise to much misunderstanding. Mr. Sam Timmins—your old correspondent ESTE—remarks in his 'Birmingham and the Midland Hard Ware District' (1866), p. 216:

"The word 'toy' has now acquired a different meaning, and had in the days of Edmund Burke a special technical reference. The 'toys' of Birmingham have always been the trinkets, as they would now be called, made in endless varieties, and formed from steel. They were not the 'toys' of children nor the toys of men, but that large class of wares made from steel or well-hardened and well-polished iron. The toy trade of Birmingham, a century ago, included even the buckles, the purse mounts, the châtelaines, the brooches, the bracelets, and the endless varieties of steel watch-chains, sword-hilts, and other small wares in iron, or iron and steel."

As a consequence of this misapprehension, people have been led to believe that children's toys are largely made in Birmingham. The earliest quotation in the 'N.E.D.' for "toyshop," in the sense of a shop where children's playthings are sold, is dated 1818, and is from Sir Walter Scott's 'Heart of Midlothian.' The word, in Burke's sense, seems to have lost its meaning by the end of the eighteenth century.

I may remark in passing that the imprint of Sir Samuel Morland's tract 'The Poor Man's Dyal' (1689) sets forth that the instrument is "to be sold at all the Button-Sellers, Cutlers, and Toyshops about the Town." This reference does not appear in the 'N.E.D.' and is earlier than any there given.
R. B. P.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BIBLIOGRAPHY.—The Aberdeen University Library has recently acquired, through the generosity of Col. William Johnston, C.B., a booklet which had eluded his research when he compiled his 'Bibliography and Portraits of Arthur Johnston,' Aberdeen, 1896. The title runs:

"Προπεμπτικόν | Ad | Illustrissimum Principem | Ludovicum Comit. | Palatin. Ducem | Bavarie, &c. [device] Sedani, | Ex Typographia Ioannis Iannon. | M.dcc.xviii."

The Προπεμπτικόν, which occupies sig. A2 and A3, consists of forty-six elegiac couplets. It is signed "Arturus Ionstonus, Medicinæ Doct. et Philosoph. in Academ. Sedanensi Professor."
P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

MUSICIANS, MINSTRELS, AND PLAYERS.—Musical readers may be interested in the following names, taken from the returns of the Drapers' Company in 1641, in connexion with a poll tax levied upon the members of City Companies. All the following persons were certified as "not able to pay iij^d":—

John Coleborne, in Pyc Corner, musician; Alexander Farmer, musician, in Ireland; Edward Clarke, in Bishopsgate streete, musician; William Only, ditto; Edward Merrick, in Cowe Lane, musician; and John Goodale, in Wood street, musician.

The following extracts from the registers of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, may also be recorded here:—

John Broderer, mynstrell, was buried 31 July, 1583.

George Feyreclyff, mynstrell, was buried 9 August, 1563.

Comedia, the daughter of William Johnson, one of her Ma^{ties} players. Base borne of Alyce Booker, baptised 10 February, 1586/7.

PERCY D. MUNDY.

"FUBB'S YACHT" TAVERN, GREENWICH.
—An interesting London relic of the *vie intime* of Stuart times still exists in Brewhouse Lane, Greenwich, close to the entrance of the Greenwich footway tunnel, but may shortly be demolished, as the premises were closed under the new Licensing Act, and have since had a board outside stating that they are "To let."

This tavern could be entered from either the lane or the river, which its "pilots' room" overlooked; but a set of steps which formerly led from the water to the river-side entrance has been removed. The signboard, "Ye old Fubb's Yacht," is still there on the side facing the river; and at the Brewhouse Lane entrance the doors have clouded glass designs showing a yacht under sail, with the words "Fubb's yacht" underneath.

The story of the tavern sign is interesting. The first yacht known in England was one given by the Dutch to Charles II. when he was in exile in Holland, and it followed him here after the Restoration, when he and his brother, the Duke of York, became greatly interested in yachting, and had several yachts built at Deptford by Pett the shipwright. The royal brothers used to race these and the Dutch yacht from Greenwich to Erith and Gravesend. The King gave to the Duchess of Portsmouth one of these yachts—the third which was built here—and also called it by the nickname he had himself given the Duchess, namely, "Fubbs"—because, he said, "they were both rather broad in the beam."

The course of the first yacht race on record in England was from Greenwich to Gravesend and back, and the stakes, which King Charles won, were 100 guineas. The Duchess used to keep her yacht at Greenwich, and the sailors forming her crew frequented the inn, which finally took the name at the head of these remarks.

In 'The Palace and the Hospital; or, Chronicles of Greenwich,' by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, it is recorded that

"some grand events connected with the Royal Family took place in Greenwich about the middle of the eighteenth century. October 18, 1743, was a gay day for the townspeople, for Her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa, accompanied by the Countess of Albemarle, His Excellency Baron Solenthall, the Danish Envoy, and many persons of distinction, drove from Lambeth to Greenwich in coaches, and the Princess there embarked in the Fubb's Yacht, and made sail for Holland, where she was to be married to the Prince Royal of Denmark."

I have to thank Mr. James Compton Merryweather for some references to local archives. These, however, do not state what became of the yacht itself.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

[Many interesting particulars in the history of the yacht and the tavern will be found at 11 S. ii. 107, 171, 253.]

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE. (See 11 S. ii. 503; iii. 385; iv. 138, 176, 499; ix. 220; x. 168.)—It is a pleasure to be able to record that, after being closed for more than four months, the Royal Exchange ambulatory is now again open to ladies, the prohibitive notice having been recently removed. Let us hope many Belgian friends now with us may find an opportunity to inspect our fine show of mural paintings.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

JOSEPH RITSON.—I am engaged in the preparation of a biographical and critical study of Joseph Ritson, and would appreciate very much any information concerning him which has not already appeared in print. If any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' possess Ritson MSS. (letters, notes, diaries, or books), I should like to see them. They will be carefully handled, copied, and returned, with due acknowledgment on publication.

HENRY A. BURD.

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

'THEOPHANIA.'—In 1850 HENRY KERSLEY stated in 'N. & Q.' that he had a copy of 'Theophania,' and asked for information about the book. In 1852 JAMES CROSSLEY replied that he had a copy with a manuscript key to the allegories. At present I have been able to trace five copies of the book: one each in the British Museum, Chetham's Library, Manchester City Library, Library of Congress, and Newberry Library (Chicago). None of these seems to be Crossley's copy. I should like to be informed whether it is known what became of Crossley's copy, which may be recognized by the MS. note of "Sr W. Sales" on the title-page. Is any other copy known to be extant?

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER.

Newberry Library, Chicago.

USE OF MILITARY TITLES.—One frequently finds military rank claimed by officers who have resigned from the regular Army, and (more rarely) by those who have at some time held commissions in the Auxiliary Forces. Is there any official warrant for this practice? Are officers holding commissions in other than regular units entitled to be addressed by their rank when not engaged in military service? An authoritative statement on these points from some correspondent with knowledge would be, I think, very useful. Is it entirely a matter of the "unwritten law," or are there any official pronouncements on the subject?

T. W. JACKSON.

Elba, Fox Hill, Natal.

NOTES AND TRANSCRIPTS OF DEBATES IN THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.—Mr. McCullagh Torrens, who sat for many years in Parliament, and was the author of a *Life of Lord Melbourne*, had in his possession notes and transcripts of debates in the Irish Parliament. They consisted of thirty-seven MS. volumes, quarto, of speeches made in the House of Commons between 1776 and 1789, with the corresponding shorthand notes in oblong note-books, interleaved with blotting paper. These documents are the subject of a report to the Historical Manuscripts Commission by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice in 1871. Is anything known of what became of them after the death of Mr. Torrens in 1894, at the house of his daughter, 23, Bryanston Square, W.?

MICHAEL MACDONAGH.

149, Abbeville Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

ELKANAH SETTLE: RAYMOND OF HACKNEY.—It appears from the 'Fam. Min. Gent.' that Elkanah Settle wrote 'Threnodia Hymenæa, a funeral poem to the memory of the honoured Mrs. Anna Raymond,' fol., 1712. No copy seems to be in the British Museum or Guildhall. The Hackney Parish Register shows that on 2 March, 1707, Mr. Samuel Raymond of St. Olave, Jewry, and Mrs. Ann Skinner of Hackney were married at Cripplegate; and under date 8 Aug., 1712: "Ann, wife of Mr. Samuel Raymond, merchant, was buried in the South aisle of the chancel." She was daughter of Nicholas Skinner, and, according to the 'F.M.G.', lived at Hackney, had been married near five years, and left issue. I should be glad to know whether a copy of Settle's work is in existence, and, if so, whether it reveals any further information respecting the families of Raymond and Skinner.

GEO. W. WRIGLEY.

OZIAS HUMPHRY: MINIATURES.—Will you allow me to appeal to readers of 'N. & Q.' concerning a collection of miniatures by Ozias Humphry which I am particularly anxious to find? I am engaged in preparing a book on this important miniature painter, and in 1845 Mr. Charles Hampden Turner, of Rook's Nest, Godstone, succeeded, on the death of Mr. William Upcott, to a most important collection of finished and unfinished miniatures by Humphry which had been bequeathed by Mr. Upcott to him, together with some volumes of Humphry's sketches, his colour book, colours and brushes. I have a list of these miniatures, and many of them were exhibited at South Kensington in 1865. When Mr. O'Donoghue wrote the article on Humphry for the 'D.N.B.' he had some evidence that this collection was still in the possession of Mr. Turner's descendants, but as he has not retained his papers concerning the article he is unable to help me. He also had a letter from a Mr. Winslow Jones concerning Humphry, but unfortunately is not able to tell me what this letter contained, nor to give me the address of the writer. It is to the highest degree important that I should find out where these miniatures are, and, if possible, see them; and I appeal to readers of 'N. & Q.' asking them if they will be good enough to help me in my search for them.

GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON.

Burgh House, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.

"PRIVATE HOTELS."—What is the origin of the word "private" when used for hotels? Public-houses have licences from justices to sell on the premises alcoholic drinks. That seems a distinction, but if any one that can pay is admitted, why "private"?

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

PLACE-NAMES: SHRAPE, THRUNGE.—Can any one suggest the probable origin of these ugly words? The Shrape is the name of the mud-flat on the eastern side of the River Medina where it enters the Solent.

The Thrunge is a narrow alley-close, or wynd, in an old part of the town of Cowes. Strange to say, there is no reason to consider these to be old place-names; but as there prevails in the Isle of Wight a loose generalization to the effect that its many monosyllabic names, both of families and places, are derived from the Jutish settlers, it would be interesting to learn if there are any known instances of these words in other supposedly Saxon settlements.

Y. T.

MAJOR JOHN QUAYLE, Royal Artillery, died on 13 June, 1810. He was Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. He belonged to the family of Quayle of Crogha and Castle-town, in the Isle of Man. When was he made Gentleman Usher? Was he a "Court" man, or what special qualification had he for the appointment? Where did he die?

J. H. LESLIE.

31, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.

"THE ENGLISH ATTILA."—Did John Aubrey invent this designation of Oliver Cromwell? If not, who did? On p. 10 of his 'Miscellanies' (4th ed., 1857) he writes:

"The third of September was a remarkable day to the English Attila, Oliver, 1650. He obtained a memorable victory at Dunbar; another at Worcester, 1651, and that day he died, 1658."

What is the *dies memorabilis* of the German Attila, if he has one?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following:

(1) Gore, Thomas, admitted 18 July, 1758, left 1766. (2) Gould, Edward, admitted 20 Nov., 1757, left 1758. (3) Grady, Henry, admitted 13 May, 1765, left 1766. (4) Grape, William, admitted 11 Sept., 1764, left 1767. (5) Grape, Richard, admitted 1 June, 1757, left 1762. (6) Gray (or Grey), John, admitted 28 April, 1760, left 1760. (7) Greathead, John, admitted 10 Sept., 1764, left 1767. (8) Greathead, Peregrine Francis, admitted 22 April, 1761, left 1765. (9) Green, Thomas, admitted 14 Sept., 1758, left 1765. (10) Gregory, Daniel, admitted 31 Aug., 1759, left 1764. (11) Gregory, Edward, admitted 31 Aug., 1759, left 1761. (12) Gregory, Robert, admitted 31 Jan., 1764, left 1772.

R. A. A.-L.

FLORAL EMBLEMS OF COUNTRIES. (See 10 S. v. 509; vi. 52.)—The query at the first reference practically remains unanswered, for Dr. Brewer's Dictionary (suggested at the second) gives only the following:—

Leek = Wales.	Pomegranate = Spain.
Lily (fleur-de-lis) = France.	Rose = England.
White lily = Florence.	Shamrock = Ireland.
Linden = Prussia.	Thistle = Scotland.
Mignonette = Saxony.	Violet = Athens.
	Maple = Canada.

I doubt whether the lime would be considered as the national floral emblem for Prussia. It looks like a fanciful allusion to the avenue Unter den Linden. With regard to Spain, the pomegranate represents heraldically the province of Granada, as we all know, but does a Spaniard accept it as

typical of Spain? It is all very well to give the fleur-de-lis for France, but what natural flower is to be included in a bouquet to indicate France? Again, if to France and Spain are ascribed their heraldic flowers, why not the rue for Saxony? What authority is there for the mignonette?

The numerous readers of 'N. & Q.' can surely add to Dr. Brewer's list. How about the edelweiss for Switzerland, the lotus for Egypt, the chrysanthemum (or the cherry blossom) for Japan, &c.?

I do not propose to include in this inquiry the sprigs used as emblems by the Highland clans.

LEO C.

THOMAS COULSON.—I shall be glad of any information respecting the antecedents of Thomas Coulson, whose son Thomas was born 27 June and baptized 5 Aug., 1791, at Tottenham, as certified by copy of certificate signed and dated George Hodgson Thompson, M.A., 19 May, 1825.

E. L. BLISS.

West Wickham.

PETER HENHAM.—Could any one give me information as to this early English chronicler, and state where his MS. may be found? Or has this been lost? His chronicle ended in 1240. The 'D.N.B.' does not mention him.

W. L. KING.

Paddock Wood.

ADELAIDE ANN PROCTER.—The mother of Adelaide A. Procter was a Miss Skepper of York. I shall be pleased to learn Miss Skepper's Christian name. Was she the daughter of Thomas Skepper, an attorney, who lived in Stonegate, York, about the year 1800?

T. P. C.

York.

[The 'D.N.B.' states that Miss Skepper's Christian name was Anne.]

AUTHOR AND CORRECT VERSION WANTED.

—I should be obliged if any reader could supply the precise form and the source of the epigram which runs somewhat thus:—

The coach o'erturned, and 'on the ground were seen

Curate, vicar, rector, dean:

You might have thought the coach was full,

But it was only Doctor Bull.

PLURALIST.

MAJOR JOHN ANDRÉ.—Being deeply interested in the personality of Major John André, who died during the American war in 1780, I should be much obliged if your readers would tell me whether there are any letters, portraits, or relics of him or his family extant in England; also whether any one

now living remembers his sisters, the Misses André, the last of whom died at 22, The Circus, Bath, in 1845.

Miss Anne André is described as having "a poetical talent." Are there any poems known to have been written by her?

Major André's brother, Sir William Lewis André, Bart., died in 1802 at Dean's Leaze, Hampshire. I am unable to find Dean's Leaze on the map of the county. Where is it situated? Also, what was the maiden name of Sir William's wife? The title is extinct.

G. R. LAGLEN.

[Much information on Major André and his family will be found at 8 S. xi. 8, 56, 192, 238, 297; 9 S. ii. 47, 119, 528; iii. 58, 95; vi. 46, 112; 10 S. vii. 13.]

LAMB'S "MR. H.—" Is it the case that Lamb's play had a successful run in America? If so, particulars would be interesting.

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

W. BELCH, PRINTER, BOROUGH, S.E.—Where did he live? I have a pictorial alphabet with most curious pictures printed by him. The letter J, for instance, is illustrated by the picture of a gentleman with two hats on, presumably meant for a Jew.

HENRY BRIERLEY.

Wigan.

Replies.

PAPERS OF JOHN WILKES.

(1 S. i. 125.)

ON 22 Dec., 1849, W. asked the following question in 'N. & Q.':—

"John Wilkes, it is well known, sent to the newspapers copies of Lord Weymouth's and Lord Barrington's Letters respecting the riots in St. George's Fields in 1768. We can easily conjecture how he did, or how he might have, got possession of a copy of Weymouth's Letter, which was addressed to the magistrates of Surrey; but Barrington's Letter was strictly official, and directed to the 'Field officers, in staff waiting, for the three regiments of Foot Guards.' Has the circumstance ever been explained? If so, where?"

The explanation will be found in 'The Political Life of William, Viscount Barrington,' by Shute, Bishop of Durham (1814), p. 118, where the letter in question is printed in full, with the following comment:—

"This letter was read the following day to the men [i.e., the regiments of Foot Guards], and had a very good effect.... A copy of the letter got into the Orderly Book and thence into the newspapers."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER (11 S. x. 289).—Almost the same question was asked when 'N. & Q.' was only five weeks old. No definite answer was given, but the correspondence may interest QUERIST. See 1 S. i. 93, 123, 206; v. 491; vi. 37.

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

JEMIMA NICHOLAS (11 S. x. 290).—In the centre of Fishguard stands a plain stone with the following inscription:—

In

Memory of

JEMIMA NICHOLAS

of this Town

"THE WELSH HEROINE"

who boldly marched to meet

the French Invaders

who landed on our shores in

February 1797.

She died in Main Street July 1832.

Aged 82 Years.

At the date of the Invasion she

was 47 years old, and

lived 35 years after the event.

I should have been glad if the author of this inept inscription had omitted the results of his childish arithmetic and told us exactly what the "Welsh Heroine" did.

There are two forms of the legend. The first is thus given in a pamphlet of 24 pp. entitled

"Welsh Patriotism; | or | the landing | of
the | French, | at | Fishguard, | on the 22nd of
February, 1797. | Compiled from authentic
sources, | by John Harries (Cymro Sir Belfro) |.
....Haverfordwest: |1875" —

"It is reported that, during the Crimean War, an Irish soldier took three of the enemy, and brought them in as prisoners to the British camp; and when asked by his commanding officer how he managed to accomplish such a daring feat, very naively replied, 'Faith, yer honor, I surrounded thim.' Well was it said by the Philosopher King, 'There is nothing new under the sun,' for a similar heroic action, only on a grander scale, had long before been performed, and that too by a woman. While the nerves of all in the neighbourhood were strung to the utmost tension by excitement, Jemima Nicholas (a native of Fishguard, noted for her great strength and commanding appearance) grasped a pitchfork, and, making for the enemy's camp, came across a party of French soldiers in a field—some accounts say ten, others twelve—but whichever number it was, this daring Amazon took the whole of them prisoners, and never lost sight of them till they were placed under lock and key in Fishguard."

The second form of the legend is thus given in 'Notable Welshmen,' by the Rev. T. Mardy Rees:—

"Lord Cawdor, the hero of 1797, with his troopers, had just started to meet the French invaders when the Welsh women, out of curiosity, ran up a hill commanding a splendid view of the French camp, and there stood a solid body,

watching the issue. They resembled soldiers so much when viewed from a distance that one man rode after them and requested that they should descend the slope of the hill in close order, and, disappearing at the bottom, re-ascend in the same manner and show themselves on the summit. This they did for hours, until the stout Welsh wives were clean beat, but the manoeuvre was successful. General Tate and his officers were terrified by the red cloaks, thinking they were the British uniform."

I disbelieve the first form of the legend, and doubt the second. I should disbelieve that also if my mother's description of the part played by her mother as a private in the stage army were not one of my earliest recollections.

There is a singular lack of contemporary chronicles of the Invasion. The earliest and, so far as it goes, the best is:—

"Some Account of the Proceedings that took place on the landing of the French near Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire, on the 22nd February, 1797; and of the Inquiry afterwards had into Lieut.-Col. Knox's conduct on that occasion, by order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief: together with the Official Correspondence, and other Documents. By Thomas Knox, late Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Fishguard Volunteers. London: . . . 1800."

This is clear and detailed, and the narrative is confirmed or illustrated by nearly sixty official documents, but, unfortunately, it is not a full history. Knox, having been deprived of his commission without any formal charge or proper inquiry, wrote to prove that his conduct had been correct throughout, and it would have been foreign to his purpose to describe any events in which he did not take part.

One might have reasonably expected a full account of the Invasion from Richard Fenton, who was living in Fishguard at the time; but in his 'Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire' he says that it would be as impertinent to enter into details of an event so fresh in the recollection of every one as it would be unpardonable to pass it over totally unnoticed. To avoid the unpardonable he gives several pages of windy rhetoric, and to avoid the impertinent he gives very few details. The first of those few (that the Invasion took place on Tuesday, 20 February) is demonstrably wrong, for in 1797 the 20th of February was a Monday, and the correct date is Wednesday, the 22nd.

The fact that the "Welsh Heroine" is not mentioned in either of the contemporary accounts does not prove that the writers had not heard of her. In Knox's vindication she would have been irrelevant, and to

Fenton she would have been one of the impertinent details which he purposely omitted.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

"ACCIDENTS WILL OCCUR IN THE BEST-REGULATED FAMILIES" (11 S. x. 271, 296).—Dickens cannot have originated this saying. It occurs in Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak' towards the end of the novel, in the final interview between the Countess of Derby and the King:—

"My liege," said the Countess, colouring indignantly, 'my household is of reputation.'

"Nay, my Lady, be not angry," said the King; 'I did but ask. Such things will befall in the best-regulated families.'"

It is probably older than Scott.

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

Chester.

Micawber, it is true, remarks that "accidents will occur in the best-regulated families," but he was not the earliest of Dickens's characters to utter this sentiment. He was anticipated by Jingle:—

"All a mistake, I see—never mind—accidents will happen—best-regulated families—never say die," &c.—'Pickwick,' chap. ii.

I submit that the saying did not, as was suggested, originate with Charles Dickens. The way in which it is introduced in Jingle's disjointed style, as well as Micawber's playful application of the proverb, "in families not regulated by that pervading influence which sanctifies while it enhances," &c., both clearly show that Dickens was merely placing a stock expression in the speakers' mouths.

In Vincent Stuckey Lean's 'Collectanea,' vol. iii. p. 411, it is included among 'English Aphorisms' in the form "Accidents will happen... in the best-regulated families," and the quotation given from 'David Copperfield.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

GELRIA: A PLACE-NAME (11 S. x. 168, 218, 237).—It will not do to say that this is "probably meant for Geldria." Gelria and Gelre are the normal forms in the Middle Ages (*e.g.*, in the thirteenth-century 'Narratio de Groninghe,' &c., published for the Utrecht Historical Society in 1888, p. 17 *et passim*); and Gelre is the form used by the latest historian of the Netherlands, Prof. P. J. Blok of Leyden ('Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk,' 2nd ed.). In English we have been accustomed to speak of Guelders or Guelderland. The northern (and larger) part of it lay in the diocese of Utrecht. The castle of Gelre stood in a detached territory, and this district, "la

partie du haut quartier de Gueldre, dite Gueldre Espagnole," including "la ville de Gueldres," was ceded to Prussia by the French-Prussian Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, art. 7. The name of the town is written Geldern in German, and "Welderen," cited by L. L. K., does not appear in any of Spruner's maps.

C. A.

HENRY THOMAS COGHLAN (11 S. x. 310), born 27 March, 1813, admitted Westminster, 1824. He was only surviving son of Lieut.-General Roger Coghlán, who died 1834, by Emma (who died 1820), daughter of Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart.

Married at Kensington (Paddington), 17 Nov., 1840, Augusta Jane, daughter of Edward Bayly, colonel in the Army (Marriage Register, Somerset House).

Died (intestate) at 14, Hyde Park Gardens, 24 Nov., 1892 (*The Times*, 26 Nov., 1892).

Estate 678,839l. 5s. 10d. Administration granted 24 Dec., 1892, to Sir Henry Broughton, Bart.

For account of litigation connected with estate, see 'Times Law Reports,' Mohan v. Broughton, 25 Feb. and 19 May, 1899.

J. D. C.

ROBERT WALLER (11 S. x. 290).—Although unable definitely to answer either of R. L. R.'s queries regarding Robert Waller of Chichester, I hope the following particulars, taken from depositions attached to suits in the Court of Requests, may be of interest. It appears that "Robert Waller, priest," died intestate, in a house at the Black Friars' Gate in Chichester, about two years before 21 Nov., 34 Henry VIII.

He had a brother and a sister, and a "son," John Waller. One William Hoggeson is also referred to as his "kinsman," being a son of Agnes Pantere (or Pantrye), who was sister to Richard Waller, the father of the priest.

The so-called "son" is described by one deponent as "hys [Robert Waller's] servaunt, whom he had brought uppe of a chylde with him," and it is stated that Robert Waller gave him "all his goods, chattels, plate, and ready-money," and that, at the time of his death, the said John Waller was "lying sore seke in his bedd."

To him came the before-mentioned William Hoggeson, and spoke as follows:—

"Cosyn John I am very sorry for you, for the Bysshop will have all yo^r goods, by reason that yo^r Master died intestate, whereof I wold be right sorry. But if you wold ryse upp and bring all your goods into an owt-howse of m^y all

have locke and keye to the same where you shall lye, and have all yo^r goods safe to your owne use, and I shall provide such remedy for you that we woll save all the said goods from the Bysshoppe."

John Waller, being "a person of very little experience in the doings of the world," followed this advice; but shortly afterwards William Hoggeson came to him again, "being sick in his bed in the owt house, whither he had brought all his goods," and said:—

"Cosyn, the Chauncellor hath commaundyd me to take a trewe inventory of all your goods, and to seale fast uppe the dores, and to exclude you this howse, wherefore ye must ryse and depart."

Having compelled the said John to depart, Hoggeson then took from him his goods, claiming to be owed 20l. that he had paid "for a brother of Sir Robert Waller [the priest], being prisoner in Ludgate."

Edward Myllett of the City of Westminster, "Yoman of the Yewery" to the King, deposed that, within three or four days after Robert Waller's death, a constable and other officers entered into Hoggeson's house, and "found in an old saddle lxxixⁱⁱ xvij^v vi^d," which they took away and delivered to the Mayor, who proffered to the said Hoggeson certain money

"so that he would be content to make no more business of it, so that they would have had the residue to themselves, and to the priest's son called John Waller."

Myllett was of the opinion that the money should go to "the priest's kin, who were his brother and sister."

John Waller is elsewhere described as "John Perry otherwise called John Waller," and it is stated that "Agnes, late the sister of Sir Robert Waller, late of the City of Chichester," married Robert Pantrye of Crayforth (? Crayford), co. Kent.

The above story is composed of various statements taken in evidence, and therefore cannot be regarded as necessarily correct in detail. Probably a closer examination of the documents, and the judgment of the Court, if existing, might throw more light on the matter. The references to the suits are as follows: Court of Requests, Henry VIII., 10/231, 10/245, and 12/96.

Possibly the above-mentioned Wallers were related to the family of the same name seated at Groombridge, in Kent. I was unable to connect them with the Wallers of Ashwell, Herts, and Bassingbourne, co. Cambridge (see 11 S. vii. 257).

PERCY D. MUNDY.

"SPARROWGRASS" (11 S. x. 227, 278, 291).

—Before correspondence under this heading is closed, perhaps space may be found for the following conundrum, which has been attributed to Lord Melbourne:—

My first is a bird that hops,
My second gives us hay crops,
My whole we eat with mutton chops.

But this does not afford positive proof of the pronunciation of the word in political circles in the earlier half of last century.

R. L. MORETON.

OLD CHARING CROSS (11 S. vii. 288, 357).—

"They say Charing-Cross is fallen down since I went to Rochelle, but that's no wonder; 'twas old, and stood awry."

At the first reference a request was made for information bearing upon the above quotation from Dekker and Webster's 'Westward Hoe,' II. i. To this MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS replied, "The passage quoted is misleading. There is no evidence that the cross stood awry," basing this assertion upon 'The Last Will and Testament of Charing Crosse,' dated 1646. But there is evidence of a most circumstantial kind, not only that the cross "stood awry" about the time that 'Westward Hoe' (printed in 1607) was written, but that it had, at least partially, "fallen down." Dekker was much concerned at its dilapidated condition, as may be seen from the "Short Encomiasticke speech in praise of Charing-crosse" at the beginning of 'The Dead Term' (1608). I quote from 'Westminster's Speech to London':—

"But to keepe thee....from tormenting thy selfe with thinking on the causes of this my grieving; let me tell thee....that I doe not pine to see that Auncient and oldest Sonne* of mine with his Limbes broken to peeces (as if he were a Male-factor and hadde been tortured on the Germaine wheele:) his Reuerend Head cut off by the cruelty of Time, the Ribbes of his body bruized; his Armes lop't away; His backe (that euen grew crooked with age) almost cleft in sunder, yea and the ground (on which he hath dwelt for so many hundreds of years) ready to be pulled from under his feete, so that with greefe his very heart seemes to be broken."—Dekker's 'Non-Dramatic Works,' Grosart, vol. iv. p. 11.

London in her 'Aunswere to Westminster' comments upon this part of the speech as follows (Grosart, iv. 39-40):—

"Well did it become the greatnes of thy place, thy state and calling, not to be throwne downe into a womanish softnes for that aged and reverend (but very-necked) sonne of thine, whose worthinesse thou hast sufficiently proclaimed....His downefall, though it seeme great, yet is it not to be lamented, but to be borne, because he fell not

upon a dishonorable Grave: but into such a one as by the frailty of Time, Nature and destiny, was preordayned for him. His end was no like the end of Traytors, who are cut off in the pride of their bloud and youth....but he threw himselfe vpon the earth, seeing the hand of extreame age (which must pull down at last the whole frame of this Worlde) lay so hardly, and so heauily vpon him."

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

POEM WANTED: 'THE REVEILLE' (11 S. x. 230, 276).—To the best of my belief this poem originally made its appearance in book-form in the first volume* published by Bret Harte, which bore the following title:—

"The | Lost Galleon | and | other Tales. | By | Fr. Bret Harte. | San Francisco: | Towne & Bacon, Printers. | 1867."

This volume contained twenty-five poems, including, "besides the titular poem, various patriotic contributions to the lyrics of the Civil War, and certain better-known humorous pieces."

The poem was afterwards reprinted in

"Poems. | By | Bret Harte. | Boston: | James R. Osgood and Company, | Late Ticknor & Fields, and Fields, Osgood, & Co. | 1871." 8vo, pp. vi+152.

'The Reveille' will be found on p. 131. In all probability it originally appeared in some newspaper or magazine, and MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT is doubtless right in ascribing it to the year 1864.

My old acquaintance John Camden Hotten had a wonderful flair for the "popular" and the "catching," and knew to a nicety how to hit the public taste. He had already appropriated some of Mark Twain's early works, and had given them titles of his own. Consequently, when, in his semi-piratical fashion, he annexed Bret Harte's volume of 'Poems,' he gave his English edition the title of 'That Heathen Chinee,' after what he considered was the most popular poem in it. In the original American edition the title of the poem is "Plain Language from Truthful James. Table Mountain, 1870."

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

* In 1866 Bret Harte was employed by a bookseller of San Francisco to pass through the press a little volume of verse by Californian writers, and, although he contributed nothing but a short preface, he gives a humorous description of the whole transaction and of the manner in which the book was received by the critics in 'My First Book,' 1894, pp. 257-67. He does not give the name of the book, which was "Outcroppings: being Selections of California Verse. San Francisco: A. Roman & Company, New York: W. J. Widdleton, 1866."

* "Charing-Crosse."

THE AUTHOR OF 'PADDIANA' (11 S. x. 310).—The writer of this entertaining volume was R. F. Walrond. It ran through several editions. Mr. Walrond subsequently edited the 'Memoirs of Dr. Blenkinsop.' R. B. Upton.

Are the following facts of any use to L. L. K.? I have a book in two volumes called:—

"Memoirs of Dr. Blenkinsop, written by himself, including his campaigns, travels, and adventures, with anecdotes of graphiology, and some of the letters of his correspondents: edited by the author of 'Paddiana.' London: Richard Bentley, 1852."

There is a Preface in which the editor's name is not mentioned, but I always looked upon the book as the life and adventures of the author of 'Paddiana' himself, largely spiced with fiction. If I am correct, on looking at it again there appear many details in it which ought to lead to his identity, and I will lend it to L. L. K. if he wishes to read it. On the other hand, the book has an unreal air, and may be a literary fraud.

The earlier part is most racily written. The hero's aunt, Joan Featherstone, is extremely like David Copperfield's aunt Betsey Trotwood; and Col. Featherstone is twin brother to Rodney Stone's uncle in Conan Doyle's book; while Lieut. Briggs, R.N., is a naval jingle. The book deals with the days of the Dandies, Beau Brummell, and prize-fighting. As an ensign the hero goes to the Peninsular War, and in his old age becomes a graphiologist, or writing expert. WILLIAM BULL.
Hammersmith.

CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS (11 S. x. 310).—In the list of 'Former Clock and Watch Makers' appended to Mr. F. J. Britten's 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers,' 3rd ed., 1911, there appears the following:—

"Gilkes.—Richd., apprenticed in 1678 to Wm. Hancorne; C.C. [Clockmakers' Company], 1686. Geo., apprenticed in 1693 to Richd. Watts, C.C. Jno., Shipston, on plate of watch, Mary Gilkes on dial, hall-mark 1766."

No "William Stephens" appears in Mr. Britten's list.

I have an old "grandfather" clock, the dial of which bears the name "H. Purse, N'Ards," i.e., Newtownards, in co. Down, Ireland. Mr. Britten's list has a William Purse of the Strand, 1804; George Purse, also of the Strand, 1804-25; and Messrs. Purse & Catchpole of Regent Street, 1835; but has no mention of the Irish Purse.

G. L. APPERSON.

ST. ANGUS (11 S. x. 88, 174).—Since my query I have found some notes on this saint in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (1886-7, N.S., ix. 83-4) by Mr. James Mackintosh Gow, F.S.A. St. Angus is said to have come to the glen of Balquhiddier from the eastward, and to have been so struck with its beauty that he blessed it. At the date of Mr. Gow's note the remains of the stone on which the saint sat to rest were still to be seen in the gable of one of the farm buildings at Easter Auchleskine, and the turn (now, I am told, altered) of the road was then called Beannachadh Aonghais (Angus's Blessing). The saint's day falls in April.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

LANGUAGE AND PHYSIOGNOMY (10 S. xii. 365, 416; 11 S. i. 33; x. 158, 196).—I am glad to have found another example in support of the theory that the face of a nation may be altered by its language. Lecturing in 1913 on 'The Alphabet: its Present and Future,' Prof. Sir Gilbert Murray is reported to have said:—

"He had heard from travellers in remote places in South Arabia that the features of the people there became distorted owing to the violence with which they pronounced their consonants."—*Morning Post*, 7 Oct., 1913.

ST. SWITHIN.

THE PATRON SAINT OF PILGRIMS (11 S. x. 210, 254, 297).—In a list of "patrons of mariners and sea-travellers," by MR. THOS. W. HUCK, at the second reference, no mention is made of St. Peter Gonzales, the Leonese, who, as San Telmo or St. Elme, is *par excellence* the patron of Spanish and Portuguese navigators. He is honoured on 15 April, and strangely shares with St. Erasmus, Bishop of Formiæ and martyr (2 June), the privilege of being invoked as St. Elme. A fifteenth- or sixteenth-century Catalan book—I believe, a 'Consolat de Mar,' but have mislaid the title—published at Barcelona, whose patron, St. Eulalia, MR. HUCK mentions in this connexion, gives a woodcut showing San Telmo as protector of seamen and voyagers.

A. VAN DE PUT.

FOUNDATION SACRIFICE (11 S. x. 288).—Cf. the Magyar folk-ballad 'Clement the Mason' in *The Academy*, 31 July, 1886; and the legend of the building of the monastery and newly restored cathedral of Ardjish, in Rumania, published in V. Alexandri's collection of Rumanian ballads.

L. L. K.

FOREIGN TAVERN SIGNS (11 S. x. 229, 275, 298).—In *The Manchester Guardian* of October 8 last it is reported that the Halifax Licensing Bench on the previous day granted permission for the alteration of the name of a local public-house from "The King of Prussia" to "The King of Belgium." There was formerly a tavern in Hallgate, Wigan, called "The King of Prussia," but it disappeared some years ago. The names of these inns probably date from the time of the Seven Years' War, when Frederick the Great was a popular personage in England. At Aughton, Lancashire, in 1758, the church bells were rung on "the King of Prussia's birthday," the ringers being paid the sum of 5s. 4d.

There is an inn at New Springs, Wigan, called "The Von Blucher," and the open space in which it stands takes its name from the inn. Probably this dates from 1815, but perhaps it will be changed before 1915.

F. H. C.

THOMAS ARROWSMITH, ARTIST (10 S. xii. 309, 355).—I had a query about this artist in your issue of 27 March, 1886 (7 S. i. 249). He was born at Newent in Gloucestershire in 1776. On 18 Nov., 1880, I went to G. W. Pratt's shop, Cavendish Street, C.-on-M., Manchester, to see a small oil painting in a case of the famous Daniel Lambert, which is an excellent portrait. The subjoined is written at the back of the painting: "Taken by T. Arrowsmith, an artist deaf and dumb, and presented by him to Mr. Daniel Lambert as a token of respect, June, 1808."

Dean's 'Manchester and Salford Directory' for 1809 contains an entry showing that Thomas Arrowsmith was in that year resident in Manchester, and his address is given as 26, Piccadilly. He is stated to have painted many exquisite likenesses in Rochdale and neighbourhood between 1806 and 1824. He once resided at Liverpool, where his brother, J. P. Arrowsmith, died at Pembroke Garden on 14 April, 1829. At the Temporary Reference Library, Piccadilly, Manchester, I have consulted 'The Art of Instructing the Infant Deaf and Dumb,' by John Pouncefort Arrowsmith, illustrated with copper plates, drawn and engraved by the author's brother, an artist born deaf and dumb (London, published by Taylor & Hessey, 93, Fleet Street, and sold by T. Arrowsmith, 37, Sloane Square, 1819). The frontispiece of the book is a three-quarter likeness of "Mr. Arrowsmith, 'The Artist & Subject of this Work, [who] was born Deaf & Dumb,' drawn and engraved by himself.

Some particulars respecting this artist will, perhaps, be of interest:—

"My mother [says the author] had three children who lived to be educated besides him. In a few months after my brother's birth it was discovered that he could not hear, but in every other respect he was perfect and sensible."

One remarkable trait of the deaf artist was that he took the highest delight in music, and some evidences of this are quoted from a letter written by G. Chippendale of Winwick, near Warrington, to *The Bath and Cheltenham Gazette* of 14 Jan. 1818. See the foot-note in this book, pp. 74-6.

Mr. Chippendale says:—

"Some years back, probably five or six, a young gentleman of the name of Arrowsmith, a member of the Royal Academy at Somerset-House, of what degree I cannot remember, came down into this country, and resided some months in Warrington in the exercise of his profession as a miniature and portrait painter. He was quite deaf, so as to be entirely dumb. He had been taught to write, and wrote an elegant hand, in which he was enabled to express his own ideas with facility; he was also able to read and understand the ideas of others expressed in writing. It will scarcely be credited that a person thus circumstanced should be fond of music, but this was the fact in the case of Arrowsmith. He was at a gentleman's Glee Club, of which I was president at that time, and as the glees were sung, he would place himself near some articles of wooden furniture or a partition, door or window-shutter, and would fix the extreme end of his finger nails, which he kept rather long, upon the edge of the wood, or some projecting part of it, and there remain until the piece under performance was finished, all the while expressing, by the most significant gestures, the pleasure he experienced from the perception of the musical sounds. He was not so much pleased with a solo as with a pretty full clash of harmony, and if the music was not very good, or, I should rather say, if it was not correctly executed, he would shew no sensation of pleasure. But the most extraordinary circumstance in this case is, that he was most evidently delighted with those passages in which the composer displayed his science in modulating his different keys. When such passages happened to be executed with precision he could scarcely repress the emotions of pleasure he received within any bounds; for the delight he evinced seemed to border on ecstasy. This was expressed most remarkably at our Club when the glee was sung with which we often conclude. It is by Stevens, and begins with the words, 'Ye spotted snakes,' &c., from Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' In the second stanza, on the words 'Weaving spiders, come not here,' &c., there is some modulation of the kind above alluded to, and here Mr. Arrowsmith would be in raptures, such as would not be exceeded by one who was in immediate possession of the sense of hearing. These facts are very extraordinary ones, and that they are facts can be proved by the evidence of six or eight gentlemen who were present, and by turns observed him accurately."

FRED L. TAVARÉ.

22, Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

"I AM THE ONLY RUNNING FOOTMAN" (11 S. x. 229, 298).—The name of the house in Charles Street is not "The Running Horse," but "The Running Footman." Giving the wrong name was only a *lapsus calami*.

In addition to the references already given, it may be as well to refer to 'The History of Signboards,' by J. Larwood and J. C. Hotten, pp. 360, 361, where they state that

"most of these running footmen were Irish, hence Decker says 'The Devil's footman was very nimble of his heels, for no wild Irishman could outrun him' (Decker's 'English Villanies,' 1632), and Brathwaite remarks:—

For see those thin-breech'd Irish Jakies run.

Brathwaite's 'Strapado for the Diuel,' 1615, notes in Percy Society's edition.

"St. Patrick's Day was generally given to them as a holiday, which they invariably celebrated by purging themselves. In various country places the sign of the Running Footman has been corrupted into the Running Man."

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

AUTHORS WANTED (11 S. x. 309).—

1. 'Love Elegies' was written by James Hammond (1710-42). The first edition bears on the title-page "Love Elegies, by Mr. H—nd. Written in the year 1732. With Preface by the E. of C—d [Chesterfield]. 1743." The 1757 edition, which your correspondent quotes, is the fourth edition.

2. 'Four Elegies: Descriptive and Moral,' was written by John Scott (1730-83), and published in 1760.

An account of both of the above authors will be found in 'D.N.B.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

[PROF. BENSLEY and MR. R. A. POTTS also thanked for replies.]

HARFORD OF PLYMOUTH, "TRAITOR," 1538 (11 S. x. 309).—In 'A Summarie of the Chronicles of England,' by John Stow (1598), p. 236, under date 1537-8, appears: "Alwin a priest, H. Harsam Customer of Plimmouth, and Thomas Ewell was hanged and quartered at Tyburne."

OLD ETONIANS (11 S. x. 309).—(9) ? George Gibson, s. Walter of Gateshead, co. Durham, gent. Magdalen Hall, Oxon, matric. 3 Nov., 1789, aged 34; B.A. and M.A., 1799.

THE NATIONAL COLOUR OF WALES (11 S. x. 310).—The Tudor livery colours were white and green. A. R. BAYLEY.

'THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL' (11 S. x. 268, 314).—No notice of Mr. Pullen would be complete which omitted the fact that he was a Minor Canon of Salisbury, hence a 'Shot from a Minor Canon.' From the 'Marlborough College Register' I glean that he entered the School in February, 1845, as Henry William, son of the Rev. W. Pullen of Redhill, Surrey, and that he was born on 29 Feb., 1836. He left Marlborough at Christmas, 1848; went to Clare College, Cambridge, B.A. 1859; ordained 1859; M.A. 1862; Assistant Master, Bradfield, 1859-62; Minor Canon of York Cathedral, 1862-3; Vicar-Choral of Salisbury Cathedral, 1863-75; Chaplain to H.M.S. Alert in the Arctic Expedition, 1875-6 (received the Arctic medal); Rector of Thorpe Mandeville, Northants, 1903; author of 'The Fight at Dame Europa's School,' 'The Ground Ash,' &c. Died at Birmingham, 15 Dec., 1903. J. J. H.

EARLY ENGLISH RAILWAY TRAVELLING: SEASON TICKETS (11 S. x. 170, 215, 252, 318).—The first season tickets issued contained a curious clause affecting the intending passenger. The facsimile of such a ticket is given in *The Great Western Railway Magazine* for November, 1910.

The passenger

"is entitled to travel free in any of the Company's trains between.....on condition that before entering a carriage he shall show this ticket to the clerk at the station from which he may take his departure and sign his name in a book kept for the purpose."

The ticket bore the date of 1856. The italics are mine. R. B.

Upton.

BOMBAY AS A SURNAME (11 S. x. 107).—This is a Belgian family, and numerous references to it will be found in J. G. Loyens's 'Recueil Héraldique des Bourguemestres de la cité de Liège' (1720); also in J. de Henricourt's 'Miroir des Nobles.' The arms are "de sinople, à la fasce d'argent, accompagnée au canton dextre du chef d'un maillet penché d'or." (Sometimes with two maillets.) LEO C.

MEDALLIC LEGENDS (11 S. x. 28, 48, 68, 89, 109, 315).—Nos. 18 and 19 are from Martial, 'Epigr.' VI. iii. 3-4:—

Cui pater aeternas post saecula tradat habenas,
Quique regas orbem cum seniore senex.

'THE SALOGNE': A PROPHECY (11 S. x. 210).—Is not the Sologne meant, the South-east district of the Department Loir-et-Cher? EDWARD BENSLEY.

SIR JOHN LADE (11 S. x. 269, 316).—At the latter reference MR. BLEACKLEY cites an account of Lady Lade in 'The Female Jockey Club.'

There is an article on Sir John L—de in 'The Jockey Club,' also said to be by Charles Pigott, pt. i., 10th ed., 1792, p. 85. On p. 77 *et seq.* is an article about "Black D—," in which is a good deal about Mrs. S—th, afterwards Lady L—de, and the D—ke of Y—k. In this article (p. 83) the marriage of Sir John and Mrs. Smith is said to have taken place at St. George's Church (? Hanover Square), where Mr. D—s "acted as father on the occasion, and with true parental fondness, presented him with the Lady's fair hand."

In the second part of 'The Jockey Club,' 7th ed., 1792, p. 83, is a short article headed 'Sir J—n L—de.' There is little in it but a violent reply to an alleged threat of a prosecution for libel.

Who "Black D—," otherwise "Mr. D—s," was I do not know. He appears to have been intimately associated with a "Mr. B—ck," on whom very severe comments appear in pt. i. p. 74.

Among the mock epitaphs in 'The Abbey of Kilkhampton' (by Herbert, afterwards the Rev. Sir Herbert, Croft), 5th ed., 1780, p. 47, is one on Sir J... L..., in which we read:—

"Sir J... L... After being plundered of Wealth and Reputation, by Knaves the most unprincipled, and Women the most abandoned, fell from a Phaeton which he had himself constructed on a new Mode, and was trampled on by his own Horses."

This mock epitaph appeared when Sir John Lade was a very young man.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

EPAULETS (11 S. x. 270).—According to Clowes's 'History of the Royal Navy,' the wearing of epaulettes was first introduced into the service by an order of 1 June, 1795. The regulations laid down were as follows:—

Admirals, to wear two gold epaulettes, with three silver stars on each.

Vice-Admirals, two gold epaulettes, with two stars on each.

Rear-Admirals, two gold epaulettes, with one star on each.

Post-Captains of above three years' standing, two epaulettes without stars.

Post-Captains of under three years' standing, one gold epaulette, to be worn on the right shoulder.

Masters and Commanders, one epaulette, to be worn on the left shoulder.

These regulations remained in force until 1812, when the following alterations were made:—

Post-Captains of more than three years' standing, to wear two epaulettes bearing a silver crown above a silver anchor.

Post-Captains of less than three years' standing, two epaulettes with a silver anchor.

Commanders, two plain epaulettes.

Lieutenants, one epaulette, to be worn on the right shoulder.

In 1825 a number of changes were made in the details of naval uniforms, but no alteration seems to have been made in the regulations as to epaulettes.

In 1846 Mates and Second Masters were given single epaulettes, with distinguishing badges, to be worn on the right shoulder. In 1856 the marks on epaulettes were altered, and Mates were given two scales (epaulettes without bullion).

See 'The Royal Navy,' by Sir Wm. Laird Clowes, vols. iv. 182; v. 35, 36; vi. 210, 211 (London, Sampson Low, Marston & Co., 1899-1903). T. F. D.

SIR JOHN GILBERT (11 S. x. 102, 144, 183, 223, 262, 292, 301, 318).—I should like to say how delighted I have been with this valuable series of notes on Sir John Gilbert. Ever since as a child (*circa* 1860) I first saw his spirited drawings in *The Band of Hope Review* and *The British Workman*, I have derived an unqualified pleasure from his pictures.

At the time of Sir John Gilbert's knighthood a biographical article was published in *The Illustrated London News* (16 March, 1872), in which the following interesting statement appeared:—

"It was John Gilbert who thirty years ago made drawings for the very first Number of *The Illustrated London News*, and drawings for the same Paper were among the last which he executed before discontinuing this branch of his art."

With reference to Gilbert's earliest work the writer of the article says:—

"The next year [1838] he made a set of drawings on wood which were engraved and published in a child's book of, we believe, 'Nursery Rhymes.'"

From the conclusive evidence submitted by MR. ASHBY-STERRY, this little volume turns out to be 'City Scenes; or, a Peep into London.' Is the letterpress of this book in rime? A fine engraved portrait of Sir John Gilbert from a photograph by John Watkins accompanied the article.

The Graphic also published an excellent portrait in the issue of 7 Oct., 1871, consequent on his election as President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

There is a characteristic portrait of himself by himself, with the crossed initials JG beside it, in a picture published in *The Illustrated London News* (? date), bearing the following superscription in facsimile:—

"The Hanging Committee of the Water-Colour Society, April 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1870. Drawn by John Gilbert, and presented by him to the Water-Colour Society, July, 1877."

But my favourite engraved portrait of Sir John is the one drawn by Linley Sambourne, and issued by *Punch* in the famous series of "Fancy Portraits." Beneath it appears the following apt "New Version" of the last six lines of Shakespeare's Sixty-Eighth Sonnet:—

In him those wholly antique Hours are seen,
To Art an Ornament, himself, and true,
Leaving to crazy Limners pale sage Green
To clothe the limp lanky Forms of sickly Hue.
But him as for a Map doth Nature store,
To show false Art true Chivalry of yore.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"FRANCIS" (11 S. x. 228, 276).—As the small *ff* initial seems to meet with some countenance, I would quote the following from 'Whitaker's Peerage' for 1907:—

"Note on names commencing with FF.—It has been and still is customary with some amongst the few holders of these names to write them wholly in small letters, the initial included, thus violating the rule of the English language that every proper name shall commence with a capital. We must continue to protest against this practice as one which no plea of long usage can possibly justify.... It is really a degrading of the families, who by thus *writing themselves down* distort their names into monstrosities which by no law of language can be forced into names at all.... These vagaries should be left to the private gratification of their upholders."

W. B. H.

GROOM OF THE STOLE (11 S. viii. 466, 515; ix. 32, 95, 157; x. 295).—There appears to be no doubt that in the eighteenth century this officer put on the king's shirt, or was supposed to do so, and I suppose we shall see in the 'N.E.D.' whether there be any evidence for a shirt having previously been called a "stole" in English. The Latin *stola*, in classical use, seems to have denoted an upper garment or robe. In the "Ambrosian" hymn "Ad coenam Agni" ('H. A. and M.,' 128) it is used of the baptismal robe: "Et stolis albis candidi." In a hymn by Adam of St. Victor ('H. A. and

M.,' 620) it is used of a royal robe: "Stola regni laureatus." The author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends' probably had the classical use in mind when he wrote something about "nice little boys in nice white stoles" (I quote from memory only), meaning choristers in surplices. But I can hardly imagine even a royal shirt being called a "stole."

And I still think it highly probable that the Groom of the Stole originally attended to the Stole- (or Stool-) Chamber, for which there is abundant evidence in Sir William Hope's great book on Windsor Castle.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lines.

Notes on Books.

The Story of Bethlehem Hospital from its Foundation in 1247. By Edward Geoffrey O'Donoghue, Chaplain to the Hospital. (Fisher Unwin, 15s. net.)

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, known more generally by that name of Bedlam round which grim associations have so thickly gathered, is a thirteenth-century foundation—originally an alien priory belonging to the order of St. Mary of Bethlehem. The mother-house was at Bethlehem itself, its purpose being to care for the pilgrims who resorted to Constantine's famous basilica of the Nativity there. The history of the order is obscure, and what has been made out is but little known, so that the first pages of Mr. O'Donoghue's book—evidently the result of a careful working over of the data available—are of more than ordinary value. In the earlier half of the thirteenth century the affairs of Bethlehem—owing to the rapacity and insubordination of a prominent ecclesiastic—fell into great disorder, and the Pope in 1245, by a special encyclical, enjoined upon the faithful to succour the brethren of Bethlehem, numbers of whom were then themselves wanderers up and down Christian countries, collecting alms for Bethlehem, and having daughter-houses in Italy to which to resort.

Two years later Simon FitzMary, a wealthy London citizen, "gave and granted to God and the Church of St. Mary of Bethlehem all that land [which he possessed] in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London," and here—where Liverpool Street and the stations of the Great Eastern, North London, and Metropolitan Railways now stand—stood the first Bethlehem Hospital. For more than a century its history is scanty, and not specially creditable. It bore some part in civic life—its chapel serving as chapel for the confraternities of the Drapers and Skinners; it was seized as an alien priory by Edward III.; its master and proctor were arrested for the sale of forged indulgences. Not till 1377 is it certain that it was used as an asylum for the insane; about that time the patients of the "Stonehouse" at Charing Cross were transferred to it.

During the fifteenth century its character as a religious house faded away. John Arundell, one of the royal physicians, was master in 1457; and in the next century Anne Boleyn's brother was

appointed. In 1546, in the deed which gave St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the city, Henry VIII. granted also "that the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors should be masters, rulers, and governors of the hospital or house called Bethlem." Henceforth it belongs to London. Bethlehem and Bridewell (incorporated 1553) were shortly after placed under the same management.

There comes now into view the Bedlam of Elizabethan and subsequent literature, a scene of horror and yet of terrible fascination, which brings out strangely the vigorous vices and virtues of the times—the unscrupulousness of curiosity; the greed and cruelty; the somewhat spasmodic, but, on the whole, increasing benevolence and reasonableness; the gradual conquest by science of superstitions in regard to insanity.

About 1676 the hospital was moved to a new house in Moorfields, and remained there till 1816, when it was established in its present home in St. George's Fields, Southwark.

Mr. O'Donoghue does welcome justice to the theory and practice of ages less well-equipped scientifically than our own in the treatment of the insane. He has also studied with evident care, and to useful purpose, a vast mass of material relating to the property of the hospital. What we greatly regret is that he should have chosen to present all this valuable matter—much of it more or less new to the public—in a series of ill-connected, flimsy scraps, which seem to aim more at picturesqueness than anything else, and usually achieve no more than a dreary facetiousness, sadly remote from wit. Here and there the flippancy is of curiously inappropriate character, as in the following sentence: "In 1864 our Lady of Bethlehem, as I have already noted, shook her contaminated skirts with a vicious swish, as she slammed her doors behind the departing convicts." What is perhaps of greater importance is the lack of clearness and coherence in the narrative consequent on this straining after quasi-humorous effect—such that it is necessary to read a good deal of it two or three times over before the facts and their connexion are disentangled.

There is a useful chronological table, and we have to thank Mr. O'Donoghue for a highly interesting collection of illustrations.

Book-Auction Records. Edited by Frank Karslake. Vol. XI. Part 4. (Karslake & Co., 11, Is. yearly.)

THIS part contains 1,792 records from sales which took place during July. Among many notable items is the first edition of 'Ingoldsby,' morocco by Bedford, 26l. The Blake records include 'The Gates of Paradise,' 72l., and 'Poetical Sketches,' 56l. The final and complete proof-sheets of the second series of 'Dramatic Idyls,' with Browning's corrections, realized 67l. There are a number of first editions of Byron, Shelley, and Dickens: 'Sketches by Boz,' fetched 39l.; 'The Christmas Carol,' 10l.; 'Tale of Two Cities,' original numbers, 41l. The first edition of Gray's 'Elegy' brought the large sum of 295l. The Ben Jonsons include the first edition of 'Sejanus,' 900l. (in the original vellum, and the only known copy on large paper, a presentation copy with Jonson's inscription); 'The Masque of Queens,' large copy, 245l.; and the Works,

first folio, morocco extra by Bedford, 100l. There are choice items under Keats, including first editions of 'Endymion' and 'Lamia.' Dalziel's copy of 'Alice in Wonderland' fetched 200l.; it contained two letters of Dodgson to Messrs. Dalziel. There are numerous records under Luther. The first edition of 'Paradise Lost' brought 104l. Among first editions of Scott we note 'Waverley,' 200l., and 'Tales of my Landlord,' first series, 89l. Among R. L. Stevenson entries is "I'll sing you a tale of a tropical sea: on board of the old Equator," a privately printed broadside, presented to each guest at the Tivoli Hotel, Apia, at a dinner given by R. L. S. in 1889, when the passengers and crew of the Equator celebrated their safe arrival (not mentioned in Col. Prideaux's 'Bibliography'); this was bought by Quaritch for 130l.

In this part Mr. Karslake gives the portrait and account of Joseph Ames which appeared in 'The Lives of Illustrious and Eminent Persons of Great Britain,' 12mo, Longman, 1820; also a poem of Ben Jonson's which is not included in any edition of his works, entitled 'Of the Baccanall Triumphe of the Nine Worthies of New Canaan.' The poem appeared in 1637 in Thomas Morton's 'New English Canaan; or, New Canaan,' containing an abstract of New England. The book is excessively rare, and any one wanting to read Jonson's poem would have to go to the British Museum to do so. Mr. Karslake rightly thinks that subscribers will welcome it in his pages. The part contains the title-page and Index to Vol. XI.

On account of the losses of French and Belgian booksellers through the war, Mr. Karslake has generously decided to supply next year's volume of 'Book-Auction Records' free of charge to those of them who are subscribers.

The Bucks, Berks and Oxon Archaeological Journal: July. (Reading, Slaughter & Son; London, Elliot Stock).

THIS is the twentieth year of the publication of the *Journal*, and we congratulate the editors, the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield and Mr. John Hautenville Cope, on the interesting matter appearing in the number for July. Mr. Charles E. Keyser continues his 'Notes on the Churches of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Hatford, and Shellingford, and the Chapels of Goosey and Baulking,' which has fourteen illustrations; Mary Sharp likewise continues her history of the Parish of Beenham, and Emily J. Climençon continues 'The Shipplake Virtuoso.'

At the annual meeting of the Society on April 28th Mr. Keyser was re-elected President, and Mr. Ditchfield honorary secretary. We are sorry to see that the Treasurer reports the balance-sheet to be unsatisfactory, and that nearly double the number of members are required to place the Society in a sound condition. Surely there should be no difficulty in obtaining these, for the work of the Society is most useful.

THE October *Quarterly Review* has an article by Sir Valentine Chirol, entitled 'The Origins of the Present War,' which will assuredly arouse the keenest interest. It lays bare in the web of events many significant strands which had lurked beyond access for the general public. This article alone makes the new number important. Further contributions on the war are Lord Sydenham's account of two months' operations by land; Mr.

Archibald Hurd's similar account of what has been done by sea; and Mr. Edgar Crammond's valuable paper on 'The Economic Aspects of the War.'

Topics more obviously within the scope of 'N. & Q.' are, however, by no means scantily represented. Mr. Harold Temperley has a vigorous and carefully documented study of Chatham and the question of the Independence of America. Mr. Ezra Pound has here arranged the substance of some notes and lectures by the late Ernest Fenellosa on the Japanese No. Prof. Fenellosa shared Mr. Pound's opinion that the No are to be placed among the great classic productions of the world; and the fact that all scholars are not prepared to concede this certainly makes a further examination of this peculiar art both necessary and highly interesting. It is not until a relatively large number of scholars, differing as widely as possible in outlook, attainment, and temperament, have made themselves not merely acquainted, but intimately familiar with the No, that the true place of these in the literature of the world can approximately be assigned to them. Of all the papers, that on Flaubert, by Mr. Sturge Moore, is the one which, so to say, suffers most from the "change of light" made by the war. It is a capable and instructive example—showing, too, no little originality—of a method of criticism which, when we return to literature, will, we think, appear strained and a little trivial, though, when peace has again lasted for a generation, it is likely to revive. Miss Gertrude Jekyll's article on 'Wild and Garden Roses'—as pleasant to come upon just now as it is to turn a sheltering corner on a day of tempest—is written with a capable terseness, and gives an abundance of information.

Miss M. B. Whiting has one of the few unfailingly fascinating subjects which history offers in "The Soul" of Queen Marguerite of Navarre. Her article does not, indeed, help much towards the solution of the question why Marguerite did not abandon the faith of her fathers—largely, we ourselves believe, because there was not in fact any question to answer, until historians who did not understand her took in hand to write her life. It does, however, offer some suggestive remarks, of at any rate introductory value, upon the other matter which puzzles Marguerite's admirers—how, being the author of 'The Mirror of the Sinful Soul,' she was also the author of the 'Heptameron.'

Mr. C. H. Collins-Baker contributes a most interesting discussion of the achievements of Crowe and Cavalcaselle, and, with that, of art history and criticism in general; and, to turn to a problem of another order, we may also mention Mr. E. Bowen-Rowlands's paper on 'The Conditions of State Punishment.'

Of the articles in the new *Edinburgh Review*, that which will perhaps come most thoroughly home to the readers of 'N. & Q.' is Mr. Edmund Gosse's 'War and Literature.' It deals with the effect produced by the war of 1870-71 on the French writers of the day; predicts (we cannot but think with some measure of unnecessary gloom) the effects which the present war will have upon letters; and expresses, with the author's wonted skill and charm, some part of what we are all of us feeling at the moment for France. Mr. Lytton Strachey's 'Voltaire and England' traces the friendship between us and France back to the

arrival upon our shores of the discomfited philosopher. Of its importance as the beginning of a "long process of interaction between the French and English cultures" there cannot be much doubt; but in saying that it was the seed of our present friendship, we think Mr. Lytton Strachey unduly ignores the effect of the chequered, but close political intercourse between the two countries which had been going on for so many centuries; to say nothing of literary intercourse, which was by no means negligible. The essay itself is good reading. There is a weighty article on our 'National Records'—a thorny question, upon which the reports of the Royal Commission make it clear that it will be well to expend some calculation and energy as soon as we have reached quieter days. Mr. Walter de la Mare's 'Popular Poetry' strikes us as one of the best things of his which have as yet appeared in this review. By the way, we note that, unlike the musical "expert," he speaks of the "wistful, haunting strains" of "It's a long way to Tipperary" with evident sympathy.

Mr. Henry C. Shelley writes on 'The Red Cross,' a well-set-out account of the inception of that great institution, which popularly is sometimes connected with Florence Nightingale, almost to the exclusion of its actual founder, the energetic and noble-minded Swiss philanthropist Henry Dunant. Mr. Bailey's 'Life in Croatia' contains some of the most charming pages of the whole number. The editor gives an able, vigorous, and stirring account of the general progress of the war, and upon this all-absorbing topic there are papers by Sir H. H. Johnston and Mr. Sidney Low. Another aspect of the international question is discussed by Mr. J. O. P. Bland in 'The Future of China.'

The REV. J. B. MCGOVERN writes on "St. Mary's at Thame" (11 S. ix. 348):—

"If MR. QUARTERMAIN can consult, either at first or second hand, the following work by Dr. F. G. Lee, F.S.A., he will find a goodly list of those interred in the above church, including some bearing his own surname: 'The History, Description, and Antiquities of the Prebendal Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Thame,' 1883. The book, which I had occasion to consult during a few weeks' residence in Thame Vicarage last August, is somewhat rare, and the list is too lengthy for insertion in these columns, but I can easily procure one and forward it to your querist."

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

DR. H. BONAR, S. D. C., and MESSRS. L.—Forwarded.

CORRIGENDA (*s.v.* Hooper Memorial, *ante*, p. 304).—Col. 2, l. 22, for Blinkham read Blinkhorn; col. 2, l. 25, for Lawley-Smith read Langley-Smith.—J. T. PAGE.

MR. J. E. NORCROSS.—Many thanks for reply anticipated *ante*, p. 273.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 254.

NOTES:—Sir Thomas Browne and his Books, 361—Holcroft Bibliography, 362—Wine Bottles: Magnum, Jeroboam, Rehoboam—Tavern Signs: "The Kilton," 365—Scott's Poems on the Battle-field—Rectors of Upham and Dursley—Wilkes and Lord Thurlow—Chickseed without Chickweed—"Spirit" in the 'N.E.D.,' 366—"Measure for Measure," I. ii. 124—French Marriages in Lanark, 367.

QUERIES:—Cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral—"Boches," 367—C. Waller of Wickham—Will of Mrs. Mary Kinderley, 368—Biographical Information Wanted—Reference Wanted—"Madame de Sévigné and her Contemporaries," 369—Avanzino or Avanzini—"Brother Johannes"—Rev. Thomas Rogers—De Bruxelles and d'Anvers—Consumption in Ireland—St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Oxford: "Holy Thursday," 370—"Trooper"—Cock, 371.

REPLIES:—Mourning Letter-Paper, 371—Fielding's 'Tom Jones': its Geography—The Cusani—Gothic Mason-Sculptors, 372—Fairs of Derwentwater: Descendants—Vegetable Parchment: Regent Circus—Langbaine: Whitfield: Whitehead—G. W. M. Reynolds, 373—Robinson of Appleby—Statues in the British Isles: John Wesley—Walter Scott: Spurious Waverleys, 374—The Irish Volunteers—Wentworth of Pontefract—"Cordwainer"—Parson Weems—"Trooper," 375—Sherlock Holmes: his Methods and Literary Pedigree—Periodicals published by Religious Houses—Baker of Ashcombe, 376—"Jolly Robbins"—"Mid-Keavel"—"Morall," "Midsummer Night's Dream"—The Loseley MSS. and Louvain—Poets' Birthplaces—Walter Bagehot: Pronunciation of Name—"Kultur"—"The hindmost wheel of the cart," 377—Wharton Family Portraits, 378.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Cambridge History of English Literature"—"Prehistoric London"—"The Library Journal"—Reviews and Magazines.

Notes.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE AND HIS BOOKS.

(See *ante*, pp. 321, 342.)

* RONDELETIUS DE PISCIBUS^a provides Browne with a delightful disquisition on "sawces and pickles" in an unpublished letter to his son Edward.^b Rondeletius, it seems, had lost his appetite owing to indisposition, and was restored by the use of "pickles or liquor of anchovies."

"When I read over Apitius, de re culinaria,"^c writes Browne, "where there is mention of many odd pickles in many whereof was cummin seed of a very grateful tast, I contrived a pickle out of oysters, anchovies, pickled cowcubers, onyons, Rhenish wine, &c., which I caused your Mother to make and I gave it to a patient whose weak and vomiting stomack was helped thereby. I

^a 'Rondeletius de Piscibus Marinis, Effigies expressæ sunt,' 1554.

^b Sloan MS. 1847, fol. 238.

^c 'Cæl. Apitius de Re Culinaria,' Bas., 1541.

intend when Colechester oysters are good to send you a little glasse for you to tast. It pleased me so well I called it 'Muria Regalis.'"

Browne's letters give us many intimate glimpses of his domestic life, but none, I think, more charming than this description of the doctor and his good lady in the kitchen at Norwich "contriving" a pickle.

As might be expected, the library is well stocked with classics. Homer, in Greek and Latin, is there in two editions, as are likewise Aristotle, Strabo, Pausanias, Thucydides, Herodotus, Plutarch, and Athenæus in the edition noted above; Virgil, with the commentary of Servius; Solinus, with the Exercitationes of Salmasius; Pliny in Greek and Latin, and many others, *not varior*. Browne has a good deal to say about Aristotle. He refers, among other things, to the somewhat surprising assertion of Rabbi Ben Joseph that Aristotle acknowledged all that was written in the law of Moses, and became at last a proselyte. The Rabbi affected to have found this interesting fact in an Egyptian book of Abraham Sapiens Perizol; but Browne is content to quote it from Licetus, 'De Quæsitis Epist.^a' He is not able to decide whether Aristotle does or does not affirm that the pigmies fight with cranes. "Herein," he says, "Aristotle plaies the Aristotle, that is the wary and evading assessor,"^b and, on the whole, he is content to leave the question open. The copy of the 'Historia Animalium,'^c with the commentary by Julius Scaliger, must have been in constant use. "Mine was printed at Tholouse, 1619, in fayre letter Greek and Latin... somewhat a thick folio," Browne writes to his son Edward in 1679.

One is glad to note that Browne was not uninterested in the English versions of the classics. In 1682 Edward Browne was engaged on a translation of the 'Life of Themistocles' for a new edition of Plutarch's 'Lives,' and his father looks over the manuscript, and plies his son with hints and suggestions. He reminds him of the copy of North's 'Plutarch,' "of a fayre and legible print, which was that you and your brother Thomas used to read at my howse."^d

^a 'De (primo) quæsitis per epistolas a claris viris responsa. Fortunii Liceti,' Bon., 1640. See Wilkin, iii. 333.

^b Wilkin, iii. 44.

^c 'Aristotelis Histor. de Animalib. Gr., Lat., cum comment. Scaligeri,' 1619. See unpublished letter, dated 22 Sept., 1679, Sl. MS. 1847, fol. 39. The rest of the letter is in Wilkin, i. 258.

^d Plutarch's 'Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans,' 1657. See letter, Wilkin, i. 332.

Holland's 'Pliny,' his 'Suetonius' and 'Plutarch's Morals,' Ogilby's 'Iliad,' Stapylton's 'Juvenal,' and Eutropius's 'History,' translated by several hands, 1614, all figure in the catalogue.

The foreign works make an extremely interesting collection, and deserve an article to themselves. One notes in passing the works of Dante (Venice, 1578), Tasso's 'Gierusalemme Liberata,' and Pineda's 'Monarchia Ecclesiastica,' 1620, in Spanish, which Browne was reading in July, 1670.^a There are books in German and Dutch, several grammars, a French translation of the 'Decameron,' Amyot's 'Plutarch,' and a French 'Natural History of the Antilles.' Browne seems to have been acquainted with six languages, to what extent one does not know; but his letters to his sons contain some excellent advice on the best way of acquiring facility in foreign tongues.

Browne is not a writer who is much in touch with English imaginative literature. He seems to have read 'Hudibras' when it appeared, but Part III. only is in the catalogue. In a letter to his son he refers to a "pretty booke writ 1612 by Michael Drayton, a learned poet, in smooth verse"^b; but one is tempted to believe that it was "Mr. Selden's learned comment upon it" which attracted him. The book is in the catalogue. Spenser is there, and Milton, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Cowley; also Walton and Cotton's 'Angler,' Herbert's 'Temple,' and Sam Daniell's 'Poetical Essays.' Shakespeare does not figure therein. Evelyn, a correspondent of Browne's, is represented by his 'Sylva; or, a Discourse of Forest Trees,' 1664, and 'A Parallel of Ancient Architecture,' as well as 'The History of the Three Late Famous Impostors,' "Published by J. E. Esquire," 1669.^c

I have looked carefully through the catalogue for any reference to works on witchcraft. Browne certainly believed in witches. It is in connexion with witchcraft and the trial of two women before Sir

Matthew Hale in 1664 that we meet Browne's name for the only time, perhaps, without pleasurable associations. I have tried to show elsewhere^d that the facts connected with this trial have been greatly misrepresented, and that Browne had really very little to do with the proceedings. It is interesting, then, to observe that the only work on witchcraft in the catalogue is an unimportant tract by one R. T., "Price 10d."^e One is glad to be able to believe that, after all, Browne did not take his witchcraft very seriously.

Here we must leave him and his books, though the subject is by no means exhausted. It would be interesting, for instance, to reprint the whole catalogue with notes and an index, and so make it accessible to some future editor of Browne. There are many references in Browne's letters to works which are in the catalogue, but which I have not been able to take notice of here. The books themselves have long since been dispersed, and have passed, with much of the old-world learning they enshrined, into the limbo of forgotten things. At one time they were the valued and familiar possessions of one of the most engaging personalities in English literature. This must be my excuse for bringing them again into the light of day.

MALCOLM LETTS.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43, 83, 122, 163, 205, 244, 284, 323.)

1790. "The German Hotel; a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row. M.DCC.XC." Octavo, x + 2 + 1-72 pp.

Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary' gives this work to "Marshall," and Cushing's 'Dictionary' records "—Marshall" as one of the pseudonyms of Thomas Holcroft. Oulton's 'History of the Theatres of London,' appearing only six years later (1796), ascribes this piece—acted at Covent Garden, 11 Nov., 1790—to Mr. Marshall "as reported"; the 'Thespian Dictionary,' in 1800, did not ascribe it; the 'Biographia Dramatica,' in

^a Juan de Pineda, '30 Libros de la Monarchia Ecclesiastica, o Historico Universal del Mundo,' 5 tom. in 4 vols., Barcel., 1620. (See letter, Wilkin, i. 204). The foreign books number some 480 items, made up as follows: French books, 329; Italian and Spanish, 110; Libri Teutonice et Belgice, 42.

^b See letter, Wilkin, i. 315.

^c Viz., Padre Ottomano, pretended son and heir to the late Grand Signior; Mahomet Bei, a pretended Prince of the Ottoman family; and Sebati Servi, the supposed Messiah of the Jews in the year 1666.

^d 'N. & Q.' 11 S. v. 221. *Norfolk Chronicle*, 23 and 30 Dec., 1911.

^e "The Opinion of Witchcraft vindicated in an Answer to a book Intituled the Question of Witchcraft debated. Being a letter to a friend. By R. T. 1670." The tract is advertised in the *Mercurius Librarius* of 17 Feb., 1670. See Arber, 'Term Cat.,' i. 27.

1812 (2: 263), gives it to "Marshall"; Oxberry's 'New English Drama,' in 1819, gives it in a list of plays ascribed to Holcroft, with the parenthetical note, "Under the name of Marshall"; but Genest, in 1832, says "it was probably written by Mr. Holcroft." Here we have the earliest direct indication of Holcroft's authorship forty-two years after the representation and publication, except for the not very certain ascription to be found in the Waller-Glover edition of the 'Memoirs of Thomas Holcroft' (p. 116), "a friend undertook for a time to father the piece." There is a Mr. Marshall mentioned elsewhere in the 'Memoirs' (p. 181). In the Preface to 'The School for Arrogance' (1791) Holcroft tells us that Mr. Marshall,

"in consequence of the prejudices which it was imagined Mr. Harris laboured under... acted for a time... as the author of the piece."

A Mr. James Marshall, as we learn from Kegan Paul ('William Godwin: his Friends and Contemporaries,' vol. i. pp. 38, 234, 283), was intimate with Godwin and Holcroft, was actually living with Godwin in 1790, and was so close a friend that he alone witnessed the Godwin-Wollstonecraft marriage.

In the Account Books of Covent Garden Theatre for this season (British Museum, Egerton MS. 2291), I find only (f. 34): "Paid Mr. Marshall | author | in full—99*l*. 8*s*." From the weekly salary list we find a Mr. Marshall—whom we may assume to be the same, since no distinguishing initials are used—drawing a weekly salary of 4*l*. as an actor. But the concealment in the case of 'The School for Arrogance' must have been very short, for less than a month from the first night we find the Covent Garden management paying "Mr. Holcroft | author," 19*l*. 16*s*. and 35*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*., on 2 March and 7 March, 1791, respectively.

The Preface to 'Seduction' (1787) gives the details of Holcroft's differences with Mr. Harris of the Covent Garden Theatre, though 'Duplicity' (1781) was dedicated to Mr. Harris, and several other Prefaces complimented him. Indication of another possible cause for this anonymity is to be found in the Preface to 'Knave or Not?' (1798):—

"The unrelenting opposition which the productions of the author of the present comedy have experienced for several years is well known to those who pay attention to the public amusements... Since the appearance of 'The Road to Ruin,' his comedy of 'The Deserted Daughter' only has escaped; and that, as he imagines, because it was not known on the day of its first

performance by whom it was written. 'Love's Fraillies,' 'The Man of Ten Thousand,' and 'Knave or Not?' have sustained increasing marks of hostility."

Holcroft also referred to the unfriendly attitude of the public in his Advertisement to 'The Vindictive Man,' 2nd ed., 1807. The disapprobation of 'Love's Fraillies' is indicated in its Advertisement as due to the "heat of political zeal." Oulton (2: 176) in 1796 says of 'The Deserted Daughter' (1795):—

"The piece was supposed to be written by Mrs. Inchbald; the author, for political reasons, having deemed secrecy expedient."

'He's Much to Blame' (1798) was, according to the 'Memoirs' (pp. 162-3), "brought out in the name of a friend"; and 'Deaf and Dumb' (1801) was brought forward under the name of "Herbert Hill" (cf. Oxberry's edition).

From conditions surrounding the production of these other plays we learn that Holcroft was accustomed to have his work go to the theatre anonymously or pseudonymously, and often to the press without his name. Also we learn that the very next year after the appearance of 'The German Hotel,' he employed the same Mr. Marshall as sponsor for another play. His reasons for doing this were probably not the same as in the case of the later dramas—political reasons, because in 1790 he was not yet a prominent political Radical, and because the play contained practically no political dynamite.

Before we decide with absolute certainty, however, it is well to examine Holcroft's means of access to the original German, 'Der Gasthof' of J. C. Brandes, of which this is an adaptation. It is well known that, prior to 1800, knowledge of German was very exceptional in England. Holcroft travelled in Germany in 1799, and shortly before he made the trip he translated Kotzebue's 'Indian in England.' Hazlitt records in his paper 'On the Conversation of Authors' an assertion by Holcroft of having read Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason' in the original, but this may have been—probably was—subsequent to Holcroft's visit to Hamburg in 1799. 'The German Hotel' came many years earlier, and we must go further back.

Holcroft was very intimately acquainted with a young Frenchman by the name of De Bonneville. From 1782-5 M. Friedel and De Bonneville issued the 'Nouveau Théâtre Allemand' at Paris. Our suspicions are immediately aroused when Holcroft says in the Preface to 'Love's Fraillies' (1794)

that his play came from Baron von Gemmingen's 'Der Deutsche Hausvater,' but adds that

"those who cannot read German may find a French translation of that piece in volume vi. of a work entitled 'Nouveau Théâtre Allemand,'"

and there the piece is to be found with the title 'Le Père de Famille,' 1783 (Bibliothèque Nationale—Yh. 1657—pp. 185-368). 'He's Much to Blame' (1798) is stated to owe something to the 'Clavigo' of Goethe, and this had been put into French by M. Friedel in 1784 ('Nouveau Théâtre Allemand,' vol. 1: 1782, pp. 217-321). The great notoriety of Caron de Beaumarchais, whose 'Le Mariage de Figaro' was played that year, and concerning an event in whose life the 'Clavigo' was written, would seem to indicate that the French translation was probably brought to Holcroft's attention during his first journey to Paris in 1784. 'The Inquisitor' (1798) comes from 'Diego et Leonor' in vol. v. of the 'Nouveau Théâtre Allemand,' 1783 (pp. 4-191). The 'Nouveau Théâtre Allemand' is expressly given as the source of Holcroft's "translation" of 'The Affectionate Son,' from the German of J. J. Engel (it is in French in the Bonneville-Friedel book, vol. 12: pp. 245-304, 1785), and of the 'Short Account of the Rise and Progress of the German Stage,' both appearing in *The Theatrical Recorder*, 1805. 'Emilia Galotti' is in the 'Nouveau Théâtre Allemand,' 1782 (vol. 1: pp. 55-216), as is also 'Nathan le Sage,' 1783 (7: 1-254); and it may be that Holcroft used the collections for these translations "from the German" when he inserted them in *The Theatrical Recorder*. Then we turn over a few pages, and find a version of Brandes's 'Der Gasthof' in the sixth volume of the same 'Nouveau Théâtre Allemand' under the title of 'L'Hôtel Garni' (1783), pp. 5-184. Thus Holcroft did not know German; but he did not have to know German to secure the Brandes play for "translation." So when we find a source of 'The German Hotel' included in a book upon which he drew so continuously for material, and when we see him making use of anonymous authorship at other times, even utilizing the services of this same Mr. Marshall as a dummy, we must, it seems, attribute 'The German Hotel' unquestionably to Thomas Holcroft.

"The German Hotel; a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Second Edition. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row. M.DCC.XC." Octavo, x+2+1-72 pp.

This "second edition," with the same date as the first, printed from the same type, survives the broken-letter test for similarity in every copy scrutinized. I have noticed only one variation: "Mr. Willson" in the *dramatis personæ* is corrected in the second edition to Mr. "Wilson." This holds for every copy I have seen.

There was an Irish edition:—

"The German Hotel; a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Dublin: Printed by John Pasley, For J. Jones, No. 111, Grafton-street. M.DCC.XCI." Duodecimo, x+1-59+3 pp.

The Epilogue was reprinted in *The Universal Magazine* for November, 1790 (87: 259).

1791. "The School for Arrogance: a comedy as it is acted at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row. M.DCC.XCI." Octavo, p.l.+2 (title)+viii+1-103 pp.

This play appeared 4 Feb., 1791, and the Preface is dated 17 Feb., 1791. There are copies of what is indicated as a "second edition," of the same year. But pagination and details of printing are the same, and the broken-letter test indicates a printing from the same type, if the impression is really a "second edition." A broken letter *y* in "sorry" (p. 34) appears in only one copy of the first edition of all those I have seen, and does not appear in any second edition copies. The change was possibly made during the process of printing. In every other respect by which I have tested the "editions" they appear identical, and we have only the publishers' word that there was a *bona fide* second edition.

A notice of publication in book-form was printed in *The Universal Magazine* for February, 1791 (88: 159), and a criticism in *The Monthly Review* for June, 1791 (5: 224). The Prologue and Epilogue were reprinted in the February issue of *The Universal Magazine* (88: 148-9), and were also reprinted in the 1791 'Annual Register' (pp. 414, 415).

There were reprints as follows: Mrs. E. Inchbald, 'The Modern Theatre,' 1811; 'The London Stage,' 1824; 'The Acting Drama,' 1834; 'The British Drama, Illustrated,' 1864; and in Dicks's 'Standard Plays,' No. 247, 1883.

There is:—

"The School for Arrogance, a comedy in five acts. By Thomas Holcroft. As performed at the theatres, Covent-Garden and New-York. From the prompt-book—by permission.

Cooper, manager, New York: published by D. Longworth, at the Dramatic Repository, Shakespeare-Gallery, 1806." 12mo, 6+7-84 pp.

This is evidently the impression referred to in an advertisement of 'The School for Arrogance' in a "New York: D. Longworth, 1807," edition of 'The Lady of the Rock.'

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

WINE BOTTLES:

MAGNUM, JEROBOAM, REHOBOAM.

THE 'New English Dictionary' states that a "Magnum" is a bottle containing two quarts. Its actual capacity equals two ordinary bottles, or approximately one and a third imperial quarts.

The capacity of a "Jeroboam" is not stated, but there appears a misleading quotation from *The Daily News*, 1889, 25 July, viz. :—

"Enormous bottles of fabulous content called 'Jeroboams,' which some say contain 10, others 12 ordinary bottles."

The capacity of a "Jeroboam" is six ordinary bottles, or approximately one imperial gallon.

It is necessary to use some word such as "approximately" because a "bottle" is only a customary measure, and is not exact. Indeed, I believe that a bottle containing cognac is always or generally slightly smaller in capacity than one containing wine or whisky. According to 'Whitaker's Almanack,' 1914, p. 447, "The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon."

The word "Rehoboam," as meaning a certain huge bottle of wine, is not given in the Dictionary.

In answer to a letter of inquiry, I have received the following information from Messrs. H. R. Williams & Co., wine merchants of Lime Street, E.C. :—

"The capacity of the Magnum, &c., runs as follows :—

A Magnum	is equal to	2 bottles.
Double Magnum	"	4 "
Jeroboam	"	6 "
Rehoboam	"	8 "

"With regard to the two latter, there is among the public a very vague idea as to their actual size, and although they are now not used in the trade, you may take the above as being quite authentic."

Messrs. Williams & Co. in a postscript say that they have in their cellars some Rehoboams.

I have before me a price-list of another firm of wine merchants in which Magnums and Jeroboams appear. In this list "Imperial," holding "about eight reputed Quarts"—i.e., customary wine bottles—stands for "Rehoboam."

A Rehoboam *alias* Imperial should contain one and one-third gallons approximately. Whether the word "Imperial" is fully recognized in "the trade" I do not know. It may be that the proper place for all these words is a slang dictionary.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

TAVERN SIGN: "THE KILTON."—An old historical signboard, very much worn and exposed to all weathers, representing the famous racehorse Kilton, with a jockey riding him, was taken down from outside the front door of "Kilton" Hotel, Hoo Green, near Knutsford, during the summer of 1896. I undertook to paint over this sign in oil colours in a new method in the back outbuildings of the yard. It was replaced in position on the centenary day, 29 July, 1896, in the presence of a large number of visitors, including the Lymm bowling club.

The landlord, Mr. Joseph Power, showed me a short written account of the racehorse by his late father, which he found pasted up inside a cupboard at the hotel. I subjoin a copy :—

The Kilton.
This cup was won by
Thomas Langford-Brooke's
horse, Kilton,
Five years old,
Over Knutsford
Friday, 29th July, 1796,
Delmere, Three
years old, giving
him 31 lbs. on Four
mile Heat.
Trafford Trafford
and Isaac Blackburn,
Esqrs., Stewards.

I was told the hotel was called the "Kilton" in 1796, and it was called "Hoo Green" before it was called the "Kilton." Dick Turpin came to this hostelry and played bowls on the green a few minutes after he had committed a robbery near Altrincham. He came on Black Bess, his famous mare.

Kelly's 'Directory of Cheshire' states :—

"It is related that the notorious Dick Turpin was apprehended in this house [Kilton Hotel] after a robbery committed by him at Newbridge Hollow, a lonely spot about four miles from here on the road towards Altrincham."

FRED L. TAVARÉ.

22, Trentham St., Pendleton, Manchester.

SCOTT'S POEMS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—In Lockhart's 'Life of Scott' (iii. 327) there is the following anecdote:—

"In the course of the day when 'The Lady of the Lake' first reached Sir Adam Ferguson (in 1806), he was posted with his company on a point of ground exposed to the enemy's artillery, somewhere no doubt on the lines of Torres Vedras. The men were ordered to lie prostrate on the ground; while they kept that attitude, the captain, kneeling at the head, read aloud the description of the battle in Canto VI., and the listening soldiers only interrupted him by a joyous huzza when the French shot struck the bank close above them."

In *The Times* of 18 Sept., 1914, there was published a letter describing the behaviour of the 1st Hampshire (37th) Regiment, apparently at Mons, as follows:—

"I have heard from private sources of their splendid behaviour, and of the grand way in which the company officers saved the situation. One, P—, read 'Marmion' aloud in the trenches while subjected to a continuous Maxim fire, in order to keep up the spirits of his men."

I do not claim this as an independent coincidence, as the gallant P—, no doubt, knew his Lockhart as well as his 'Marmion,' but it is a fine record for an author of battle poetry.

M. H. DODDS.

RECTORS OF UPHAM AND DURLEY.—Since this list was printed (*ante*, p. 63) two more names of Rectors have been found—i.e., between the days of John Hurte, 1529, and Thomas Jeffrys, 1569. In 1558 John Martiall or Marshall, B.C.L. Oxon, was collated to the rectory on the death of Robert Godwyn, of whom, however, I can learn nothing. Of Martiall, who became B.D. of Douai, an account is given in 'D.N.B.' Date of Godwyn's collation unknown.

E. L. H. TEW.

Upham Rectory.

WILKES AND LORD THURLOW.—During the illness of George III. in 1788 Thurlow, who was Lord Chancellor, is supposed to have behaved with gross treachery towards his ministerial colleagues, making overtures to the Opposition with the object of retaining office in case the Government was changed on the appointment of a regency. Then, when the King's recovery appeared probable, he altered his tactics and made loud demonstrations of loyalty. On 15 December he delivered a speech in the House of Lords which contained the famous apostrophe, "When I forget my King, may my God forget me." According to Lord Stanhope ('Life of Pitt,' ii. 10), Wilkes, who was standing under the throne, eyed the Lord Chancellor askance, and muttered: "God

forget you! He'll see you d—d first!" It is impossible, however, that Wilkes could have been present in the House of Lords to hear Thurlow's speech, for according to his Diary, which is in his own handwriting (Add. MS. 30,866), he was residing at his cottage in the Isle of Wight at the time. It is very probable, however, that he "prompted the witticism" when he heard what the Lord Chancellor had said, as Dr. Holland Rose, more cautious than Stanhope, has suggested in 'William Pitt and the National Revival,' p. 420.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

'CHICKSEED WITHOUT CHICKWEED.'—The eleventh volume of 'The Cambridge History of English Literature' says of this book: "New edition, 1860. The first edition seems to have disappeared." Now in 1850 the book was my first reading-book, and I still possess it in its original covers. These are most elaborate. At the four corners are representations of children—reading, writing, "summing," and "praying" respectively. As frontispiece is a woodcut of a "felucca"—so, I think, it is called—with the name "T. Armstrong" in the corner of the woodcut. The publishers are "Darton & Co., Holborn Hill"; the printer, "Chapman, Star Street, Paddington." For tail-piece it has a woodcut of the old-fashioned locomotive. The price is "Sixpence." On a fly-leaf are advertisements of "Catechisms by the Rev. T. Wilson on the same system as Blair's." Possibly some of your readers can fix the date of the edition.

HENRY BRIERLEY.

Wigan.

"SPIRIT" IN THE 'N.E.D.'—The article on this word in the new double section ('Speech-Spring') would have been the better for a quotation from some early eighteenth-century writer illustrating more particularly the different uses of *spirit* in the pharmacy of the time. Quincy (1718) says that "what passes under this name in Pharmacy cannot with any Strictness be termed a Principle"; and he enumerates "three very different sorts under this Denomination," viz., "the Spirit of Animals, as what is procur'd from Hartshorn," which he describes as salts in solution; the "inflammable Spirit of Vegetables, and what is procured by the help of Fermentation," which he regards as "a very subtile Oil blended with a small portion of volatile Salts"; and "what is forced from Vinegar, Vitric" such like Acid Substances."

The earliest quotation given in the Dictionary for "sweet spirit of nitre" is dated 1853, but Quincy used the term (though "dulcified spirit of nitre" was then more common) at the date given above.

When 'Wine' is reached, I hope the earliest possible quotation will be given for "spirit of wine." The earliest use of the term I remember to have met with is in Bright's 'Treatise of Melancholy' (1586), but I cannot just now give the exact reference. "Anima Vini" occurs in somewhat earlier Latin MSS.

C. C. B.

SHAKESPEARIANA: 'MEASURE FOR MEASURE,' I. ii. 124:—

Claudio. Thus can the demigod Authority
Make us pay down for our offence by weight
The words of heaven; on whom it will, it will;
On whom it will not, so: yet still 'tis just.

This is the reading of the Cambridge text, following the Folio. Yet there can be no doubt that in the third line we should read "The sword of heaven." This correction is adopted by Staunton and Dyce. Is not support for it found by reference to the passage of Scripture on which Claudio's words are based? This is Rom. xiii. 1-7, in which St. Paul describes the civil magistrate as "a minister of God." This is why Claudio calls "Authority" a demigod. The same passage of Scripture speaks of the magistrate as "not bearing the sword in vain." With this reading the punctuation of the passage needs to be revised. Dyce gives it as follows:—

Thus can the demigod Authority
Make us pay down for our offence by weight.
The sword of heaven,—on whom it will, it will;
On whom it will not, so; yet 'tis just still.

Later on in the play (III. ii. 263) reference is made to "the sword of heaven."

I may say I came across the above in examining the play to find out Scriptural allusions in it—a field of Shakespearian research in which much has been done, but in which much remains to be done.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

FRENCH MARRIAGES IN LANARK, 1812.—In going through some Scotch registers (which are all now preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh) I came upon one or two which may interest your readers as a remembrance of the last great war a hundred years ago. In the Burgh of Lanark:—

"1812. Jacob Wyse (Lieutenant), French Prisoner on Parole, and Jean Hunter, Glasgow, were proclaimed (in purpose of marriage) May 21st, first time...."

"1812. Noel Auguste Leonard Busnel, French prisoner, and Elizabeth Robertson, both of this parish, were proclaimed Nov. 13th, 1812. First time."

"1813. Peter Auguste Aymard (Captain), French prisoner on parole, and Margaret Nicholl of Cupar, were proclaimed 2nd June, 1813. First time."

Among the names in this register are "Justice," "Mulberry," "Frood," "Fram," "Lang," and one, unusual as a patronymic, "Alice."

C. C. STOPES.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

CLOISTERS OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.—The shields of arms on the bosses of the roof of these cloisters were carved c. 1400, and are many of them beautiful works of art. They were described in Willement's 'Heraldic Notices' (1827). The description has been the subject of some criticism, but no more satisfactory one has been put forward. The number of the shields (upwards of 800) and the difficulty of deciphering some of them in the darker parts of the cloister may be an excuse for some errors.

I have had the whole of them photographed, each on a separate plate, and I purpose to deposit complete sets of the photographs in a few libraries for reference. I also hope to publish reproductions of, at any rate, the more interesting, but there is considerable difficulty in identifying some of them. I should be very grateful for any assistance in this direction from any person who has any notes about the shields or an annotated copy of Willement. That book was criticized by Mr. Streatfeild in 'Excerpta Cantiana' (1836), and by Messrs. Greenstreet and Charles Russell in *The Genealogist*, v. 168. I know Mr. Streatfeild's collections in the Add. MSS., but should be glad of information about his copy of Willement, or of any collections of the late Mr. Greenstreet. I do not know if Mr. Russell is still alive, and should be glad of information.

RALPH GRIFFIN.

25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.

"BOCHES."—I shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can tell me the origin of this word, as applied by the French to the Germans.

G. M. H. P.

[The word is "slang." We have heard that French people derive it from *caboche* (*tête*), an older "slang" term.]

CHARLES WALLER OF WICKHAM, NEAR CROYDON.—An unpublished manuscript, written by a lady of Newport, R.I., in 1843, covering recollections of her grandparents, includes among other items the following quotation from a letter written by the author's grandfather, Thomas Wickham (1736-1816), a merchant of Newport. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Winthrop) Wanton, Joseph Wanton being the last Colonial Governor of Rhode Island, who was deposed at the breaking out of the revolution.

* I append the extract in full, thinking it may be of general interest as a side-light on the period to which it refers:—

"Extract from the copy of a letter written by my respected grandfather to 'Mr. Charles Waller, at Wickham, near Croydon, Surrey, Great Britain,' and dated 21 April, 1783.

"I have a very grateful sense, my dear Waller, of your kind expressions of friendship for me and mine. We have lived long enough together to be well acquainted with each other. I know they are sincere. During a three years' (to say the best of it) very unpleasant situation, eleven months of which I was in prison, condemned to pay a fine of five thousand dollars in specie, not paper, it was often I pleased myself with reflecting that I still had friends in the world, tho' at a distance. I imagine you wish to know how I came off; I will tell you. Petitioning the assembly, they remitted the fine to 500 dollars, which, on paying, I was liberated, tho' obliged to procure securities for my peaceable behavior during the war. It is impossible, my dear Sir, to tell you the pangs I suffered in that imprisonment: the death of my dear son, whose funeral I was not permitted to attend, and soon after the very dangerous illness of Mrs. Wickham, rendered my situation truly deplorable. You, who are well acquainted with my temper and disposition, will wonder perhaps that I survived such distress. I was spared—and my everlasting gratitude is due to Heaven. Forgive me, my dear friend, for teasing you with such a pitiable detail of my history,—but you desire me to be particular—and as I flatter myself you kindly interest yourself in our fate, I am thinking of entertaining, and not of being tedious to you.... I cannot at present determine how to dispose of myself,—whether I shall continue at Newport, or remove elsewhere. I have seen enough of the world, and have learned to despise it. Often have I wished to be removed to some little remote corner of it, by the side of a few choice friends, whom I love, and leave the noise and bustle to them who like it; I feel myself not calculated for it. I have not done the least business since we parted—and must now go upon something—what, I don't know.

"I have written a letter of an enormous size and have yet a thousand things to say, but will defer it to another opportunity—the general Peace will afford frequent ones—without the risk of being interrupted.

"Many of the Refugees are gone to Nova Scotia—many more talk of going—and many know not what to do. When I have concluded on my plan,

I will inform you where and what I may be. Shall we not meet again, my dear W.? Will you ever see America again, or must I come and embrace you at my namesake Town?"

The writer desires information or references in regard to the above Charles Waller. Anything concerning his ancestry or biographical data will be appreciated. What were his interests in America? Was he a merchant, a traveller? or did he come in some official capacity? He evidently left Newport about the time it was evacuated by the British.

W. M. W.
Buffalo, N.Y.

WILL OF MRS. MARY KINDERLEY.—I should be glad to hear of living descendants of the following, named in the will of Mrs. Mary Kinderley of Bedford Row, dated 1818, proved 1822:—

Richard Bristowe Burnell (first husband).
Rev. John Fretwell of Railthly, co. Lincs.
Bridget Mosman of Worksop, widow.

Lucinda, wife of the Rev. Robert Benson of Micklegate, York, and their sons Robert Haggard Benson and the Rev. Henry Bristowe Benson, and their daughter Harriet Benson.

Mary, wife of Robert Read of Church Lane, Grantham, co. Lincs. and their sons Robert Read, John Kirton Read, and William Kinderley Read, and their daughter Mary Kirton Read.

Ann Bull Bristowe, wife of the Rev. Joseph Bull Bristowe of Ringwood, co. Hants.

John Sudlow or Ludlow of Monument Yard and Ann Gertrude his wife.

John Alexander of Lincoln's Inn.

John Stevens, No. 36, Little James Street, near Manchester Square.

Thomas Munden, son of Thomas and Eleanor Munden, No. 5, Cumberland Place, near Portman Square.

Mrs. Elizabeth Birch of Evenjobb, near Presteign, co. Radnor, her daughter Elizabeth Williams, and her son John Birch of Leominster, co. Hereford, yeoman.

Peter Pegge Burnell of Winckburn, co. Notts.

John Manley of Bedford Row and Catherine his wife, and their daughters Catherine, Mary, Elizabeth, and Louisa, and their son William Manley.

Mary, wife of Nicholas Hall of Brighton.
Joana Relf, widow of Dr. Relf, and her sister Sarah Worthington.

Charlotte Maria, wife of George Edmunds of Chancery Lane, one of the daughters of "my late friend" Mrs. Charlotte Maria White, late of Soho Square, and two other

daughters—Amelia Sarah White, and Jane Lascelles Holbrook, wife of James Holbrook of Ledbury, co. Hereford, and their daughter Ann Kinderley Holbrook.

Mary Ann Warren, eldest daughter of Bentley Warren of Uppingham, co. Rutland, and another daughter, Catherine Warren.

Mary Ann, wife of William Paine of Ham Common, co. Surrey, a daughter of the late Charles Gapper, Esq., and another daughter of his, Jane Dawson; Thomas Dawson, son of the said Jane Dawson.

Robert Long of Gray's Inn and Sarah his wife, and Robert and Rose his son and daughter.

Benjamin Austen of Gray's Inn and Sarah his wife.

Thomas Hince, formerly partner with "my late husband" John Kinderley.

Mary Rudd, daughter of Richard Rudd of Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Mary Powell, widow of John Joseph Powell.

Mrs. Whitton, widow of Charles Whitton, "now residing at Mr. Bretts" in Snaresgate Street, Dover.

Edward Smith Godfrey of Newark, co. Notts, and Elizabeth his wife.

Lionel Mayhew and William Chapman.

John Garratt, Chesnut Grove, Kingston.

William Boots, Kingston.

Please reply direct.

(Miss) E. F. WILLIAMS.

10, Black Friars, Chester.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I should be glad to obtain information concerning the following Old Westminsters. In order to save valuable space in 'N. & Q.' I may add that references to 'Alumni Westmon.', 'Alumni Oxon.', and to the several volumes of Admissions to Trinity College, Cambridge, are not required.

(1) John Lamb, son of Christopher Lamb of Maidstone, Kent, who graduated M.A. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. in 1699. (2) William Lamb, K.S. 1675. (3) Adam Langley, Vicar of Stanford-in-Vale, Berks, 1720-31. (4) Samuel Langley, K.S. 1678. (5) Lewis Lanoe, son of James Lanoe of Jersey, Scholar of Trin. Coll. Camb. 1701. (6) John Lant, M.A. of Ch. Ch. Oxon, who obtained a licence to practise medicine 7 March, 1594/5. (7) Matthew Law, who graduated M.A. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. in 1621. (8) John Lawton, K.S. 1610. (9) Henry Leheup, who graduated LL.B. at Cambridge from Trin. Hall in 1769. (10) Philip Leigh, who graduated B.A. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. 1624/5.

G. F. R. B.

REFERENCE WANTED.—

Good deeds immortal are—they cannot die;
Unscathed by envious blight or withering frost,
They live and bud and bloom, and men partake
Still of their freshness, and are strong thereby.

These lines have been quoted as by Aytoun, but I cannot find them. G. H. J.

'MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ AND HER CONTEMPORARIES.'—The recent publication of Edward FitzGerald's 'Dictionary of Madame de Sévigné' prompts me to ask if anything is known of the authorship of the book that was published, in two volumes, by Colburn in 1842, with the title that heads this query? It gave occasion to one of Leigh Hunt's most delightful essays, which originally appeared in *The Edinburgh Review*, and was afterwards republished in his 'Men, Women, and Books' (1847), ii. 300. Of the book itself Hunt does not speak in very complimentary terms, and he adds:—

"The name which report has assigned to the compiler of the volumes before us, induced us to entertain sanguine hopes that something more satisfactory was about to be done for the queen of letter-writing."

This would seem to imply that the compiler was a person of some note in the literary world.

Leigh Hunt wrote his essay in 1842, and he says:—

"It is somewhat extraordinary, that of all the admirers of a woman so interesting, not one has yet been found in these islands to give any reasonably good account of her—any regular and comprehensive information respecting her life and writings. The notices in the biographical dictionaries are meagre to the last degree; and 'sketches' of greater pretension have seldom consisted of more than loose and brief memorandums, picked out of others, their predecessors."

Seventy-two years have passed, and Hunt's complaint still holds good. No adequate study of this great woman has ever been produced by any English writer of distinction. For a sympathetic appreciation of her life and writings we still have to go to Sainte-Beuve. At the same time, the first approach to such a study as the *châtelaine* of Les Rochers merits has been presented to the public in FitzGerald's charming book. Unfortunately, the absence of an index and of descriptive head-lines disqualifies it from taking its place as a really useful book of reference. It is a stack of the most delicious hay, but it is hard to find the needles in it. And we know that skill with these implements was one of the accomplishments of the gracious writer of the 'Letters.'

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

AVANZINO OR AVANZINI.—In the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, we have a design in pencil and sanguine for an 'Enthronement of the Virgin' (part of the Roscoe Collection), which is attributed in the catalogue to Pier Antonio Avanzino or del Avanzino "about 1580." This name does not occur in Bryan's 'Dictionary,' where, however, there is a short account of Nucci Avanzino (1551-1629). In Bénézit's 'Dictionnaire,' Pier Antonio Avanzini (1656-1733) is mentioned as well as Nucci Avanzino. It will be observed that the conjectural date 1580 would agree with the period of Nucci and not of Pier Antonio. Can any one assist me in revising the attribution of our drawing?

EDW. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

"BROTHER JOHANNES."—The *Figaro* recently gave part of an extraordinary prophecy made by Brother Johannes in the year 1600, in which most clearly the present events in Europe were foreshadowed. France is represented by a cock, England by a leopard, Russia by a white eagle, Germany by a black eagle, Austria by the "other eagle"; while the lamb indicates justice, mercy, and truth. Now who was this "Brother Johannes"? Was there ever such a person? If he did ever exist in the flesh, where can one hear more about his intensely interesting personality? The whole narrative is almost too exactly realistic to be true:—

"The Antichrist [Brother Johannes wrote in 1600] will lose his crown and will die in solitude and madness. His empire will be divided into twenty-two states, but none of them will any longer possess fortresses, armies, or vessels. The White Eagle, by order of St. Michael, will drive the Crescent from Europe and will instal himself at Constantinople."

I have searched all the Indexes of 'N. & Q.' and there is no reference to this mysterious personage.

J. HARRIS STONE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

REV. THOMAS ROGERS.—I am anxious to find out if there are any descendants living of the Rev. Thos. Rogers, Head Master of Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, from 1824 to 1837. He was a nephew of Samuel Rogers the poet, who visited him on various occasions here.

Possibly among the numerous readers of 'N. & Q.' some one may be in a position to give me information.

E. N. MARSHALL, Head Master.

Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall.

DE BRUXELLES AND D'ANVERS. (See 11 S. viii. 230.)—Now that Antwerp is in all our thoughts, may I be permitted to repeat my unanswered question as to the titles of "Viscount of Bruxelles" and "Margrave d'Anvers"?

They were carried by Anne Damant to her husband, Henri de Varick (see their beautiful tomb and monument "à l'Eglise St. Paul" at Antwerp), and they passed to their son and heir.

I should be grateful for information as to the descent of these honours after the sixteenth century.

Y. T.

CONSUMPTION IN IRELAND.—In 'Primate Alexander' (p. 103) it is noted:—

"The Primate used to say that when 'consumption' appeared in Ireland, within his memory it was called 'the English cold' at first."

Archbishop Alexander was born in 1824. Is it a fact that Ireland was free from tuberculosis until some years later than that? To attribute the origin of a disease to an alien nationality is not an uncommon form of patriotism. I observed many bow-legged children in Hanover, and found that the constitutional defect (rickets) to which it was due was known as "die englische Krankheit." Perhaps I have already mentioned this in 'N. & Q.' ST. SWITHIN.

[DR. F. CHANCE noted at 6 S. i. 318 that "rickets" is called in Germany "die englische Krankheit."]

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, OXFORD, AND NEW COLLEGE: "HOLY THURSDAY."—In 'Brand's Popular Antiquities' (Bohn's "Antiquarian Library"), ii. 378, I find:—

"According to Aubrey, writing about the year 1690, 'the fellows of New College, have time out of mind, every Holy Thursday, betwixt the hours of eight and nine, gone to the hospital called Bartlemews near Oxford, when they retire into the chapel, and certain prayers are read, and an anthem sung; from thence they go to the upper end of the grove adjoining the chapel (the way being beforehand strewn with flowers by the poor people of the hospital), they place themselves round the well there, when they warble forth melodiously a song of three, four, or five parts; which being performed, they refresh themselves with a morning's draught there, and retire to Oxford before sermon.'"

In Messrs. Rashdall and Rait's 'New College' ("Oxford University College Histories"), pp. 247-8, I find:—

"The pensioners of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Oxford, had been accustomed to receive alms from the crowds who flocked to the hospital on St. Bartholomew's Day to receive the benefit of a forty days' indulgence which had been granted by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1336 to all who should worship and bring oblations."

Pausing here, I would observe that the bishop in question was Henry Burghersh, and that the power of a bishop to grant indulgences had been limited by Pope Innocent III. to the granting of a year's indulgence at the dedication of a church, and of forty days on other occasions.

Messrs. Rashdall and Rait continue:—

"The effect of the Reformation was to put an end to these pilgrimages, and the brothers of St. Bartholomew were thus reduced to absolute want. The Fellows of New College devised a method to relieve their necessities by singing at the hospital. St. Bartholomew's Day had now acquired an unhappy association, and Ascension Day was selected in preference."

Pausing again, I should like to know the evidence on which it is stated that the change from St. Bartholomew's Day took place after the Massacre.

The same writers go on:—

"A similar performance seems also to have taken place on May Day."

and in a foot-note add:—

"Wood says: 'New College men made choice of Holy Thursday because Magdalene College men and the rabble of the town came on May Day to their disturbance.'"

They then proceed to quote Wood ('Life and Times,' i. 289) as follows:—

"There was sometime an auntient custome belonging to New College fellows: viz., on Holy Thursday every year some of the fellows of New College (with some of their acquaintance with them) did goe to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and there in the chapell sing an anthem of 2 or 5 parts. After that, every one of them would offer up money in a bason, being sett for that purpose in the middle of the chappell. After that, have some refreshment in the house. Then going up to a well or spring in the grove, which was strew'd with flowers round about for them, they sung a song of 5 parts, lately one of Mr. Wilbye's principium, 'Hard by a christall fountaine' [footnote, "From Thomas Morley's 'Madrigals: the Triumphs of Oriana,' London, 1607."] And after that come home by Cheney Lane and Hedington Hill, singing catches. The choristers and singing men of New College did about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning sing an anthem on the tower; and then, from thence to St. Bartholomew's."

Messrs. Rashdall and Rait conclude by observing:—

"Wood adds in a note (December, 1659): 'By the prevalence of Presbytery these customes vanish.' There is no trace of a revival of the custom after the Restoration, and Hearne, writing in 1729, speaks of it as having been long in desuetude (vol. cxxi. p. 49)."

I desire evidence:—

(1) As to the date when the custom began.

(2) As to the date when the change was made from St. Bartholomew's Day to May Day.

(3) As to the date of the transference of the ceremony from May Day to "Holy Thursday."

(4) As to the date when the ceremony was performed for the last time.

I should also like to know:—

(5) The exact site of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Oxford; and

(6) the dates at which it was founded, and

(7) ceased to exist.

Two additional queries—of a wider import—are also suggested by the above quotations, viz.:—

(8 and 9) When was the name "Holy Thursday" first applied to (8) Ascension Day and (9) Maundy Thursday respectively?

At the present day "Holy Thursday" means Maundy Thursday exclusively.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"TROOPER" = COCK.—Is a cock (domestic fowl) known as a "trooper" in any part of the United Kingdom?

G. E. PRATT.

Delbury, Gloucester.

Replies.

MOURNING LETTER-PAPER.

(4 S. iv. 390.)

R. B. P. asked at the above reference, on 6 Nov., 1869, "when the present fashion of using black-edged paper and envelopes first came up." As I have not noticed any reply, I venture to give an early instance; and if R. B. P. is the gentleman I think he is, I hope he may find some little satisfaction in seeing his forty-five-year-old query answered, should the answer be deemed of sufficient interest to insert. And also, is this not a record for the original writer to see a reply after so long a period?

In a volume I have of various sermons presented by the different preachers to the Duke of Sussex (both manuscript and printed) is one

"Preached at the Parish Church of Saint Mary, Rotherhithe, Surrey, on the Death of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte, who departed this life November 17, 1818. By the Revd. John Neal Lake, D.D., Chaplain to His Royal Highness, The Duke of Sussex."

This sermon is in manuscript throughout, and is written on fine quarto notepaper, the first page of each sheet being edged with a black border of about a quarter of an inch in width. The black is a dead, dull one,

not the tone used at present. The note-paper bears the water-mark "J. Budgen 1814," so that the custom must at least be a hundred years old. There are no other similar ones in the volume, nor do I recollect coming across an earlier instance.

E. E. NEWTON.

Hampstead, Upminster, Essex.

FIELDING'S 'TOM JONES': ITS GEOGRAPHY (11 S. ix. 507; x. 191, 253, 292).—When in book vii. chap. xii. Fielding mentions the battle of Tannieres he means what we now call the battle of Malplaquet, 11 Sept. (N.S.), 1709. It has been described by various names. In No. 64 of *The Tatler*, 6 Sept. (O.S.) in that year, Steele, in giving the news, speaks of it simply as "the battle near Mons," and we find on some contemporary medals GALLI AD MONTES HAN. VICTI and AD MONTES HANNON., i.e., near Mons in Hainault. See vol. ii. of Hawkins, Franks, and Grueber, 'Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland.' It was also known under the name of Blaugies, variously spelt. Thackeray makes Esmond refer to it as "that bloody battle of Blarignies or Malplaquet." But it was very frequently named after the wood of Taisnières, in which the French left was strongly entrenched. The British Museum has a copy of 'Relation de la Campagne de Tannières... en l'an 1709,' La Haye (1710); and a medal struck in honour of the battle bears GALLIS AD TAINIERE DEVICTIS. The two wounds which Fielding's lieutenant had received in the engagement were no more than a fair share for one who distinguished himself, if we accept the statistics, according to which out of about 90,000 allies no fewer than 22,939 were killed or wounded.

It is possible that in "Greenland" Squire Western is taunted with his want of knowledge of the world, although the 'H.E.D.' gives no instance of the slang meaning "the country of greenhorns" earlier than 'Oliver Twist.'

THE CUSANI (11 S. x. 90, 138).—The custom of weeping over the newly born and rejoicing over the dead has been ascribed to more than one tribe or nation. We may consult Sardus (Alessandro Sardi of Ferrara) 'De Moribus et Ritibus Gentium,' lib. i. cap. viii., and C. H. Tzschucke's 'Notæ Exegeticæ' to Pomponius Mela, 'De Situ Orbis,' II. ii. 3.

The suggestion that by "Cusani" is really meant the Turkish tribe of the "Cumani" seems quite uncalled for. There can,

I think, be no doubt that the name is due to the passage quoted in Joannes Stobæus, 'Florilegium,' cxx. 24, from the 'Morum Mirabilium Collectio' of Nicolaus Damascenus: Κανσιανοὶ τοὺς μὲν γεννωμένους θρηνοῦσι, τοὺς δὲ τελευτήσαντας μακαρίζουσιν. As the "Causiani" do not appear to be mentioned elsewhere, Coraës proposed to read Τρανσιανοί, because Herodotus, as was pointed out by H. C., tells the story of the Thracian Trausi. EDWARD BENSLY.

GOTHIC MASON-SCULPTORS (11 S. x. 331).—Some interesting facts connected with John of Gloucester, Master Mason, will be found in W. R. Lethaby's 'Westminster Abbey and the Kings' Craftsmen,' pp. 161-6. It seems probable that John of Gloucester came from Gloucester to Westminster, for in the Close Roll of 1249-50 there is the record of an order to the Sheriff of Gloucester not to distract John le Macun for wine bought of the King. "Master John the King's Mason" (*Cementarius*) is named in a grant of c. 1250, in the possession of the Corporation of Gloucester, as holding land. He succeeded Master Henry as *Cementarius Regis*, or King's Mason, at Westminster Abbey, the rebuilding of which he superintended for several years. He seems to have been a man of substance, for there are records of his holding properties in Southwark and Westminster, and he received gifts of houses from Henry III. for his services as his Mason. He died in 1260-61; his wife Alice and son Edward are mentioned in records: the latter, as late as 1266, is called "son of the Mason." In the transept of Westminster Abbey, forming a corbel, is a carved head (see fig. 67, p. 172 *op. cit.*) which Mr. Lethaby thinks may represent John of Gloucester or John of St. Albans.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

Willard de Honnecourt (this is the correct spelling of his name) was a French architect who lived in the thirteenth century. His album was published in facsimile by Alfred Darcel in Paris, in 1858, with a glossary by J. B. A. Lassus. Some particulars of his life were given in one of the early volumes of the "Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes."

L. L. K.

I can supply the following references:—'Hist. MSS. Comm. Report IV.,' 1874: Eleven warrants or letters, endorsed "King's Orders for delivery of Stores. Hen. 3.," in 42nd, &c., year of reign, addressed to

Master John of Gloucester (and two others), "our masons and wardens of our works at Westminster."

Riley's 'Memorials of the City of London,' xx: "We have mention in the City Records of workers in stone, [*inter al.*] in 1305 Alexander the Imagour."

Bateson's 'Records of the Borough of Leicester, 1103-1327': In 1314-15 the West Bridge and the High Cross were repaired by "Master John of Banbury."

W. B. H.

For Nos. 2, 3, and 4 see Prof. W. R. Lethaby's 'Westminster Abbey and the King's Craftsmen' (1906).

A. R. BAYLEY.

EARLS OF DERWENTWATER: DESCENDANTS (11 S. x. 148, 218, 256, 271, 311).—By way of supplement to the long and interesting communications of Mr. WELFORD and Mr. HUMPHREYS, it may be added that *The Newcastle Monthly Chronicle* for April, May, and June, 1888, contains contemporary accounts of "the Countess Amelia" and her occupation of the ruined Dilston Hall in 1863. At the last reference it is definitely stated that "the Countess" had purchased old furniture from curiosity shops, and then faked it in various ways to represent old furniture belonging to the Radcliffe family.

Charles Radcliffe (born 1693, beheaded 1746), brother of the second and last Earl of Derwentwater, besides legitimate issue, was the father of several illegitimate children. My informant also told me that he was himself a direct descendant of one of these, and it is just possible that "Amelia" had a similar connexion with the Earls of Derwentwater.

R. L. MORETON.

In the Parish Register of St. Thomas's, Winchester, is recorded the marriage of Derwentwater Radcliffe, of the parish of St. Marylebone, and Lela Anne Gray, by licence, 30 July, 1823.

THOS. M. BLAGG.

124, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Your Derwentwater correspondents may be interested to know, if they do not already, that in Hartford Church, Huntingdon, is an entry in the register relating to the execution of the last Earl. It is very faint, almost illegible, but if permission could be obtained to photograph it, it might come out clearer, or a very strong magnifying-glass might be sufficient.

I suppose every one knows of the monument erected to his memory by the Countess in the grounds of her residence at Acton. It is now enclosed in the public park at Acton.

MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

VEGETABLE PARCHMENT: REGENT CIRCUS (11 S. x. 309, 313).—It might be of use to COL. PRIDEAUX to know that when vegetable parchment bindings show signs of drying and cracking it is a good thing to place them for a day or two in a dampish or steamy atmosphere, and then to sponge them over with pure white of egg, beaten up with a little spirit of camphor. I find this prevents cracking, and keeps away vermin.

If you would allow me to refer here to another of COL. PRIDEAUX's notes, I would suggest that it was the Circus now officially known as Oxford Circus which was, until four or five years ago, officially Regent Circus, and was so labelled, although for many years shoppers had ignored this, and insisted on calling it "Oxford Circus." In fact, this is only one of many instances in which the authorities have had to give way to popular usage.

J. Y. W. MACALISTER.

1, Wimpole Street, W.

LANGBAIN: WHITFIELD: WHITEHEAD: ETYMOLOGY OF GAELIC NAMES (11 S. x. 190, 235).—The earliest forms of the surname Whitehead which I can find are "Quithoud" and "Witheved," about the beginning of the thirteenth century. Can DR. MILNE kindly refer me to any earlier forms actually used? On his theory they should be "Chuid-chuit" or "Cuid-cuit" between 1100 and 1200. B. WHITEHEAD.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS (11 S. x. 301, 316).—Oddly enough, both MR. RALPH THOMAS and myself referred to this forgotten romancer in 'N. & Q.' for 17 October. A writer of historical novels, like his famous contemporary Harrison Ainsworth, he rivalled that author in popularity, but was incomparably a much inferior artist. Of all his works 'Faust' alone has any claim to distinction, and 'Pickwick Abroad,' in spite of the demerits of plagiarism, is not without humour. Unfortunately, the article in 'D.N.B.' on George William MacArthur Reynolds, written by Mr. J. R. Macdonald, contains little information about his writings, being devoted mainly to an account of his strenuous political career. 'The Mysteries of the Court of London,' which I have called despicable, is still, I believe, in a publisher's

list, but many of the indelicate passages in the original edition appear to have been expurgated. Gilbert's illustrations, like the novel itself, are full of absurd anachronisms; and though intended as a scathing attack upon the manners and morals of the English nobility at the close of the eighteenth century, the book loses all its sting through exaggeration. It has some interest, however, for the historical student who is acquainted with the *dramatis personæ*, and who can trace the source of many of its canards. Otherwise, as a work of art, it is beneath contempt.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

ROBINSON OF APPLEBY (11 S. x. 288).—Thomas Robinson, Alderman of Appleby, died 11 Aug., 1711, aged 68. By his wife Mary (died 21 May, 1683, aged 42) he had issue a son John, and daughters Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, and Isobel. His son was probably the Alderman of Appleby who died 29 April, 1746, aged 74. He left issue, by his wife Anne, two sons—Charles and Hugh. The latter was Rector of Lowther, and died 29 Dec., 1762, aged 61. Charles died 19 June, 1760, aged 58, leaving a son Joseph, who died 17 June, 1776, aged 42.

If the John Robinson referred to in the query was a son of a Charles Robinson of Appleby, and grandson of John Robinson, Alderman of Appleby, it seems probable that he was a brother of Joseph Robinson, who died in 1776.

The above information is from the will of Thomas Robinson, who died in 1711 (proved at Carlisle, 24 Oct., 1711), and from monumental inscriptions in the church of St. Lawrence, Appleby (quoted in Bellasis's 'Westmoreland Church Notes').

If these two Charles Robinsons are identical, the 'D.N.B.' supplies the wife's name, viz., Hannah, daughter of Richard Deane of Appleby, married at Kirkby Thore, 19 May, 1726.

ST. LAWRENCE.

P. D. M. will find a full account of the family in 'Robinson of the White House, Appleby,' by the Rev. Charles Best Norcliffe, privately printed, 1874.

G. D. LUMB.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES: JOHN WESLEY (11 S. x. 304).—The statue of John Wesley concerning which your contributor inquires was never erected at Epworth. A similar scheme was broached when the Wesley Memorial Chapel was built in the town in 1889, but this also fell through. A memorial window was, however, placed

in the "chancel" of the chapel, above the Communion table, in the upper portion of which is a circular pane containing profile portraits of John and Charles Wesley—drawn, I believe, from the medallion in Westminster Abbey. C. C. B.

WALTER SCOTT: SPURIOUS WAVERLEYS (11 S. x. 330).—Replying to part of OLD GOWN's query, the following note on 'Walladmor' appears in a 'Bibliography of Thomas De Quincey,' 1908, p. 7:—

"'Walladmor': 'freely translated into German from the English of Sir Walter Scott,' and now freely translated from the German into English. London, 1825, 8vo, 2 vols.... The German original from which this is 'freely translated' (or rather entirely rewritten) was by G. W. H. Häring. De Quincey's account of the genesis of this work appears at pp. 132-45 ('Works,' vol. xiv.), with supplementary notes by Prof. Masson."

OLD GOWN will find other references to 'Walladmor' in some of the biographies named on pp. 58-75 in the above-mentioned 'Bibliography.'

J. A. GREEN.

Public Library, Moss Side, Manchester.

As there was no Waverley novel in 1824 to supply the feverish demand of the Leipzig Fair, "a German of ultra-dulness," as De Quincey avers, forged a substitute which he called 'Walladmor.' He professed to translate from Scott a romance with its scene in the county of Merioneth and the neighbourhood, Walladmor (with accent on the antepenultimate) being an ancient castle in which one of the characters is immured on a charge of treason. The work was duly issued in the three volumes that were conventionally indispensable, and De Quincey has put on record that he was asked to do an English translation, which he found one of the most disagreeable tasks he ever undertook. His version, he states, was in two small volumes, and was anything but an exact reproduction of his stupid original. See article 'Walladmor' in the essayist's 'Works,' vol. xvi. (A. & C. Black). If this ostensible translation exists, and is not merely one of De Quincey's fantastic visions, it must be a genuine and valuable curiosity.

With regard to attacks on Scott, De Quincey in his vigorous essay on 'Whiggism in its Relations to Literature' has a notable word to say. While he mainly concerns himself with Dr. Samuel Parr, he is, as usual, fresh, individual, and persistently discursive; and at one point he characteristically observes that "Mr. Bentham, Dr.

Parr, and Mr. Douglas of Glasgow, are probably the three men in Europe who have found Sir Walter Scott a trifle." On Parr's attitude in particular he writes thus:

"It was natural, perhaps, that he should dislike Sir Walter Scott, and look with jealousy upon his public influence as pledged to the service of her enemies [Queen Caroline's]. Both were in this case party men, with the single difference in Sir Walter's favour, that he was of the right party; a fact that Dr. Parr could not be expected to appreciate. But was any extremity of party violence to be received as an apology for the doctor's meanness and extravagant folly in treating so great a man (which uniformly he did) as a miserable pretender in literature? Not satisfied with simply lowering and depreciating his merits, Dr. Parr spoke of him as an arrant *charlatan* and impostor."

THOMAS BAYNE.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS (11 S. x. 230, 277, 298).—The following extract from *The Times* Weekly Edition of Friday, 7 Feb., 1896, is, I think, worthy of reproduction:—

"A Belfast Stone Opened.—On Tuesday when workmen were pulling down a corner of the old Belfast Linen-hall the foundation stone was discovered, with a copper plate dated 1783. Beneath the plate was a bottle containing, among other things, this document:—'Belfast, April 28, 1783. These papers were deposited underneath this, during building, by John McClean and Robert Bradshaw, with an intent that if they should hereafter be found they may be an authentic information to posterity. By the firmness and unanimity of the Irish Volunteers this kingdom—long oppressed—was fully and completely emancipated. If in future times there should be an attempt made to encroach upon the liberties of this country, let our posterity with admiration look up to the glorious example of their forefathers, who at this time formed an army independent of Government, unpaid and self-appointed, of 80,000 men, the discipline, order, and regularity of which army was looked upon by all Europe with wonder and astonishment. We took this method of enclosing these papers in a glass tube hermetically sealed as (in our opinion) the most durable that could be desired.'"

It is a pity that nothing is reported about the "other things" or the rest of "these papers."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

WENTWORTH OF PONTEFRAC (10 S. xi. 68).—In perusing some old numbers of 'N. & Q.' I came across Mr. FILEY's contribution of 23 Jan., 1909, in which he refers to Sir Henry Wentworth's second wife, Elizabeth Nevil, without, however, alluding to her parentage. As recorded in Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk' (under 'Inglesham') and in other works, she was one of the daughters and coheirresses of Sir John Nevil, Marquis of Montacute, by his wife Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Edmond de Bellasis, Lord of Ingoldsthorpe,

near King's Lynn, and his wife Lady Joane de Boase. The latter gentleman was frequently referred to as Sir Edmond de Ingoldsthorpe.

PEGASUS.

"CORDWAINER" (11 S. x. 247, 296, 334).

—In the early seventies I heard a County Court judge (the late Mr. Serjeant Miller) explain to an attentive Court that the word *cordwainer* took its origin from Cordova in Spain, and that its meaning was "shoemaker." But I am not certain whether it was the use of the word in a document or a description of himself by a witness that elicited the *obiter dictum*.

W. B. H.

An instance of the present-day use of this word can be found on the fascia of a shoemaker's shop in Carlton Road, Lowestoft.

E. COLLINS.

East Finchley, N.

PARSON WEEMS (11 S. x. 245).—In Mr. ELBRIDGE COLBY's contribution 'A Bibliography of Thomas Holcroft' there appears, at the above reference, a short discussion of the life and work of the celebrated Parson Weems. Mr. COLBY gives as his references for the facts of the life of the author of 'The Life of Washington' the brief sketches in Henry Howe's 'Historical Collections of Virginia' and Bishop Meade's 'Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia.' He apparently does not know of the publication given below:—

"Parson Weems: a biographical and critical study. By Lawrence C. Wroth. The Eichelberger Book Co., Baltimore, Md. 1911."

There have appeared also in recent years several magazine and newspaper articles, by Walter B. Norris, Carrington Weems, and other writers, which treat the life of Parson Weems much more fully and, on the whole, more accurately than it was possible for either of the writers from whom Mr. COLBY derives his information to do with the scanty material in their possession.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore City.

"TROOPER" (11 S. x. 328).—In the regular cavalry this term is only applied to their horses. The Household Cavalryman, by long custom, is often so called, and, dating from the Boer War only, it would have been from this custom that the term spread to privates of yeomanry and mounted units. Officially, for all men in the ranks, the term is "private."

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

SHERLOCK HOLMES: HIS METHODS AND LITERARY PEDIGREE (11 S. x. 309).—The nearest approach in early literature to the inductive method employed by Sherlock Holmes in unravelling a mystery is, so far as I am aware, the process which was called by Horace Walpole "Serendipity," the meaning of which he explains—not quite accurately—to Sir Horace Mann in a letter dated 28 Jan., 1754:—

"I once read a silly fairy-tale called 'The Three Princes of Serendip': as their Highnesses travelled, they were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things which they were not in quest of: for instance, one of them discovered that a mule blind of the right eye had travelled the same road lately, because the grass was eaten only on the left side, where it was worse than on the right—now do you understand *Serendipity*?"

Under the heading 'Serendipity' (9 S. xii. 430) I gave, eleven years ago, a description of the book mentioned by Walpole, of which I have a copy in my possession. It is exceedingly scarce, and the late MR. EDWARD SOLLY (5 S. x. 98) said he had not been able to find one after a five years' search, and that he only knew of it from a contemporary bookseller's advertisement. By an inductive process the eldest prince discovered that the camel—not a mule, as stated by Walpole—had but one eye, the second found out that it was lame, and the third that it was deficient in a tooth. That the story has an Oriental origin I have little doubt, though I have not yet met with it in Eastern literature. On the title-page of the little volume, which was published in 1722, it is stated that it was translated from the Persian into French, and thence into English.

Since I wrote my former paper I have come into possession of a book which is, I should think, even rarer than the English one. It is entitled:—

"Peregrinaggio | di Tre Giovani | Figliuoli del Re | di Serendippo. | Per Opra di M. Christoforo | Armeno dalla Persiana nell' Italiana | lingua trappostato."

The rest of the title-page is taken up with the printer's device and motto and the "privilegio." On f. 83 is the colophon: "In Venetia per Michele Tramezzino. M^d LXXXIII."

The book, it will be seen, was printed in 1584, but the "privilege" of Pope Julius III. is dated 1555, and the permission to print 25 June, 1557. The dedication to Marc' Antonio Giustiniano, Procurator of St. Mark, is dated 1 Aug., 1557, and on referring to *Brunet, sub voce* 'Armeno,' I find that the first edition was printed in that year. My

copy belongs to the second edition, while succeeding ones appeared in 1611, 1622, and 1628, and an edition was printed in Turin so recently as 1828.

A French translation appeared in 1719 under the following title: "Le Voyage et les Aventures des trois Princes de Serendip, traduit du persan, par le Chevalier de Mailly." Paris, Prault.

According to Brunet the book was translated into German, Dutch, English, and Danish. The English translation was, at any rate, probably translated from the French, while the French was taken from the Italian. The whole structure of the story, however, is Oriental, and the period of two centuries by which, as I remarked in my former paper, the feats of Mr. Sherlock Holmes were anticipated may certainly be extended by a century and a half.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY RELIGIOUS HOUSES (11 S. x. 250, 317).—In reply to PEREGRINUS, I beg to say that the following periodicals are issued from Ampleforth Abbey:—

The Ampleforth Journal, a record of events connected with Ampleforth College and its *alumni*, preceded by literary articles and reviews on subjects religious, classical, historical, poetical, &c., with pen illustrations. First published 1895.

The Benedictine Almanac and Guide to the Abbays, Schools, Missions, and Monks of the English Benedictine Congregation, with photographs, historical notes, and calendar.

THE REV. SEC. FOR PUBLICATIONS, O.S.B. Ampleforth Abbey, Malton, Yorkshire.

BAKER OF ASHCOMBE (11 S. x. 270, 333).—If reference is made to *The London Gazette* for 1802, it will be seen that in the notification of his creation as baronet, 2 Sept., 1802, Edward Baker Littlehales is described as "of Ashcombe, co. Sussex, and Wembley, co. Middlesex."

He was the eldest son of Baker John Littlehales, and grandson of Joseph Littlehales, by his wife Elizabeth Baker; and inheriting the estate of Ranston, co. Dorset, on the death in 1815-16 of his father's first cousin, Peter William Baker, M.P. for Corfe Castle, he assumed by royal licence (dated 6 Jan., 1817) the surname of Baker in lieu of his patronymic. He was in the Army, and it was for military and civil service that he was created a baronet. He was not a proprietor of any extensive acreage until he inherited Ranston."

F. DE H. L.

"JOLLY ROBBINS" (11 S. x. 249, 315).—This is still a very common expression of the hilarity and pleasure at the meeting of old friends, or a chance meeting of folks "all of a feather," to enjoy each other's society in music, cards, or other social round. They make "a high jolly robbin" of the occasion. So, too, a newly married couple are supposed to hold "high jolly robbin" all through the honeymoon. Country folk in particular hold "high jolly robbin" at wakes and all festive occasions, not omitting funeral parties. THOS. RATCLIFFE.
Worksop.

"MID-KEAVEL" (11 S. x. 327).—Keevil is the name of a Wiltshire parish four miles east from Trowbridge, of which it is said in Domesday Book: "Ernulfus de Hending tenet de Rege Chivele."

Keevil also occurs as a surname in and around Salisbury. CHARLES GILLMAN.
Church Fields, Salisbury.

"MORALL," "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" (11 S. x. 287).—When Wall enters, Prologue introduces him as

This man, with lime and rough-cast, doth present Wall, that vile Wall which did these lovers sunder. The actor thus introduced states himself:—That I, one Snout by name, present a wall. And throughout the scene there is so much talk about "wall," "loam," "rough-cast," "stone," "lime and hair," "crannied hole," or "chink in the wall," &c., that when the fellow at last leaves the stage Theseus can only mean a wall when he exclaims: "Now is the mural down between the two neighbours."

The whole dialogue—"the silliest stuff," as Hippolyta correctly describes it—and action prove that Wall had acted as a partition between the lovers—by no means "the wittiest partition," as Demetrius thinks. I cannot see any difficulty in accepting the word *mural*, as suggested by Pope, except that it is nowhere else in English literature used as a substantive; but is not Shakespeare *super grammaticam*?

THE LOSELEY MSS. AND LOUVAIN (11 S. x. 230, 295).—A second-hand bookseller's catalogue recently received has called my attention to a book on 'The Loseley Manuscripts' by Alfred John Kempe (London, 1836). According to the title-page, it includes the texts of "other rare documents illustrative of English history, biography, and manners from the reign of Henry VIII. to James I." L. L. K.

POETS' BIRTHPLACES (11 S. x. 329).—The Rev. Richard Wilton was born at Doncaster on Christmas Day, 1827 (see p. 270 of Eyles's 'Popular Poets of the Period,' 1889).

Roden Berkeley Wriothesley Noel, 4th son of the 1st Earl of Gainsborough (second creation), was born on 27 Aug., 1834, probably at Exton Park, Rutlandshire (Lord Gainsborough's seat), where, we are told, he passed his childhood (see A. H. Miles's 'Poets and Poetry of the Century,' 1894).

SAMUEL WADDINGTON.
15, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.

Henry Tubbe was born in 1618 at Southampton, and almost certainly in the parish of Holy Cross. G. C. MOORE SMITH.

WALTER BAGEHOT: PRONUNCIATION OF NAME (11 S. x. 289, 336).—M.D.'s testimony at the second reference, on the evidence of Mrs. Walter Bagehot, should be conclusive; but it is interesting to note that, when the great economist contested Bridgwater at the general election of 1865, I heard London journalists regularly refer to him as Badg-e-ho, suppressing altogether the sound of the *t*. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"KULTUR" (11 S. x. 331).—By *Kultur* (Latin *cultura*), I take it, a German understands the "development of the mind," or merely "intellectual progress." With us the term denotes the further addition of "civilization" and "refinement," or that which Burke describes as "the spirit of a gentleman and the spirit of religion."

F. W. T. LANGE.

St. Bride Institute, E.C.

"THE HINDMOST WHEEL OF THE CART" (11 S. x. 171).—This is, indeed, a most common expression in Italy, and is usually applied to children. Its omission from 'Chi l' ha detto?' is noteworthy.

The *Spectator* has a quotation from Persius (Sat. v.), the last lines of which are:—
Nam quamvis prope te, quamvis temone sub uno
Vertentem sese frustra sectabere canthum,
Cum rota posterior curras et in axe secundo.

In 'The Mottoes of the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians translated into English' (1793) these lines are rendered as

Who, like the hindmost Chariot Wheels, art curst,
Still to be near, but ne'er to reach the first.

I think that there must be other classical references to the hindmost wheel, for it has a most familiar sound apart from my Italian experiences. LEO C.

WHARTON FAMILY PORTRAITS (11 S. x. 307).—There are many Wharton family portraits in the fine collection of pictures at Halswell, the seat of Mr. Charles Kemeys-Tynte in Somersetshire. Amongst them are several small portraits on panel of the Whartons and their relatives, and I am inclined to think these are the pictures mentioned in an inventory of the goods of Margaret, Lady Sulyard; if not, they must be facsimiles. They were collected by the late Col. Kemeys-Tynte (*ob.* 1860, *æt.* 82), who was a coheir to the Barony of Wharton, and in 1845 petitioned the Crown to terminate the abeyance of that peerage in his favour, but without success. He was the great - great - grandfather of the present claimant.

CROSS-CROSSLET.

Notes on Books.

The Cambridge History of English Literature.
—Vol. XI. *The Period of the French Revolution.*
(Cambridge University Press, 9s. net.)

WE notice with pleasure a further instalment of 'The Cambridge History of Literature,' which has now advanced so far that three more volumes—one is already announced as "in the press"—will finish it. The 'History' maintains its character as an invaluable book for students, packed with knowledge, and, usually being the work of specialists, discriminating in its criticism. As a book of reference it is unequalled owing to the admirable bibliographies and the complete Index, and with each volume small corrections are included which have escaped the eye of the editors in previous issues.

With Vol. X. we were not altogether well satisfied. Vol. XI. completes the eighteenth century, with casual incursions into the nineteenth, and supplies a number of excellent chapters which cover the ground well. There is a difficulty in arranging heterogeneous material of the less important sort, and cross-references, though not always, send us back to the preceding volume for details of this or that author. A man so various as Holcroft must figure in more than one section, and a woman like Mrs. Thrale belongs at once to Johnson and to the Bluestockings. Mrs. H. G. Aldis's chapter on these learned ladies has agreeable touches of humour and liveliness, but it says singularly little of Mrs. Thrale, who was, we are inclined to think, the ablest of them. Reference should, at least, have been made to the chapter on Johnson in Vol. X. The feline amenities of these coteries are hardly mentioned by Mrs. Aldis, nor does she refer to the stupid and pompous Anna Seward, in whose lingo Macaulay maliciously rejoiced. Mrs. Montagu has already figured in Vol. X. among 'The Letter-Writers.' Here, we think, her wit is overrated; but people will always differ about such matters. Certainly she was a pretentious moralist: what else could be expected from her training? It would have been worth while to mention, we think, that Miss

Mulso (Mrs. Chapone) advised Richardson about his later novels, so that her talk, at least, left some permanent mark.

Biography is not the purpose of the 'History,' but conduct is an index to character, and often an aid to understanding a writer. In some cases we should have been glad to hear more of a man's life. Burke is one of them. Prof. Grierson's chapter on the great orator is judicious, and has something of Burke's elaborate stateliness in style. But it makes out his career as more satisfactory than we can, and ignores his failure as an economist in private life. He who discussed 'The Nabob of Arcot's Debts' had nearly always debts of his own. Prof. Grierson writes of the "want of any sanguine strain" in Burke's constitution. He was sanguine enough when he took on himself the burden of Gregories. His speeches can still captivate readers, but we know that he emptied the House of Commons. That fact is surely worth stating, though we need not lay too much stress on it.

Mr. Harold Child is one of the soundest critics and writers in the 'History,' and we have read with real pleasure his chapters on Cowper and Crabbe. He duly notes the tenderness and regard for little things in the former; but in explaining that all the great English letter-writers except Lamb wrote with an eye to print he seems to forget FitzGerald. The influence of Pope on Crabbe, sometimes ignored, is rightly shown in the forgotten 'Juvenilia.'

Prof. Emile Légouis, one of those French scholars to whom England owes much, is equally well suited with Wordsworth; and the chapter on Coleridge by Mr. C. E. Vaughan is, on the whole, a capable summary. We think, however—and the closest investigator of the subject we know is with us—that Coleridge owed to German philosophy much more than the furnishing of hints, which is all that is admitted here.

If there is "a mind capacious of omnifarious erudition," to use Hallam's phrase, it is Prof. Saintsbury's, and in this volume, as usual, he deals with many books that no ordinary student of literature has ever seen. While we admire his erudition, we are in despair over the contortions and pedantry of his style. Thus he says of 'Caleb Williams':—

"It is, indeed, usual to praise it; and in such work (for novels are meant to please, and, if they please, there is little more to be said) it is unnecessary and, indeed, idle to affect exception."

Surely in a critical history the reason why novels please, and the soundness of that reason, are questions to be answered. 'St. Leon,' another of Godwin's queer stories, is noticed both by the Professor, and by Mr. Previté-Orton under 'Political Writers and Speakers.' The reader must reconcile their differing opinions as well as he can.

We think the Professor, in talking of 'Vathek,' exaggerates the rate of composition which a fluent and competent writer can attain, and are rather surprised to find him crediting Miss Edgeworth with the first creation of "real children" in letters, save for a few touches in Shakespeare, and still fewer elsewhere. The claim is interesting, but does not seem to the present reviewer (brought up on Miss Edgeworth) uncontested. But not many, perhaps, will care

to dispute about the Professor's lesser bards and novelists. A good deal of this eighteenth-century stuff is only read by specialists who cannot get a hearing for their views, even if they wanted one.

Of articles somewhat outside the usual range, those by Mr. H. G. Aldis on 'Book Production and Distribution, 1625-1806,' and Mr. F. J. Harvey Darton on 'Children's Books,' are excellent reading, full of information, yet not heavy. Mr. Darton's sketch extends from the horn-book to Lewis Carroll, and notes the gradual advance of the fairy-tale instead of the "improving" story. The best of fairy-tales, however, have, besides the element of sheer wonder, a moral which is all the more effective because it is not obtruded. In the latest development of juvenile books we come upon many which are simply frauds upon the nursery, and only fit to be read by adults.

Prehistoric London, its Mounds and Circles. By E. O. Gordon. (Elliot Stock, 10s. 6d. net.)

WHEN the present writer, in order to corroborate his own opinion of this ingenious volume, submitted it to the judgment of an antiquarian friend who probably possesses as intimate a knowledge of the city of London as any writer living, he received the epigrammatic verdict that, while it exhibited a considerable amount of "pre-historic" information, which as such was exempt from criticism, it exhibited no acquaintance with London as known to man in historic times. The millennium B.C. is far more familiar to Mr. Gordon than that which succeeded it. In that misty period when the Druids held sway Mr. Gordon is able to move about with a freedom and exemption from commonplace tests of chapter and verse denied to other men. If the reader chooses to accept his irresponsible ipse dixits, he must do so at his own risk. Frankly we decline to do so. We cannot contradict them, but as little can we accept them. There are occasions, indeed, when the peep afforded us through the prehistoric fog reveals glimpses startlingly modern and painfully incredible. An instance may be given. One of the original five mounds of London, we are informed, bore the name of Pen-ton, which meant "the holy hill." Its site is marked by the New River reservoir. This prehistoric sanctuary must, in fact, be identical with the cockney Pentonville. But here we have to find room for the prosaic fact that the "holy hill" received its name in quite recent times from that very modern Druid Mr. Henry Penton, member of the Gorsedd at Westminster, and a Lord of the Admiralty, who died in 1812, and on whose estate the first buildings in Penton Street were erected, according to Mr. Pinks, about the year 1773. We are in some measure prepared, then, to hear that College Street, near Cannon Street Station, preserves the memory of a Druidic priesthood which naturally bore that name, though historic writers have hitherto supposed that the street in question got its name from the college which was founded there by the will of Lord Mayor Whittington.

We can honestly say that we have learnt in this book many things that we never knew before. One thing, for instance, far from generally known, is that Oxford probably got its name from Caer Bosca, and that from the Greek Bosphorus, "a name possibly bestowed upon the city when the

Greek philosophers, brought by Brutus to Britain, migrated from their original college at Cricklade (Greek-lade) further up the Tain" (p. 34). Many crimes can be committed under the name of "prehistoric."

The Library Journal: September. (New York, 241, West 37th Street; London, A. F. Bird, 1s. 6d.)

THIS "School" Number contains information about the working of the school libraries of the United States and Canada, and is full of suggestions worth consideration. Harriet A. Wood, Supervisor of High School Branches, Library Association, Portland, Oregon, contributes a paper advocating the co-operation of librarians with councils of education, and an exchange of ideas upon educational movements and upon book-values, so that "the stream of influence might flow from the school into the library just as steadily as from the library into the school," and thus make educational isolation a thing of the past. The young people are to be led "from the textbooks and selected libraries of the school to the larger resources of the local, branch, and central libraries," and inspired to accumulate for themselves those books that represent their own tastes and personal developments. The writer commends the co-operation of the school boards and library boards in the support and management of school libraries.

Mr. Orrin G. Cocks discusses the educational value of "motion pictures." Mr. Le Roy Jeffers, of the New York Public Library, deals with the question of the selection and cost of editions. He is of opinion that, "in order to purchase books intelligently for a library, it is necessary to build up a card record file of popular titles that are published in different editions," and gives ten points as a guide by which poor editions may be eliminated. He advises that only latest editions of all books should be purchased, except fiction. "In purchasing editions of standard poets," he says, "beware of 'Poems of,' 'Poems by,' and 'Poems,' as they are usually only such portion of the complete poetical works as the publisher was able to secure legitimately, or which he could safely steal on account of the expiration of copyright. It is always wise to consider the general reputation and standing of the publisher when selecting editions."

Among other contents is a statement on the Postal Library in Canada, prepared by Mr. Joseph P. Tracy, president of Canada's Postal Library League. In Canada there are about 16,000 post offices, and Mr. Tracy states that "it is now proposed to provide an adequate library service for the people through the Post Office Department. It is conceived that by this means the circulation of books among the people should be as easy and inexpensive as to receive or send ordinary mail."

There is an obituary notice of Thomas J. Kiernan, Superintendent of Circulation in the Harvard College Library. He died at Arlington, Massachusetts, on the 31st of July, after fifty-nine years of uninterrupted service. He entered the library in 1855 at the age of seventeen, succeeding his father, who had been janitor since 1829. Harvard students, and hundreds of scholars from other institutions, have been greatly indebted to Kiernan. His familiarity with the library was

remarkable: when he knew it first it was a small collection of some 60,000 volumes, and he watched it increase to over 600,000. One son survives him, William L. Kiernan, who for some years served the College library in the third generation, and is now assistant librarian of the Massachusetts State Library.

The illustrations include the Children's Corner exhibit at the Leipzig Exposition.

THE October *Cornhill*, with some predominance of the military element, covers yet a fairly wide range of subject. Thus Prof. Bryan contributes a paper on 'The Popular Fallacy of "the Fourth Dimension,"' and next to it comes Miss Edith Sellers's most interesting and, as one may hope it will prove, suggestive account of a Shop-Girl's Restaurant at Copenhagen. This enterprise, strictly conducted on business lines, but managed both with extreme skill and with an unswerving regard to the welfare of a clientele of not far from 2,000 women and girls, was started by two women of the same class as those who use it, and with no better material resources at command. The writer of the paper does not seem to us far wrong in extolling them as among the greatest benefactresses of their kind now living. Major Greenhill Gardyne writes of his adventures on Sinai, which consisted first of buck-shooting, and secondly of an enthusiastic examination of the treasures of the convent. He has chosen to call his paper 'Shooting on Sinai,' but this part of it is inferior in every respect to the other. Mr. Edmund Vale describes charmingly a tramp through remote scenery in Japan; and Mr. Alexis Roche gives the first of a humorous series of Irish sketches, 'Journeys with Jerry'—pretty good, we thought it, though wanting that last touch which would justify the favourite "puff" word "irresistible." Dr. Fitchett in 'One of the Fusiliers of Albuera' (an excellent paper), and Mr. Harold Payne in 'Admiral Burney and the Death of Capt. Cook,' are working over unpublished original matter of considerable interest. We must not omit Capt. Maxwell's 'Umedwars'—a quite unusually pleasing sketch.

"THE WORKMANSHIP OF "MACBETH," of which we have the second instalment in the new *Fortnightly Review*, tends, we think, a little to throw back upon Shakespeare (from our highly self-conscious, reflective mode of working) principles which, as principles, hardly belonged to him. It strikes one with something of the same quaint incongruity as one savours in accounts of evolution where astonishing feats of foresight and intention are attributed to Nature. If we may be allowed not to include definite purpose under the term "workmanship"—to let it rather cover several instances of luck, the kind of luck, we allow, that befalls none but the good workman—then we can agree with most of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's brilliant and easy dicta. There is the Abbé Dimnet's 'How French Writers Think'—highly informing, a little unconvincing, certainly worth "taking in," as the phrase goes. Mr. H. C. Lukach gives a study of 'Some Aspects of Islam in Turkey' which also deserves attention. Beyond these three there is no contribution—save the serial story—but what is directly concerned with the war and its problems. Mr. Arthur Waugh, writing on 'Literature and the

War,' takes an uncommonly cheerful view of the present situation and the immediate future, and we (being of a hopeful turn ourselves) see little more reason to quarrel with him on the score of likelihood than we do on the score of desirability.

THE October *Nineteenth Century* contains an instructive and original article, which takes us more effectively away from the Great War than perhaps an article on any other subject could—unless it were astronomy. This is Mrs. Haigh's 'The Music of India: a Classic Art.' The writer has some excellent remarks on the genesis and significance of our Western music, and its difference from the music of Greece and India, and her forecast of our musical future is at any rate highly inspiring. Miss Maynard, late Principal of Westfield College, writes pleasantly, and in some places fervently, on the progress and results of the University education of women. Mr. W. S. Lilly relates at length the plot of M. Paul Bourget's last book, 'Le Démon de Midi,' inviting his readers to take psychology as a refreshment in some interval of leisure and inattention to the war. In the last *Edinburgh Review* Mr. Edmund Gosse notices that this book, which had been selling by thousands, had its sale stopped dead by the outbreak of hostilities, and seems to imply that this would not be resumed. It should, however, find readers in England among those who realize and care about the psychological development which has recently been taking place, at least among a good part of the youth of France—and that all the more because the war is likely rather to further that development than to stifle it.

The rest of the papers, most of them of the highest interest and value, are concerned with aspects of the one great subject—the least directly so, though by no means the least valuable, being Miss Edith Sellers's 'Experiments in Cheap Catering,' in which the writer shows that she has carefully studied conditions in Christiania and in Vienna, as well as in Copenhagen.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 255.

NOTES:—Yesterdays in Old Edinburgh, 331—Inscriptions in the Ancien Cimetière, Mentone, 333—William Browne, Vitalis, and Apuleius, 334—Words in Thomas Lodge's 'Wits Miserie'—"Wearie verie meanes," 'As You Like It,' 385—Wordsworth and 'The Cambridge History of English Literature'—Memorial to Spurgeon—"Daud"—George—"Deratization"—Thos. Holcroft: the Countess de Marsac—"Forlorn Hops"—Skirmishers, 386.

QUERIES:—The Greek Church in London, 336—Bismarck on the Eastern Question—Quotation from Froissart—Inscription on Brass at Queen's College, Oxford—Inscription at Durham—"Cambo Brittanicus"—Old Pistol Maker—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Manuscript Diary of Francis Lynn—Biographical Information Wanted, 387—The Height of St. Paul's—Old Etonians—Jane Austen and Columella—The Germans—Complete Versions Wanted—Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart.: Francis E. Paget—Pierce Power—Heart locked with a Key, 388—Vanished London—Trees in Moorfields—"Magna est veritas"—Cardiff Newspapers—Author Wanted—Chatsworth—The Apocrypha: Story of Judith—Thomas Skottowe, 389—Conquest of Canterbury Court—Anthony Herenden—William Phillips, 390.

REPLIES:—Dene-holes, 390—"Private Hotels"—Frederick Family of Old Jewry—Ramney Diggle and Leonora Frederick, 391—Helmet worn at Fiddens Field—Fielding: Sack and "the usual words"—Latin Jingles, 392—Adelaide Procter's Mother—Walter Scott—History of England with Riming Verses—"Cordwainer"—Seventh Child of a Seventh Child, 393—Ozias Humphry—"Mr. B—ck"—"Black D"—Lamb's 'Mr. H.—,' 394—Thomas Arrowsmith, Artist—Elkanah Settle, 395—Law against cutting Ash Trees—Use of Military Titles—France and England Quarterly—Poets' Birthplaces, 396—Magistrates wearing Hats—Dunstable Larks—Sir Thomas Browne and his Books—"Brother Johannes"—Place-Names: Shrappe, Thrumge, 397.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Bayeux Tapestry"—The John Rylands Bulletin—"Bruges"—A Social History of Ancient Ireland—"Book-Prices Current"—Miscellaneous Genealogica—"The Burlington."

Booksellers' Catalogues.

Notes.

YESTERDAYS IN OLD EDINBURGH.

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TRADER.

In the Royal Mile of the city of Edinburgh, in the days of long ago, many notables had their location. The district was closely congested, but in that area there was much that was associated with the political history of the country and the municipal records of the city of Edinburgh.

It was in Mylne Square that the merchants to be referred to had their place of business. It was not confined to one branch of trade, but might be looked upon as a store where articles of every description could be purchased. There the brothers Lindesay had their place of merchandise.

The family originally hailed from Invereskendy in the parish of Edzell, and must have come to Edinburgh towards the end

of the seventeenth century. That they had entered the service of the city is shown by the fact that Robert was second Bailie in 1732, and Alexander third Bailie in 1733. The latter had been married some six years prior to that, and as an example of the proclamation of marriage prevalent at the time his may be quoted:—

Edinb., 7 March, 1727.

That Alex^r Lindesay, son to the deceased Mr John Lindesay of Invereskendy, in the parish of Edzell, and Margaret Lindesay, daughter to the deceased George Lindesay of Lethnot, are orderly proclaimed through seaⁿ Churches of this City three seaⁿ Lords Days in order to marriage, and no objections made why the same may not be solemnized, is certified by

J. LENNOX, Sess. Clerk.

One of the Edinburgh family was Commissioner at Swinside in Roxburghshire for the Duke of Roxburghe, and a son of his, who had received his education in Edinburgh, afterwards became Provost of the Royal Burgh of Jedburgh. At first his intention had been to go abroad, as may be gathered from the following letter, the writer of which was a partner in the banking house of Coutts Brothers & Co., which at the time had its premises on the second floor of the President's Stairs, Parliament Close, Edinburgh. The letter was to the Earl of Panmure, and is as follows:—

MY LORD,—Mr Robert Lindesay, who delivers this letter to you, is the son of a very worthy man in the country, who has a good many friends in Angus, and connected with a good many of your Lordship's friends in that county. I have therefore promised to recommend him to your Lordship, as your Lordship giving him a little countenance may be of great use to him. The young lad has been educated as a surgeon here, and goes abroad to endeavour, I presume, to get into some employment in the hospitals. He has carried with him several recommendations, particularly to his chief the Earl of Crawford. I beg your Lordship will forgive the freedom I use, and I am, my Lord, your Lor^p's most obedt. humble servt.

JOHN COUTTS.

Edinburgh, 6 April, 1748.

What the influencing reasons are is not known, but young Lindesay, if he went abroad, did not finally settle there. The father's home being near Jedburgh, it is natural to suppose the idea of his starting as a surgeon in the county town would find favour with the family. At any rate, he did so, and evidently was able to build up a good practice and occupy a good position, for he was elected to the office of Provost about 1777. It was the daughter of this man, Isabella, who so captivated the poet Robert Burns while on his Border tour in 1787. But to return to the city, and review the affairs of the merchant brothers.

Alexander was tacksman of the Weigh House, which, as we learn from 'Chambers's Gazetteer of Scotland,' was established by King James in 1477. From the same authority it is gathered that the spire was taken down.

"according to Arnot, about a hundred years before the period he wrote (1776), and from that time till 1822 the body of the house only remained, a mass of deformity on the public street. The Weigh-House stood detached from all other buildings at the head of the West Bow, on a piece of ground which had been conferred upon the Burgh by David II. in the year 1352. It consisted of two storeys, the lower of which was used for weighing goods, while the upper was leased by a dealer in butter and cheese."

In 1748 the Baillie's intromissions were thus certified:—

I, Robert Fleming, Printer in Edinburgh and present City Treasurer, grant me to have received from Baillie Alexander Lindesay, merchant in Edinburgh, the sum of Forty three pounds eight shillings and ten pence eight twelfths of a penny sterling, and that as the remaining bidding money and one quarter's tack-duty of the tack granted to him by the Good Town of Edinburgh of the Weighage dues of the Weigh-house of Edinburgh, viz. from the term of Martinmas last to the term of Candlemas next, being forehand payment as provided by the said tack. In witness whereof I have written and subscribed these presents at Edinburgh this twenty third Day of November one thousand seven hundred and forty eight years.

R. FLEMING, Tr.

Consideration may be given to some of the terms in vogue in the city at the time:—

Edinburgh, March, 1753.

Received from Baillie Alexr. Lindesay, Merch., for the annual subsistence of the Orphan Hospital eight shillings and four pence sterling payable at Martinmas last, conform to an obligation granted by him thereanent.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD, Tres.

The rating for the itinerants worked out as in this receipt:—

Edinburgh the 23rd day of Feby. 1741—Received from Baillie Alexr. Lindesay, Merct., four shillings sterling, as his Voluntary Contribution for maintaining the Begging-Poor of this City, the four weeks ending 28th Feby. Coll^d by me

JO. FERGUS.

A sum of 20*l*. Scots was demanded as proportion of the new supply granted to the King, and payable in 1732 and 1733, while in 1760 (including watch money) it amounted to 57*l*. Scots, or 4*l*. 15*s*. sterling. The receipt in the latter case is signed by James Ramsay. For 13 windows, in 1760, the occupant was charged 6*s*. 6*d*., and 1*s*. for house duty. For his seat in the Tolbooth Kirk of Edinburgh the holder was called upon to pay 1*l*. sterling for the year; but, on the other hand, as indicated by William Young's receipt, 34 carts of coals cost 8*l*. 10*s*.: the size of the cart is not stated.

It was said above that the commodities sold by the brothers were not confined to one class of goods. In 1715 James Anderson, a merchant in Glasgow, finding little sale for figs left upon his hands by a friend who had gone abroad, offers them to the Lindesays. One John Brown seems to have been the carrier between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and he was the bearer of the goods between the two dealers. Cider seems to have been a class of goods in which they dealt. The Glasgow house advises an expected arrival from Bristol of three casks which were to cost 7*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*., working out at 4*s*. 9*d*. per dozen at the port of shipment. On arrival in Glasgow the cost stood thus:

Cost in Bristol of 29 doz. 10 bottles	£8 1 7
Freight from Bristol	15 0
bringing up the water	1 8
Costage of letters to and from Bristol	3 0
	19 8

The charges sending to Edinburgh of 29 doz. bottles carriage at 9 <i>d</i> . per doz.	1 1 9
Impost at Edin. of y ^e same computed 5 load	5 6
	1 7 3

is for 29 dozen 7*s*. 2½*d*. p. doz. 10 8 6

As the price of sale suggested was 8*s*. 6*d*. per dozen, the profit was not on an extravagant scale.

Currants are quoted at 50*s*. per cwt., and a cask is sent on which had been purchased from Jean Will, a shopkeeper in Glasgow. The tare of these casks at Bristol was computed at 16 per cent, but

"this woman pretends to be ignorant of such allowance, and says she'll inform herself of Mr W^m Gordon of the Wester Sugarhouse (now at Edinburgh), who sold, or gave her them to sell."

The cartage was to be at the rate of 22*d*. per cwt. gross weight.

The letter goes on to say:—

"Charles Hay has sent me the weigh I wrote for, which came to hand, yesternight. I do not know if he show'd it to you, but it looks to be a well made little bob, pale strong hair. He seeks 40 shillings for it, which I and any that sees it thinks twelve shillings too much or more, viz. 25 or 28 may be ye price; however, what I write for I love to pay without trouble, and so I send you here enclosed 1½ guineas, which surely may pay for the weigh; however, I leave you to pay him for it, and whatever less or more advise me."

The parties seem to have been on very intimate terms, as another letter will show:

Glasgow, 10th April, 1721.

DEAR ROBERT,

I received the favour of yours of the 28th past with Thos. Hay's bill Reg^d protest. Pray keep in mind to make ready my salver.

The purse you sent me was very well liked by the person who got it, and I own myself much obliged to you for your care and good choice.

I am glad of the proposal of a plaid for your wife: Mr Clark has now allowed me to provide it, and she may depend I will not forget it. My sister in law was advised to provide one for Mr Aleson Hay, and one for Mr John Henderson's wife, both to be from a woman who makes the best plaids in this country, but that for Mr Henderson is desired to be a dark yellow, the other something lighter! When they are sent shall acquaint you, that your wife may see and determine which of them is most agreeable to her fancy, accordingly she shall be provided. Pray offer my humble service to her, and I am,

Dear Robt.

Your obliged and most humble Serv^t

JAMES ANDERSON.

To Mr. Robert Lindesay

Merchant

At his Shop in Milne's Squair opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Lint cost 10d. per lb.; half a hundred flax 17. 15s.; black shalloon 21d., white "fustine" 16d., coloured "velvatt" 16s., mixture frieze 7s. 6d., black lace 2s. per yard; "Shou-shong" tea 8s., lump sugar 8d. per lb.; red port wine 1s. 5d., whisky 1s. 6d., brandy 3s., rum 4s. 6d. per bottle; wool (kind not stated) 11s. 6d. per stone.

There seems to have been a good deal of trade done with the North of Scotland, and it generally was sea-borne. A copy of insurance policy may be quoted in conclusion of these "yesterdays":—

Edinburgh, 23rd May, 1761.

Mr. George Philip.

SIR,

We hereby agree to become insurers to you of Thirty pounds sterling value of goods on board the "Concord" of Leith, John Paterson, Master, from Leith to Banff, against all hazards, having received the premium from Baillie Alexander Lindesay at the rate of Two and a half per cent, being fifteen shillings sterling.

We are, Sir,

Your most obed. Servants

WM. HOGG & SON.

To Mr. George Philip

Mercht. in Banff.

It may be mentioned that there is now no trace of the premises in which the brothers Lindesay carried on their business.

J. LINDSAY HILSON.

Bonjedward, Jedburgh.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE ANCIEN CIMETIÈRE, MENTONE.

(See ante, p. 326.)

SECOND TERRACE, RIGHT OF PATH, BEGINNING
AT FAR END.

82. Helen Marshall Blackwood, w. of Major Robert Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, b. at Edinburgh, 18 Sept., 1855, d. 18 Dec., 1889.

83. James MacEwan, B.A.(Cantab.), b. April 11, 1865, d. April 6, 1889, s. of the Rev. David MacEwan, D.D., London.

84. Norman Iver, s. of Surgeon-Major Wm. Macrae, d. 31 May, 1889, a. 18.

85. Edward Stuart Crawford, of Toronto, b. Nov. 24, 1858, d. Jan. 7, 1890.

86. Amy, dau. of the late Rev. George Phillimore, b. Jan. 18, 1847, d. Jan. 25, 1891.

87. George Alexander, Colonel Bengal Staff Corps, d. March 9, 1890, a. 50.

88. Madame Gustave Meurling, b. in America, 1845, d. in France, 8 April, 1890. Gustave Meurling, b. in Quebec, Canada, 3 March, 1829, d. at Cap d'Ail, 12 April, 1911. (*In French.*)

89. Andrew, s. of John Faill, Contractor, Glasgow, d. 19 May, 1890, a. 22.

90. Rev. William Ffolliott, Assistant Chaplain in St. John's Church, Mentone, b. 28 March, 1850, d. 24 Jan., 1891.

91. Constance Gwendolen Coates, d. Feb. 25 1891, a. 23.

92. Adeline D'Oridant, wid. of Charles D'Oridant, J.P., formerly of Folkestone and Aldershot Park, d. 1 Feb., 1891.

93. Amy Charlotte Morrieson, d. 28 Feb., 1891, a. 29.

94. Frederic Thomas Brock, Capt. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, d. Dec. 31, 1891, a. 69.

95. Edith Mary Kelsall, b. 12 July, 1861, d. 18 Nov., 1871.

96. Arthur Turnour Atchison, b. May 16, 1848, d. April —.

97. Frank Herbert, d. 4 June, 1891, a. 26.

98. Caroline Letitia, dau. of Admiral Sir Robt. Waller Otway, Bart., G.C.B., and Clementina his w., d. Dec. 18, 1891.

99. Mary Ann, w. of Benjamin Ellis, of Liverpool, b. 16 June, 1831, d. 12 March, 1892.

100. Louisa Isabella Frances, wid. of Edward Branth, of Southwood, Leigh Woods, Bristol, d. 27 Feb., 1892.

101. John Cook Wynn, of Birmingham, d. Jan. 29, 1892, a. 54.

102. John Ll. Williams, d. Jan. 16, 1892, a. 21.

103. Georgina Bicknell, b. May —, d. March 28, —.

104. Edward Wm. Wilde King, only s. of the Rev. E. J. Hardy, Chaplain to H.M. Forces, d. April 3, 1892, a. 13 y. 3 m.

105. John Birkbeck, of Settle, d. 15 April, 1892, a. 49.

106. Harriette, w. of the Rev. G. B. Durrant, C.M.S., —, d. May —, 1886.

107. Joseph Howland, Tioronda, Matteawan, New York, b. Dec. 3, 1834, d. April 1, 1886.

108. Annie, 2nd dau. of John Collen, Esq., Killicomaine House, Portadown, Ireland, d. April 23, 1885, a. 22.

109. Rev. Wm. Richard Cripps, first Vicar of Bestwood Park, Notts, b. 31 July, 1820, d. 13 April, 1885.

110. Dorothy Gertrude, only child of Charles Brock and Emily Charlotte Hunt, d. at Cannes, 10 July, 1903. Mary Anne, wid. of Charles Hunt, of London, d. 4 April, 1885, a. 75.

111. George Weddall Bond, d. April 1, 1885. Hi. Bro., Richard Capel Carew Bond, d. 21 Feb., 1886.

112. Charles Richard Congreve, d. 21 Feb., 1885, a. 38.

113. The Hon. Henry Holmes A Court Captain R.N., b. June 26, 1841, d. Jan. 5, 1885.

114. Elizabeth Fanny, w. of Edgar Rodwell, Q.C., of Cornwall Gardens, London, d. 30 Dec., 1884, a. 62.
115. Wm. Henry Kilpin, of Bedford, England, and St. Petersburg, b. Sept. 18, 1849, d. Nov. 26, 1884.
116. Louisa Mylrea, of Burton Wood, Lanes, d. 18 Feb., 1874, a. 24. Erected by J. J. Radford.
117. Caleb Howe, d. Dec. 12, 1873, a. 29.
118. Jane Buckley, d. 30 Nov., 1873, a. 36, second dau. of the Rev. W. Buckley, Vicar of St. Mary's, Paddington.
119. Arthur de Vaudrey, b. 3 June, 1853, d. 16 Nov., 1873.
120. Sarah Barnett Harvey, w. of Adam Gib Ellis, d. 27 Sept., 1873.
121. Fanny, w. of Thomas Butler, Rector of Langar, Notts, d. April 9, 1873, a. 65.
122. Mary Van Nostrand, w. of Constant A. Andrews, b. at New York, July 21, 1839, d. Jan. 27, 1873.
123. Matilda Catherine, w. of Samuel Verplanck, Esq., of Fishkill on Hudson, New York, dau. of John Watts Kearny, Esq., of Sangerties, New York, b. March 27, 1843, d. Feb. 18 1873. Catherine Kearny Verplanck, b. at Mentone Feb. 1, 1873, d. at Paris, May 6, 1873.
124. William Henry Hodgson, Designer, of Queensbury, nr. Bradford, Yorks, d. Jan. 12, 1873, a. 26.
125. Frances, w. of Henry Piper Linton, of Aberdare, Glamorgan, b. 6 Sept., 1835, d. Jan. 16, 1873.
126. Ann, dau. of Major-General D. Mein, Royal Artillery, d. Dec. 8, 1876, a. 20.
127. The Rev. J. Spencer Pearsall, of London, d. Dec. 22, 1876, a. 64. John Spencer, his s., d. at Marseilles, May 21, 1877, a. 30.
128. Mary MacGillivray, d. 18 May, 1877, a. 18.
129. John Charles Held, d. April, 1882, a. 28. Elise Held, his mother, d. 19 March, 1896, a. 72.
130. Walter Aston, d. Feb. 14, 1881, a. 75.
131. The Rev. R. B. Lewis, of Upper Norwood, d. March 12, 1881, a. 46.
132. Robert Merrylees, d. at St. Martin Lantoscque, 11 Aug., 1881, a. 59.
133. Gertrude Dor. Attwood, b. 14 July, 1858, d. 13 Sept., 1881, a. 23.
134. Herbert Orry Simpson, youngest s. of the Rev. S. S., M.A., Lancaster, d. 30 April, 1882, a. 24.
135. Henry Neville, s. of Major Renshaw, d. 7 March, 1884, a. 2 y. 7 m.
136. Emily, w. of James Wm. Blount, d. 12 March, 1901, a. 73.
137. The Rev. Henry Dring, Vicar of the Slad, Painswick, Glouc., d. Jan. 24, 1881, a. 40.
138. William Detmar, d. March 11, 1881, a. 33.
139. The Rev. Edward Winnett Kitson, d. April 3, 1881, a. 23.
140. John Jeremiah, d. Nov. 25, 1881, a. 33.
141. Charles W. Tackenberg, M.D., b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan., 1856, d. Dec. 4, 1881, a. 27.
142. William Hill, of Ryhope, Durham, d. Jan. 18, 1882.
143. Col. L. W. M. Lockhart, d. 23 March, 1882.
144. Maud Alexandrine, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Whyte, 6th Royal Warwickshire Regt., and Gertrude Minna his w., d. Jan. 6, 1894, a. 21.
145. George Mander Allender, killed on the Upper Cornice Road, 29 Dec., 1893, a. 63.
146. Richard Cooke, Bally—e, New Ross, Ireland, d. Nov., 189(2), a. 77.
147. Mary Blandy Jenkins, b. May 6, 1863, d. Jan. 26, 1893, dau. of John and Alice Martha Blandy Jenkins, of Llanharnan, Glamorgan.
148. Frances, w. of Richard Gowing, of London, b. March 16, 1833, d. Jan. 4, 1874, a. 60.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

(To be continued.)

WILLIAM BROWNE, VITALIS, AND APULEIUS.

IN 11 S. v. 25 Mr. T. F. DWIGHT pointed out the dependence of William Browne's 'On Rome as It Now Is' on Du Bellay's 'Antiquitez de Rome.' Of further interest is the fact that Browne's poem is not based directly on Du Bellay, but is a translation of Janus Vitalis's Latin rendering of Du Bellay's sonnet ('Muses' Library' edition of William Browne, ii. 300-301 and 351).

All commentators seem to have overlooked Browne's use in the Second Song of the third book of 'Britannia's Pastorals,' of the Cupid and Psyche myth of Apuleius.

The Second Song is prefaced by an eight-line 'Argument,' in which the poet keeps a promise from the First Song. He says:—

My reed is fitted, and I mean to play
The fairies' song I promised yesterday;
And though for length I have it over-run,
This was the matter, thus the elf begun.

Whereupon, without acknowledgment to Apuleius, he begins the Cupid and Psyche story with the lines:—

Of royal parents in a country rich
Were born three daughters, with all beauties
crown'd.

In the stanzas that follow, the deserted altars of Venus, the divine honours paid to Psyche, the wrath of the goddess, her summoning of Cupid, her charge to him to marry Psyche to a monster, and the kiss she bestows on her son, are all described as in Apuleius. Differences are present, however. Browne expands Apuleius's plain statement of Cupid's mischievous proclivities by inserting several stanzas in which Cupid plays on the hearts of a maiden and a shepherd. On the other hand, Apuleius's long description of Venus's reception into the sea is shortened by Browne to two lines.

With Venus's departure, indeed, the narrative ceases; the remainder of the poem is concerned with a description of Psyche's beauty as it unfolds before the gaze of Cupid—two differences, again, from Apuleius. Then, quite suddenly, the song

ends with the following lines from the poet to Cælia :—

My fairest Cælia, when thine eyes shall view
These, and all other lines ere writ by me,
Wherein all beauties are describ'd, and true,
Think your devoted shepherd's fantasy
Rapt by those heavenly graces are in you,
Had thence all matter fit for elegy.
Your blest endowments are my verses' mothers,
For by your sweetness I describe all others.

Browne was a good scholar, and probably drew directly from Apuleius. If he had no copy of the 'Metamorphoses,' however, William Adlington's translation, 'The Most Pleasant and Delectable Tale of the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche,' was available in several editions. To this translation the present writer lacks access, so he cannot make comparisons between it and Browne.

WILLIAM CHISLETT, Jun.

Stanford University, Cal.

WORDS USED IN THOMAS LODGE'S 'WITS MISERIE,' 1596.—The 'New English Dictionary' has had the help of very many excellent and careful readers. A few have not been praiseworthy. Here is a list of words from one of the most notable pieces of Elizabethan writing :—

Barbary purse.—His mouth is like a Barbary purse full of wrinkles.—*Op. cit.*, p. 90.

Bebeat.—Another took a stick out of his lather, and all to bebeat him.—P. 81.

Bridges.—*Bruges*.—If you spie a paire of Bridges satten sleeves to it, you may be assured it is a holy day.—P. 27.

Button cap.—His hornes are sometimes hidden in a button cap.....but now he is fallen to his flat cap.—P. 27.

Coax, 1596.—With him he plaieth as the Ape with his yong ones, he kills him with coaksing him.—P. 8.

Cod's head.—So did Auarice in y^e conceauity of his codshed beget seven Deuils.—P. 26.

Come-on-fee. (Apparently a match at dicing).—Ere he wil want mony for Come-on-five, he will haue it by five and a reach, or hang for it.—P. 41.

Copse.—To weare wiers and great ruffles, is a comely cops to hide a long wrinckled face in.—P. 14.

Flat.—This drinckes too flat Iohn, fill better.—P. 80.

Halse. (To hold by the neck, not amicably).—If they conspire any mans arrest, gogs wounds hee will halse him.—P. 63.

Lather, n. (A doubtful word).—See *Bebeat*.
Loquacity.—Let therefore loquacitie be banished.—P. 88.

Morningsberie. (The dawn of day).—He wil hold you prattle from morningsberie to candle lighting.—P. 35.

Peruchine. (What is this?).—In their Peruchines and expositions vpon the sixt chapter of Genesis they say, &c.—P. 66.

Purposes.—At Riddles he is good; at Purposes, better; but at Tales he hath no equall.—P. 47.

Rease=*Rises* (?).—Husbandry is giuen ouer, marchandize rease, and feare triumphs.—P. 69.

Repine.—[Minerua] cast away her instrument, and repined the further vse of it.—P. 75.

Rising (uncommon in plural).—Only the miserable man he maligneth not, because he suspects not his risings.—P. 60.

Shawme, v. (To crawl?).—He shawmes like a cow [that] had broke her forelegs.—P. 79.

Whittle, v.=to pump.—Whittle him a little..... hee will tell you the secrets of all the Common-weales of Christendome.—P. 85.

Yaw, v.—His browes bent, his hand shaking, his nostrils yawing.....A fellow stretching himself at his window, yawing, and starting.—Pp. 71, 103.

Barbary purse, *bebeat*, *button cap*, *Come-on-five*, *lather*, *morningsberie*, *Peruchine*, and *shawme* are not in the 'N.E.D.' *Cod's head*, *copse*, *flat*, and *loquacity* are there, but with quotations later than 1596. I need hardly disclaim the casting of any slur upon the noble dictionary, of which every English-speaking man may well be proud.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

"WEARIE VERIE MEANES": 'AS YOU LIKE IT,' II. vii. 70-73.—The Folio reads :—

Iaq. Why who cries out on pride,
That can therein taxe any priuate party:
Doth it not flow as hugely as the Sea,
Till that the wearie verie meanes do ebbe.

It is quite clear from a careful study of the context that Jaques is "taxing" not pride generically, but the more specific pride of "bravery," i.e., fine apparel, so often referred to in Elizabethan literature, when men frequently wore "a manor on their backs." He proceeds to give two examples of the "pride" which he "taxes," viz., that of the "City woman" and of "he of basest function," in the latter case even using the specific word "brauerie" (l. 80). It follows, therefore, as the night the day, that both for the purpose of completing l. 70, and of clearly indicating the particular form of "pride" to which Jaques refers, we should read in that line "pride of brauerie" which, it is believed, was in fact done by Keightley. The chief corruption, however, lies in the word, or rather fragment of a word, "verie," in l. 73. It is merely the termination of "brauerie"; and "wearie" is the easy corruption of "wearers," as Singer seems to have been the first to point out. In a perfect modern text the passage should be printed as follows, the brackets showing the essential changes which must be made in the Folio text :—

Iaq. Why who cries out on pride [of bravery]
That can therein tax any priuate party?
Doth it not flow as hugely as the sea,
Till that the [bra]very wearer's means do ebb?

HENRY CUNINGHAM.

WORDSWORTH AND 'THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.'—There is a curious slip in the article on Burke in vol. xi. of the work named, where (p. 27) Wordsworth is spoken of as "Wordsworth the post-master." Wordsworth was a stamp distributor, but in his day the two offices were not combined, as in many cases they are now. It is one of the grievances of provincial sub-postmasters that they have to do the work of the old stamp distributors without their pay.
C. C. B.

MEMORIAL TO SPURGEON. (See *ante*, p. 303.)—There is a large bronze statue of Spurgeon in the entrance hall of the Baptist Church House (opened in 1903) in Southampton Row, Kingsway. In an angle of the same building, visible from the street, is a statue of John Bunyan. WILMOT CORFIELD.

"DAUD" = GEORGE.—A Rossendale correspondent tells me that "Daud" is quite commonly used for "George" by the natives of his district. One George Nuttall, son of Robert, is known to his friends and acquaintances as "Daud o' Bob's"; and George H. Heap as "Daud Harry Yep." One "John Fiz Daude" was a tenant of Thomas Wake, lord of Liddel, in Derbyshire, in 1320; "Ralph son of William Daudson" is named in 1321 ('Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1317-21').
W. F.

"DERATIZATION."—The following, which appeared in *The Standard* of 13 Oct., may be worth noting as an example of official imprimatur to what seems to be a newly coined word:—

"DERATIZATION."

"The Board of Trade has issued an official statement recording that the Cuban Quarantine Department has published the withdrawal of a former notice in view of the fact that since the last case of bubonic plague had been confirmed at Havana no infected rats had been found."

"The Board of Trade communication gives a translation of the circular, in the course of which it more than once uses the curious word 'deratization,' meaning, apparently, the clearing away of rats."

W. B. H.

THOS. HOLCROFT: THE COUNTESS DE MARSAC.—The interesting Bibliography of this author which is running through the present volume of 'N. & Q.' reminds me that there is a story of Holcroft's marriage with Marguerite de Marsac, or the Countess de Marsac, somewhere about 1780, and that the Countess's son, Charles "Marsack," returning from India about that date well

provided with money, purchased Caversham Park, Oxfordshire. At 7 S. xii. 409, 478, there are references to Major Charles Marsack of Caversham. I am told that this man is mentioned in Hazlitt's *Life of Holcroft*.

The Countess is said to have been buried in the old Marylebone graveyard in January, 1785. The daughter of Marguerite de Marsac (or Holcroft), named Margareta, is claimed as an ancestress by the Roome family of Yorkshire (see 'Burke's Landed Gentry,' 1905).

Thos. Holcroft is stated to have been married four times, but only two of his wives' names are recorded: the second, Matilda Tipler; the fourth, Louisa Mercier. Was Marguerite de Marsac one of the others? Perhaps MR. COLBY may have discovered something of interest in this connexion.
G. J., F.S.A.

"FORLORN HOPE" = SKIRMISHERS.—See Leonard Digges's (the Elder's) 'Stratagicoes' (London, 1579), p. 155.
L. L. K.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THE GREEK CHURCH IN LONDON.—I am collecting particulars relating to the various places of worship used from time to time by the Greek community in London, and am desirous of obtaining the assistance of your readers. Their first church was in Hog Lane, Soho, subsequently known as Crown Street, and now as Charing Cross Road. St. Mary's Church stands on the site. The Greek congregation appear to have begun the erection of their church in 1677; but in 1684 it passed into the possession of the French Protestants. A full account of the early history of this interesting building is (I am told) given by the Vicar of St. Mary's, Charing Cross Road (the Rev. R. Gwynne), in *The Builder*, 2 Oct., 1875, p. 883. It seems to have been the intention of the community to build another church, but I can find no record of this having been done. As far as my present information goes, the Greeks had no settled place of worship until 1838, when they began to assemble at 9, Finsbury Circus. They removed about 1850 to a permanent church in London Wall; and in 1877 they migrated to Moscow Road, Bayswater, W., where they erected a magnificent building. It

seems hardly possible that the community could have been without a church from 1684 or thereabout to 1838. Perhaps some of your readers can fill up the gap. The authorities at Bayswater are not able to give me any information on this point.

THEODORE E. DOWLING, D.D.,
(late Archdeacon in Syria).

47, Anerley Park, S.E.

BISMARCK ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.—I have a vague idea, which I have, unfortunately, been unable to verify, that Bismarck's well-known saying about the Eastern Question, to the effect that it was not worth the bones of a Pomeranian grenadier, was really a plagiarism from Frederick the Great. Can any of your readers bear me out?

Savile Club. CLOUDESLEY BRERETON.

QUOTATION FROM FROISSART.—The Rev. William Hunt, in his article on Queen Philippa in the 'D.N.B.', quotes Froissart as saying that she was adorned "with every noble virtue, and beloved of God and all men." I have wanted the quotation for my own use, but have been unable to find the reference. Will somebody who knows Froissart better than I do help me?

INSCRIPTION ON BRASS AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.—On the brass of Bishop Robinson, in the chapel of this College, among many quotations from the Bible, occurs "Tamquam ligati tamen liberi," of which I have been unable to discover the source.

Some sheep which seem to represent the Bishop's flock are branded "A. H." "A." is most like "Agni," but I have no better suggestion for "H." than Henrici, Robinson's Christian name, which I do not think very probable. Perhaps a reader might think of a better solution.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

INSCRIPTION AT DURHAM.—Over the entrance to Bishop Cosin's library is the inscription "Non minima pars eruditionis est bonos nosse libros." It appears to be based on a remark of Joseph Scaliger, quoted, with slight verbal differences from the above, in Hutchinson's 'Durham,' i. 533, note. Can any one supply a full reference to Scaliger?

J. T. F.

Durham.

"CAMBO BRITANNICUS."—Among the burials in the registers of Wolstanton, co. Staff., occurs: "1646/7, Feb. 9, Cambo Britannicus." Can any one explain this entry?

C. SWYNNERTON.

OLD PISTOL MAKER.—I have in my possession an old flint-lock pocket pistol which, I should say, dates from about 1780. The total length is just 6 in.; length of barrel, 2½ in. The makers' name, engraved on the side-plate of the lock, is "Johnson & Collins." Is this firm or its successors still in business? Where was the business carried on? and when was it founded?

T. W. JACKSON.

Elba, Fox Hill, Natal.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I am curious to know who is the author of a poem beginning:—

Gone are the glorious Greeks of old,
Glorious in mien and mind;
Their bones are mingled with the mould,
Their dust is on the wind.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

Mourn not for Venice. Though her fall
Be awful as if Ocean's wave
Swept o'er her, she deserves it all,
And Justice triumphs o'er her grave.
Thus perish every king and state
That run the guilty race she ran,
Strong but in fear, and only great
By outrage against God and man.

These lines are quoted by A. Hayward, Q.C., in vol. ii. of his 'Sketches of Eminent Statesmen and Writers' (Murray, 1880). Can any of your readers tell me where they originally occur?

C. J.

THE MANUSCRIPT DIARY OF FRANCIS LYNN.—Extracts from this diary relating to the writer's career at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, between 1681 and 1695, were printed in *The Evening Mail* in January, 1834. It was then in the possession of Mr. William Yatman of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square. I am anxious to discover where this diary is now.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I should be glad to obtain information about the following Old Westminsters: (1) Charles Lewis, K.S. 1739. (2) Edmund Lewis, who graduated M.A. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1713, and subsequently became Master of Kilkenny School. (3) James Linfield, M.A., Tutor of Trin. Coll., Camb., in 1677. (4) James Lloyd, son of James Lloyd of Cardigan town, K.S. 1742. (5) Richard Lluellyn, son of Martin Lluellyn, an undergraduate at Christ Church, Oxon, in 1690. (6) Robert Lodge, who was elected to Christ Church, Oxon, 1659. (7) William Loope, scholar of Trin. Coll., Camb., in 1655. (8) James Lovell, K.S. 1680. (9) Richard Lowndes, son of William Lowndes of Westminster, K.S. 1734.

G. F. R. B.

THE HEIGHT OF ST. PAUL'S.—I should be glad to know if there is any architectural authority extant for the height of St. Paul's Cathedral. I was brought up in the tradition that it was 404 feet from the floor to the top of the cross, and I find that this view is supported by 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' and several of the older books of reference. In Nelson's 'Encyclopædia,' however, and sundry later books, the height from the pavement to the top of the cross is given as 365 feet, and I believe this to be the more accurate statement.

CLEMENT SHORTER.

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following: (1) Grenville, Richard, admitted 24 June, 1754, left 1758. (2) Grimes, Abraham, admitted 24 June, 1757, left 1763. (3) Grimstone, Robert, admitted 28 Aug., 1759, left 1764. (4) Gunman, Hanson, admitted 31 Jan., 1762, left 1764. (5) Hall, Thomas, admitted 7 Oct., 1764, left 1765. (6) Hall, Thomas, admitted 25 May, 1759, left 1759. (7) Hamilton, Archibald, admitted 9 June, 1761, left 1761. (8) Hanbury, Charles, admitted 12 Jan., 1760, left 1762. (9) Hanbury, John, admitted 11 March, 1758, left 1766. (10) Hanbury, William, admitted 20 Feb., 1758, left 1765. (11) Han-son, John, admitted 1 Sept., 1755, left 1759.

R. A. A.-L.

JANE AUSTEN AND COLUMELLA.—In the nineteenth chapter of 'Sense and Sensibility' Jane Austen writes:—

"The consequence of which, I suppose, will be," said Mrs. Dashwood, "since leisure has not promoted your own happiness, that your sons will be brought up to as many pursuits, employments, professions, and trades as Columella's."

The dictionaries assure me that nothing is known of Columella's private life. Mrs. Dashwood's unexpected erudition cannot, therefore, have come from that source. It is still more difficult to suppose that she had read 'De Re Rustica.' But does that work contain anything on which her remark might have been founded?

B. B.

THE GERMANS.—In his reply to Bernhardt, Prof. Cramb says that the German Crusaders "set Mahommed above Christ" (p. 114). When did that happen?

And what are the Black Mass and 'De Tribus Impostoribus' (p. 115)? J. D.

[Two important articles on 'De Tribus Impostoribus,' by CHANCELLOR CHRISTIE and Mr. J. ELIOT HODGKIN respectively, will be found at 7 S. viii. 449-53.]

COMPLETE VERSIONS WANTED.—(1) What is the remainder of the poem beginning, so far as I can recollect,

Forget not, earth, thy disinherited;
Forget not the forgotten, &c.?

The lines occur, I believe, in the poems of some sisters named Shore. Where could I get a copy of these poems?

(2) Can any one supply in full the Latin rendering of

Teddy Perowne has gone to his own, &c.,
of which I can only remember

Sua regna Peronius ivit?

Z. Y. X.

SIR THOMAS BERNARD, BART.: FRANCIS E. PAGET, M.A.—I should be grateful for information concerning the above authors of the following works (I give the title-page of each):—

"Sporinna; or, the Comforts of Old Age, with Notes and Biographical Illustrations. By Sir Thomas Bernard, Baronet. London: Printed by W. Bulmer and Co., Cleveland-Row, St. James's, for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, Paternoster-Row. 1816."

"Tales of the Village. By Francis E. Paget, M.A., Rector of Elford, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford. Series the Third and Last. [Here follows a quotation from Herbert's 'Country Parson.'] Third Edition. London: James Burns, 17, Portman Street, Portman Square. M.DCCC.XLIII."

A. S. WHITFIELD.

PIERCE POWER, ESQ., J.P., of Clonmult, Ireland, married, 1 Nov., 1789, Teresa, fourth daughter of William Coppinger of Barrys Court, Midleton, co. Cork, by his wife and cousin Elizabeth, daughter of John Galwey of Lota, co. Cork, ancestor of the Marquis of Clanricarde, and M.P. for Cork City in James II.'s Parliament.

Can any reader inform me who Pierce Power's mother was?

His father was Pierce Power, Esq., J.P., of Clonmult, a descendant of Walter, 11th Earl of Ormonde.

A direct reply would be greatly appreciated.

J. J. PIPER.
88, Becket Road, Worthing.

HEART LOCKED WITH A KEY.—How far back may the idea of locking the beloved up in one's heart and losing the key be traced? The first poem in 'Das Oxforder Buch Deutscher Dichtung,' a tender little lyric of six lines, dating from the twelfth century, is on this subject. Its original was a love-letter in Latin. Are earlier instances to be found?

H. D.

VANISHED LONDON: 1. DIBDIN'S HELICON THEATRE.—In a résumé of the life and works of Charles Dibdin (1745–1814), published in *The Times* last summer, it was mentioned that one of his attempts at theatrical management

"was connected with the Helicon, a theatre in Pentonville, the site of which he chose close to a piece of water which he intended to utilize for special hydraulic effects. He could not, however, obtain a licence for his theatre, which, as it happened, did not much matter, as, before the building was completed, a violent gale blew the whole thing down, and Dibdin never made any attempt to reconstruct it."

Where was this Helicon Theatre situated? and was it subsequently built up by others?

2. POETS' GALLERY, FLEET STREET.—Where was this? and why was it so called? I have seen it recently stated that book auctions were held there during the Napoleonic wars a century ago. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.
Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

TREES IN MOORFIELDS, &c.—"An Historical Narrative of the Great and Tremendous Storm which happened on Nov. 26th, 1703. London, 1769," provides (p. 68) the following:—

"There were as many trees blown down about London, in proportion to the quantity, as in any part of England: Seventy in Moorfields, some of them affirmed to be three yards about; above an hundred elms in St. James's Park, some of full growth, reported to have been planted by Cardinal Wolsey. Above two hundred trees were blown down at Sir George Whitemore's; some of them of extraordinary size were broken off in the middle."

This is the first reference—so far as I have ascertained—to the existence of large trees on Moorfields. It is, perhaps, a carelessly applied place-identification, and the trees may have been near St. Giles's, Cripplegate, or St. Luke's; but their size suggests an age pre-dating the re-draining and laying out of this area, or its ultimate beautifying. Is any further information about them available?
ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"MAGNA EST VERITAS ET —(?)."—The rendering in the Vulgate of 3 Esdras iv. 41, "Magna est veritas et prævalet," is very frequently, in fact almost invariably, quoted "prævalet." A curious instance of this occurred the other day, when I sent a letter to a well-known provincial newspaper in which I had occasion to quote the passage. My letter was inserted, but the (correct) word I had used had been altered to "prævalet." When I wrote to the editor to justify my quotation, and protest against its having been altered, an editorial paragraph appeared in the next issue, admitting the

mistake. It added, however: "While it is doubtful if any number of protests will prevent the conventional misquotation, it would be interesting to learn how and when it came into being." Perhaps PROF. BENSLEY or some of your other contributors could throw light on the matter.
T. F. D.

CARDIFF NEWSPAPERS.—I should be extremely obliged if any correspondent could inform me whether there were any newspapers published in Cardiff in the early years of the nineteenth century. I am anxious to obtain particulars of a trial which took place at the Assizes held in Cardiff on or about 19 April, 1827. *The Times* for that year does not contain any reports of the Welsh assizes.

PAUL V. KELLY.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Who was the author of 'The Clubs of London, with Anecdotes of their Members, Sketches of Character and Conversations,' in two volumes, printed by Henry Colburn, New Burlington Street, 1828? There is no author's name on title-page.
S. P. KENNY.

CHATSWORTH.—This palace of the Peak is the Seventh Wonder, (or one of the Seven Wonders) of the Peak—in the eyes of Derbyshire folk, at any rate. It is said that a certain French general who was kept there as a prisoner during the wars, in making his farewell to the then Duke, said he would leave out any mention of his detention at Chatsworth. I have often heard this stated as a fact. Is it so? and who was the French general?
THOS. RATOLIFFE.

THE APOCRYPHA: STORY OF JUDITH.—In 'Peveril of the Peak,' chap. vi., Sir Geoffrey Peveril, in conversing with the Countess of Derby, says:—

"You may rely on my guidance and protection, noble lady, though you had come here at midnight, and with the rogue's head in your apron, like Judith in the Holy Apocrypha, which I joy to hear once more read in churches."

Was the story of Judith and Holofernes ever included in the Lectionary?

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

THOMAS SKOTTOWE.—Of what family was Thomas Skottowe, Secretary of State for South Carolina at the outbreak of war? Did he leave any family? and had he any connexion with the village of Skottowe in Norfolk, or with Skottowe Hall in that county? Where was he buried?

P. R. A.

'CONQUEST OF CANTERBURY COURT,' BY ROGER QUARTERMAIN.—Could any reader inform me if there exists a book with the above title, and by the author named? If so, could he give me a summary of it? Did the author take any part in the "conquest"? The date of publication is wanted, and also any family history if possible.

H. W. QUARTERMAIN.

29, Smith Street, Lower Riccarton,
Christchurch, N.Z.

1. ANTHONY HERENDEN of Rutland, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, June, 1598, Serjeant-at-Law 1623.

2. WILLIAM PHILIPS of Yorks, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, June, 1596, and Associate of the Bench 1620.

I should be glad to receive any available biographical information concerning the above.

M. S. T.

Replies.

DENE-HOLES.

(11 S. x. 249, 314.)

THE earliest recorded references to dene-holes are believed to be those of Diodorus Siculus, who, speaking of the ancient Britons, says, "They gather in their harvest by cutting off the ears of corn and storing them in subterranean repositories"; and of Pliny, who refers to the practice of sinking pits to obtain chalk for marling the land.

These pits, which are found in considerable numbers along the banks of the Thames in Kent and Essex, have been noticed by most of the county topographers from the time of Lambarde; but the opinion of archaeologists is still greatly divided as to their origin, and during recent years considerable controversy has raged round the subject.

The following bibliography, whilst not claiming to be complete, is believed to contain a reference to every article of any importance which has been published during recent years, as well as a number of references of earlier date.

Akerman (J. Y.), Discovery of Urn containing Calcined Bones at Bottom of Shaft (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. i., 1843-9, pp. 328-9).

Discovery of Roman and other Sepulchral Remains at Stone, Bucks, illus. (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv., 1852, pp. 21-32).—Describes pits found at Royston, Ewell, &c., as well as at Stone.

Allcroft (A. H.), Earthwork of England, 1908, chap. vii.—Refers to deneholes at Bexley, Crayford, Chislehurst, Dunstable, Chipping Norton, and Grays. Alludes to "Chislehurst caves." Contains considerable information about all types of pit dwellings.

Baker (Dr. E. A.), The Chislehurst Cave-Myth; a Disused Chalk-Mine (*The Standard*, 14 Jan., 1908).

Dene-holes: Interesting Discovery near Dartford (*The Standard*, 1 Jan., 1907).

A Reference in Chrestien de Troyes to the Dene-holes (*The Athenæum*, 7 March, 18 April, 30 May, 1908).

Bartoli, Gli antichi sepolcri ovvero mausolei Romani ed Etruschi trovati in Roma, 1768.—Gives a view of a Roman sepulchre at the bottom of a shaft, with stemple holes in the sides.

Bayley (J. A. Sparvel), Some Historical Notes of Dartford and Neighbourhood, 1876, pp. 49-51.

Beeby (W. T.), Subterranean Dwellings and the Chislehurst Caves. Pamphlet, 24 pp., Bromley, 1870.

Bell (Dr.), The Chalk Pits of Chadwell, the Ergastula of the Romans.—A paper read before the Essex Archaeological Society in 1869.

Biddell (Edward), History and Guide to the Hangman's Wood Deneholes, Grays, Essex, with plan, illustrations, and photographs. Pamphlet, 24 pp., Grays, 1905.

Birch (W. de G.), Cartularium Saxonie, vol. iii., 1893, pp. 221-2.—A reference to "dene pitte" occurs in a grant of land dated A.D. 958.

Blackheath, Deneholes at (*The Times*, January and February, 1883).

Blackheath Subsidesces (*The Engineer*, vol. li., 1881, pp. 83-4, 123, 195-6).

Blackheath, Report of the Committee for the Exploration of the Subsidesces on (Lewisham and Blackheath Scientific Association, 1881).

British Caves on the Banks of the Thames (*Building News*, 1 Feb., 1868).

Buckland (Dr.), Plastic Clay (*Transactions of the Geological Society*, vol. iv., 1817).

Cambrian Register, vol. iii., 1818, pp. 50 et seq.—Suggests that the Essex deneholes are the lost gold mines of Cunobeline.

Camden (W.), Britannica, translated and enlarged by Gough, 4 vols., 1806.—Refers to Deneholes at Durham, vol. iii. p. 366; Faversham, vol. i. p. 313; Chadwell, vol. ii. p. 52.

Christy (Miller), The Essex Dene Holes, and How We Explored Them (*The Natural History Journal*, vol. viii., 1884, pp. 165-7; vol. ix., 1885, pp. 6-9).

On [Essex] Deneholes, illus. (*The Reliquary*, N.S., vol. i., 1895, pp. 65-82, 187).—An account of the explorations at Hangman's Wood carried out by the Essex Field Club.

Clift (J. G. N.), Camden's Opinion of the Use and Purpose of Deneholes (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, N.S., vol. xiv., pp. 171-84).

A Criticism of the Hangman's Wood Denehole Report (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 1908, pp. 101-29).—Reprinted in pamphlet form.

Clinch (George), Prehistoric Chambers discovered at Waddon, near Croydon (*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. xvii., 1902, pp. 181-3).

Recent Discoveries at Waddon, Surrey (*Transactions of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society*, 1902-3).

Some Account of Ancient Excavations in Well Wood and Chalk Pit Field, West Wickham, Kent. Pamphlet, 12 pp., privately printed, 1884.

Clutterbuck (R.), *History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford*, vol. iii., 1827, p. 562.—Describes a denehole discovered at Royston.

Cole (W.), *Ancient Denholes at Tilbury (Essex Naturalist*, vol. i., 1887, p. 188).

Four Days in a Denehole: an Old Man's Terrible Experience (*Essex Naturalist*, vol. x., 1897-8, pp. 191-2).—Crockenhill, Kent.

Reports on Visits to Denholes in Hangman's Wood (*Transactions of the Essex Field Club*, vol. iii., 1882-3, pp. 28-41, 56-60).

Conybeare (E.), *Roman Britain*, 1903, pp. 41-2.

Dawson (C.), *Ancient and Modern "Dene-holes" and their Makers*, illus. (*Geological Magazine*, vol. v., 1898).

Ancient and Modern "Dene-holes" and their Makers, illus. (*Transactions of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies*, 1898).

De Rance (C. E.), *The Blackheath Holes (Nature*, vol. xxiii., 1881, pp. 365-6).

Diamond (H. W.), *Account of Wells or Pits containing Roman Remains at Ewell*, illus. (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxii., 1847, pp. 451-5; and *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. i., 1843-9, pp. 218-19).

Diodorus Siculus, *Bibliotheca Historica*, lib. i. chap. iv.

Dover Castle: Notes on the Shafts discovered at the Shot Yard Battery (*Archæologia*, vol. xlv. pp. 335-6).—Ten rectangular shafts were found, varying from 16 ft. to 20 ft. in depth, apparently of Roman origin.

Dowker (G.), *On a Cave near Margate (Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xi., 1877, pp. 126-7).

Draper (W. H.), *Dene-holes at Hangman's Wood, near Grays (Essex Review*, vol. viii., 1899, pp. 45-6).

Dunkin (A. J.), *History of Kent: Primeval Period*, 1856.

Dunkin (John), *History of Dartford*.

W. GEO. CHAMBERS.

Plumstead.

(To be continued.)

"PRIVATE HOTELS" (11 S. x. 348).—The proprietors of ordinary hotels are subject to a public authority (the licensing magistrates), and by the terms of their licence are, among other things, bound, if they have room on their premises, to receive and provide with lodging and food all respectable travellers who apply to them. Private hotels have no licence to supply intoxicating liquors, and consequently the owners are private persons, not subject to the licensing laws, and at liberty to refuse accommodation to any or all applicants for such if they so choose.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116, Arran Road, Catford, S.E.

FREDERICK FAMILY OF FREDERICK PLACE, OLD JEWRY, E.C. (11 S. x. 268).—There is an excellent account of this family in *The Genealogist* for October, 1910, and January, 1911 (vol. xxvii. pp. 65, 149), by F. H. Suckling, but I can find no reference to Christopher Frederick, an astrologer and member of the family. The second son of Christopher Frederick, Serjeant-Surgeon to James I., was named Christopher, but very little seems to be known of him personally, and there is nothing to show that he was a man of science.

RUMNEY DIGGLE AND LEONORA FREDERICK (11 S. x. 269).—Leonora Frederick was the eldest daughter of Thomas Frederick, the eldest son of Sir John Frederick, Knight, Lord Mayor of London 1661-2, and grandson of Christopher Frederick, Serjeant-Surgeon to King James I., by his wife Leonora Maresco. Thomas Frederick, who lived in Downing Street, Westminster, seems to have had some trouble with his family, for in his will, dated May, 1718, he declared that his eldest son, John, had disappointed him, and that his daughters, Leonora, Mary, and Jane, had behaved disrespectfully towards him, and left him and gone from him in his old age, against his will and desire, and for this reason their legacies were smaller than he had intended. There is evidently here a family romance, in which Rumney Diggle may have played a principal part. His marriage with Leonora did not, however, take place till four and a half years after the death of the old gentleman, who was buried at St. Olave's, Old Jewry, on 2 June, 1720. Whether there was any issue of the marriage I cannot say.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

The following entries are to be seen in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses':—

1. Rumney Diggle, son of Samuel of London, gent., matric. 1 June, 1716, aged 16. Barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1720.

2. Thomas Diggle, son of Rumney of Winchester, Southampton, Armiger, Merton College, matric. 25 June, 1751, aged 15.

3. Wadham Diggle, son of Rumney of Yateley, Hants, Armiger, Wadham College, matric. 16 Jan., 1759, aged 17; R.A. 1762, M.A. 1766. Rector of Esher, Surrey, and of Fifield, Hants, 1777, until his death, 10 Sept., 1828.

4. Henry Wadham Diggle, son of Wadham Diggle of Western Green, Surrey, Cler., Wadham College, matric. 11 May, 1796, aged 17.

5. Charles Wadham Diggle, 1st son of Charles of Hythe, Kent, Armiger, Wadham College, matric. 24 June, 1830, aged 16; B.A. 1835, M.A. 1840. Curate of Stokenham, Devon. Died 21 Feb., 1852.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

HELMET WORN AT FLODDEN FIELD (11 S. x. 270).—It should, perhaps, be noted that though there may be a helmet said to have been "worn by the Earl of Suffolk at the battle of Flodden Field," yet, if it was worn at Flodden, it cannot have been by an Earl of Suffolk, because there was no nobleman of that title present at the battle, nor in fact living at the time.

Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, was executed in April, 1513, for the crime of being the King's first cousin once removed. The Earl's nearest male relative, his brother Richard, who had fled to France, was attainted, and therefore could not succeed to the title. In any case he was serving in the French army in 1513, and was certainly not at Flodden. Charles Brandon, afterwards first Duke (not Earl) of Suffolk, was also in France with Henry VIII. He did not receive the title until 1514. See 'D.N.B.' under 'Pole' and 'Brandon.'

M. H. DODDS.

FIELDING QUERIES: SACK AND "THE USUAL WORDS" (11 S. x. 209, 293).—The following explanation may be offered of the passage from 'Tom Jones,' bk. ix. chap. iv., quoted by MR. DICKSON.

At the suggestion of the Serjeant, the two parties to the fight, Jones and Partridge on the one side, the landlord and Susan on the other (the landlady has retired with Mrs. Waters), are reconciled, shake hands, and cement their reconciliation with a drink. Fielding's fondness for the mock-heroic makes him describe their drinking as pouring a libation. When he says that the Serjeant "proposed a libation as a necessary part of the ceremony at all treaties of this kind," he is referring to the fact that the Greek word for a truce or treaty, *σπονδαί*, means literally "libations." To some modern readers this may seem slightly ponderous or pedantic, like Tom Jones's reference to the Greeks and Trojans, which awakened such painful associations in Ensign Northerton's mind. Fielding had in view here the same class of readers for whom he catered when he wrote chap. viii. in bk. iv.: "A battle sung by the muse in the Homeric style, and which none but the classical reader can taste." He calls the large mug in the present passage a "bowl," as being a more dignified word, and, very probably, because Pope used it in translating Homer. See 'Iliad,' xvi. 225, where the *δέπας* of Achilles, from which he used to pour libations to Zeus, appears in the English, l. 273, as a "bowl." What is meant by "made his

libation" in the present passage is explained by Fielding himself when he says "the present company poured the liquor only down their throats"; and again in bk. x. chap. vi., where we are told that "the serjeant and the coachman....being thoroughly reconciled, made a libation, or, in the English phrase, drank a hearty cup together."

"The usual words" I take to be some such formula as "Here's to your health," "Here's to our better acquaintance," or whatever the corresponding phrase was in Fielding's time. In any case the humour lies in the act of drinking a common pot of beer after a bout at fisticuffs being spoken of as the solemn libation at a treaty.

It seems likely that beer rather than sack was the medium of reconciliation in this case.

The sack-whey which Sophia asks for in bk. x. chap. iii., we may suppose, allowing for the slight difference in ingredients, to be not unlike the "White Wine Whey," a recipe for which may still be found in Mrs. Beeton's 'Everyday Cookery,' and which is compounded of half a pint of milk, half a glass of sherry, and sugar to taste, by the following method:—

"Put the milk and wine into a small stewpan, simmer gently until the milk curdles, then strain through a fine sieve. The whey should be served hot; the curds, the indigestible part of the milk, are not used."

With regard to Gibbon's much-quoted prophecy, Mr. Austin Dobson has pointed out that in a sense 'Tom Jones' may be said to have already outlived the Escorial. The fable, however, of the Habsburg descent of the Earls of Denbigh has been completely discredited. See, for example, Appendix A to Mr. G. M. Godden's 'Henry Fielding,' 1910.

LATIN JINGLES (11 S. x. 250, 298, 337).—As the rendering of a single line from an English poet has been mentioned, one ought, I think, not to pass over the best-known example among such experiments, Thomas Parnell's 'Translation of Part of the First Canto of the "Rape of the Lock" into Leonine Verse, after the manner of the ancient Monks.'

The Archdeacon of Clogher's lines, beginning

Et nunc dilectum speculum, pro more reiectum,
and ending

Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum,
are a version of the last twenty-eight lines of the canto.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

ADELAIDE ANN PROCTER: HER MOTHER (11 S. x. 349).—Bryan Waller Procter, the father of Miss Procter, married in 1816 Anne Benson Skepper (1799–1888), the step-daughter of Basil Montagu, Q.C. (1770–1851), the natural son of Lord Sandwich and Miss Ray. Miss Skepper is stated to have been the daughter of a lawyer (who was also a Yorkshire squire of small landed property) descended from the German Scheffer, the partner of Fust, the early printer. Her mother was a Miss Benson, aunt of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. A long obituary of Mrs. Procter appears in *The Academy* for 17 March, 1888.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

The accomplished wife of Bryan Waller Procter ("Barry Cornwall"), was before her marriage Anne Skepper, daughter of Thomas Skepper, lawyer of York, and his wife, whose maiden name was Benson, the daughter of a wine merchant of the same city. Mrs. Thomas Skepper, who in her youth had known Burns, in middle life fascinated Edward Irving, by whom she was introduced to Carlyle. After her first husband's death she became the third wife of Basil Montagu.

A. R. BAYLEY.

WALTER SCOTT (11 S. x. 330, 374).—Adverse criticism of Scott's works has been mainly confined to his pictures of the Stewarts and the Covenanters. It began with MacCrie's 'Vindication of the Covenanters, in a Review of the "Tales of my Landlord,"' published in Edinburgh in 1845. In the same year was published James Browne's 'A Free Examination of Sir Walter Scott's Opinions respecting Popery and the Penal Laws.' The querist mentions 'Lavengro,' but he will find in the 'Romany Rye,' Appendix, chaps. vi. and vii., a far more lengthy and bitter attack on Scott than that in the former work. Borrow in these chapters seems to have fairly "let himself go," and his language is quite vitriolic. In our day it is not easy to understand his acerbity, but the "Waverley Novels" were published during the first thirty years of the nineteenth century, and if they did not exactly revolutionize public opinion regarding the Stewart dynasty, they, at any rate, modified the conception which had hitherto existed. The same may be said of Scott's benevolent attitude towards the beauty of the Roman ritual and his decidedly drab picture of the heroes of the Covenant. The novels, in short, had the same effect as Carlyle's

'Cromwell': they changed and modified popular conceptions.

I have seen 'Walladmor' occur only once in booksellers' catalogues in the last ten years, so it must be pretty scarce.

Other spurious Scott "works" are 'More-dun,' Paris, 1855; 'The Bridal of Caöl-chairn,' London, 1822; 'Allan Cameron,' Copenhagen, 1841; 'La Pythie des Highlands' (*sic*), Paris, 1844; 'Schloss Avalon,' Leipzig, 1827; 'The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle,' New York, 1813. See 'Scott,' by C. D. Yonge, "Great Writers" Series, Bibliography, p. xvii.

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND WITH RIMING VERSES (11 S. iv. 168, 233, 278, 375, 418, 517; v. 34; x. 267).—At the fourth reference MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS wrote:—

"Thomas Dibdin also produced a metrical version of English history....but I cannot give its title at present."

The following is the title:—

"A Metrical History of England; or, Recollections, in Rhyme, of some of the most prominent Features in our National Chronology, from the Landing of Julius Caesar, to the Commencement of the Regency, in 1812. In two volumes. By Thomas Dibdin. London, 1813."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"CORDWAINER" (11 S. x. 247, 296, 334, 375).—Some interesting information on this word was given at 8 S. x. 253, 343; xi. 52. At the second of these references my late father, Mr. R. ROBBINS, stated from personal knowledge that "so lately as 1868 or 1870 every shoemaker upon the municipal burgess-roll of Launceston was described as 'cordwainer'"; while at the third CELER ET AUDAX stated that in Potter's 'Stamford District Directory' for 1896 (the year in which this contribution was published) a "cordwainer" of Collyweston, Northants, was named.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

SEVENTH CHILD OF A SEVENTH CHILD (11 S. x. 88, 135, 174, 216).—In Rushford, New York, there is a seventh son (though his father was not a seventh son) who is commonly known as "Doc" Weaver. The man has been a farmer all his life. His Christian name is, for ordinary purposes, unused; indeed, though I have known the man all my life, and am aware that he has a Christian name, I am quite ignorant of it. He is sometimes referred to by his nickname alone, and seldom without it, for in the village of Rushford, where every one knows

every one else, and there are several representatives of many of the family names, surname and Christian name—or, in this case, nickname—are commonly used together. The town still retains many peculiarities brought from New England by the people who settled it a hundred years ago. Undoubtedly the belief that the seventh son is destined to be a physician was brought from England to New England during the period of colonization.

ALLAN H. GILBERT.
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

OZIAS HUMPHRY (11 S. x. 348).—In case your correspondent inquiring as to the above should be unacquainted with it, I write to mention 'The History of the Woodgate Family of Stone-Pit and Summerhill, Kent,' published by Belding & Mansell of Wisbeach, 1910, which contains much information relating to this artist. There is a long family history of him, and mention is made of many pictures, &c., sold by Mr. Upcott at Christie's in 1800, including some miniatures which were apparently sold to the Duchess of Dorset at Knole. It records that at the latter place there was a very good portrait of Humphry by Romney.

W. L. KING.
Paddock Wood.

SIR JOHN LADE: "MR. B—CK" AND "BLACK D—" (11 S. x. 357).—I can give MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT a little information with regard to these two individuals, whom he mentions in his reply about Sir John Lade. "Mr. B—ck" was a turf celebrity named Thomas Bullock, who is mentioned in Charles Pigott's 'Jockey Club' (second edition, Dublin, 1792), pt. i. pp. 33-4, and pt. ii. pp. 62-3. His obituary notice will be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, lxxii. 276 (17 Feb., 1802), and runs as follows:—

"In London, in his 50th year, Thomas Bullock esq. well known on the turf, as owner of the celebrated horses Rockingham, Buzzard, Spear, Toby, &c."

There are references to him in 'The Jockey Club and its Founders,' by Robert Black, pp. 154, 173, 223, 235. *The Town and Country Magazine*, xxii. 243, contains a short account of his career, with his portrait, under the head of 'The Billing Brewer'; and there is an anecdote about him in *The Rambler's Magazine*, vii. 46, which is corroborated by *The Morning Post*, 27 June, 1785. The "notorious mother J—n," described in connexion with him by Charles Pigott, was a Mrs. Johnson of Jermyn Street. Bullock is said to have been a

man of great physique, and was a famous boxer.

"Black D—," who is mentioned in pt. i. pp. 35-8 and pt. ii. 62-3 of 'The Jockey Club' (second edition, Dublin), was William Davies or Davis, but beyond this I know nothing more of him.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

[MR. CHAS. L. CUMMINGS, who gives "Dawson" as the full name of "Black D—" from the first edition of 'The Jockey Club,' thanked for reply.]

LAMB'S 'MR. H—' (11 S. x. 350).—MR. E. V. LUCAS in his notes to this play ('The Works of Charles and Mary Lamb,' 1903, vol. v. pp. 370-71) gives the following particulars of its production in America:—

"A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, 26 May, 1855, remembered seeing it at Philadelphia when he was a boy. The last scene, he says, particularly amused the audience. In William B. Wood's 'Personal Recollections of the Stage,' 1855, it is recorded of the Philadelphia Theatre, of which he was manager, that in 1812 'Charles Lamb's excellent farce of "Mr. H—" met with extraordinary success, and was played an unusual number of nights.' Lamb, however, did not profit thereby.

"The little play was published in Philadelphia in 1813 under the title 'Mr. H—, or Beware a Bad Name, a farce in two acts, as performed at the Philadelphia Theatre'—Lamb's name not figuring in any way with it."

I have ventured to give the above extract in full, as I am sure that any item of Eliana will prove of interest, not only to MR. WILSON, but to all lovers of the immortal Charles.

JOHN HARRISON.
Nottingham.

A very interesting account of the various performances of Lamb's play was given by C. K. S. in his 'Literary Letter' in *The Sphere* of 28 March, 1914. He there stated that the play was produced in New York in 1807, and in Philadelphia in 1812. A facsimile of the title-page of an edition of the play printed in Philadelphia in 1813 is given, together with a reproduction of a playbill recording the performance of Lamb's farce at the Theatre Royal, English Opera-House, Strand, on Friday, 26 April, 1822. Following the title of the play there is a curious N.B.: "This play was damned at Drury Lane Theatre." WM. H. PEET.

Canon Ainger in his edition of Lamb's works, 'Poems, Plays, and Essays,' 1884, pp. 404-7, has a long note on this. The following extract will supply part, at least, of the information asked for:—

"The farce seems never to have been acted in public in England since its summary rejection

in December, 1806. But it was played at an amateur performance by the late C. J. Mathews in 1822, as recorded in the actor's memoirs. In America the fate of the little play has been different. Three months after its performance at Drury Lane it was produced in New York. It was produced later, in 1812, in Philadelphia, at the Chestnut Street Theatre, and had a considerable run."

Ainger quotes an interesting criticism on the piece by Mr. Brander Matthews, which helps to show why the play had a better chance when the audience were in possession of the secret. EDWARD BENSLEY.

Charles Kent in his edition of Lamb states that this farce "has often been performed in the United States, not merely with applause, but with shouts of laughter." A. R. BAYLEY.

I imagine that the successful run claimed for this farce in America was but a *succès d'estime*. B. W. Procter in his sympathetic memoir of Lamb, written in 1866, merely states:—

"It ['Mr. H.—'] failed, not quite undeservedly, perhaps, for (although it has since had some success in America) there was not much probability of its prosperity in London."

Mr. E. V. Lucas in his 'Life of Charles Lamb,' after explaining the reason for its failure as an acting play, says:—

"The management of Drury Lane advertised 'Mr. H.—' as a success, and intended to repeat the performance, but Lamb begged them not. Yet across the Atlantic it was frequently well received—another instance of America's fidelity to Charles Lamb."

F. A. RUSSELL.

116, Arran Road, Catford, S.E.

THOMAS ARROWSMITH, ARTIST (10 S. xii. 309, 355; 11 S. x. 355).—A biography of this artist is given in 'The Connoisseur's Repertory,' pt. iii., about 1828, by Thomas Dodd of London, latterly Manchester. In the list of subscribers to this work was "Mr. Thomas Arrowsmith, Manchester, 1 Duodecimo Copy."

"Thomas Arrowsmith, deaf and dumb from his birth, which occurred about the year 1776, was nevertheless blessed with a quick and comprehensive mind, and a natural turn towards attaining to a proficiency in the art of painting portraits and other subjects in miniature, in which practice he excels, and continues so to do at the present time. He first exhibited at Somerset-house in 1792, two subjects in miniature compass, of Cain slaying Abel, and Mary Magdalen conversing with Christ. In the following year he applied himself to portrait painting, and exhibited two portraits of gentlemen. In 1795 he re-appeared at Somerset-house in a miniature of himself, and of six others, of different individuals. In 1796, he produced the portrait of

a bishop, and that of an old man. In 1797, miniature portraits of two young gentlemen, and that of a lady. In 1798, miniature portraits of Mr. Flaxman, Mrs. Harris, and Mr. Weston; also of himself, Mr. Harris, jun., and Mr. Creasy, jun., the two latter his associates, who were also alike defective in speech and hearing,—in 1799, a miniature of Mr. Luke Fitzgerald. Mr. Arrowsmith now resides at Manchester, where his talents are duly appreciated."

On 11 Dec., 1884, when I was passing a shop of E. Ulph, an assumed name for Mr. Wilkinson, dealer in antique furniture, china, brasses, &c., 17, Albert Street, Manchester, my attention was drawn to two lithographs in black antique frames. The inscriptions on these lithographs read thus:—

From a sketch by T. Arrowsmith.

Martha Blears

of the Jolly Carter in Winton cum Barton, near Eccles, Lancashire, who narrowly escaped being assassinated on Monday, 22nd May, 1826, after receiving several wounds by one of the McKeands, in particular one by a Whittle under the left eye, which fastened in the upper jaw so firm that it was an hour and half before it was extracted.

Printed by H. G. James, Manchester.

From a sketch by T. Arrowsmith.

W^m Higgins

servant to J. Blears of the Jolly Carter in Winton cum Barton, near Eccles, Lancashire, who escaped being assassinated on Monday, 22 May, 1826, by jumping out of bed, running and hiding himself in the hedge of the garden.

No. 1 printed by H. G. James, Manchester.

Mr. Ulph said to me: "I have the 'Jolly Carters' original signboard; it is on sale." I live next door to the place, and am only showing for curiosity (not on sale) two lithographs in my window."

Alexander and Michael McKeand were hanged at Lancaster on 18 Aug., 1826, for the murder of Elizabeth Bates at "The Jolly Carters" on 22 May.

FRED L. TAVARÉ.

22, Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

One of my relations has an engraving or lithograph (I forget which) of the Rev. Giles Chippindale, who was for many years curate of Winwick, on which is inscribed: "From a drawing by T. Arrowsmith, printed by C. Hullmandel." The Rev. Giles Chippindale died on 10 Oct., 1823, aged 63.

W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col.

Kirkby Lonsdale.

ELKANAH SETTLE (11 S. x. 348).—In answer to MR. WRIGLEY's query, I am able to say that a copy of Elkanah Settle's poem is, at any rate, in existence. It was advertised in a bookseller's catalogue a year or two ago, and described as in "old calf with arms of Raymond and Skinner on

the sides." I sent for it at once, but failed to secure it.

Settle's funeral poems rarely contain any private information. He wrote them in general terms, so that if not accepted by the relations of one person they could be used for some one else. Numbers of the bindings alone of these poems exist, for a late eminent London bookseller used to buy up copies, and, having extracted the poem, turned the covers into blotting-books. E. GORDON DUFF.

Liverpool.

LAW AGAINST CUTTING ASH TREES (11 S. x. 211).—Acting on the principle "Verify your quotations," I have done what I could to solve the difficulty of the writer at the above reference.

I have read through the Act referred to—Pickering's edition of the Statutes—and while damaging property in the case of the banks of rivers and streams is a felony, there is not in the whole statute any reference to "ash trees." I have no opportunity of referring to *The Morning Herald*, 29 June, 1824, and I would like to ask one of your readers who has access to the file of *The Morning Herald* in the British Museum to be good enough to examine it, and see what the report of the case against James Baker really alleges as the legal authority for his punishment. W. S. B. H.

USE OF MILITARY TITLES (11 S. x. 348).—See 'King's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1912,' pars. 234:—

"Officers resigning their commissions will not retain any rank in the service except by the King's special authority";

and also note to pars. 253-7:—

"Resignation only applies to cases in which no gratuity or retired pay is granted to an officer on leaving the service; retirement applies to all other cases."

Retention of rank, when permitted, is usually notified in the same *Gazette* as the resignation.

In the Army List there is a list, published quarterly, of officers of the Regular Army, retired from the active list, who are in receipt of a retired allowance. It will be seen from this list that such officers retain their rank on retirement, the wording being "late" of the regiment, but not "late" of the rank.

No one can compel another to address him by his military title; it is entirely a matter of the "unwritten law." But what custom has sanctioned it might be considered discourteous to refuse. J. D. C.

The retention of military titles has varied in the regulars; for instance, at the time I joined the Army, in 1859, only field officers retained them on retirement, the rank of captain, giving as it does the title to esquire, being then considered sufficient; now most, if not all, captains keep that title.

The only regulations on the subject referring to other than regulars are that their military titles are to be held only during the embodiment of the regiments they belong to. HAROLD MALET, Col.

Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND QUARTERLY (11 S. x. 281, 336).—This view is quite untenable:—

(1) The arms of Anjou were Azure, semé-de-lis gold, and a label gules, not merely the fleur-de-lis coat.

(2) These were the arms of Anjou only from the time of Charles of Anjou, later King of Naples, son of Louis VIII. of France.

(3) The arms of the Plantagenet family of the Counts of Anjou, who have no connexion with the late Capetian Counts of Anjou, are uncertain, as this family succeeded to the English throne shortly before the time of the crystallization of family arms, and afterwards used only the arms of England. Probably the family arms of the Plantagenets (if one may make a difference between family arms and arms of a kingdom at this period) were the eight leopards rampant found on Geoffrey of Anjou's shield at Le Mans.

(4) As Edward III. quartered the arms of France, and not the arms of Anjou, this quartering can be referred only to a claim to France, and can have no connexion with Anjou. D. L. GALBREATH.

Montreux.

POETS' BIRTHPLACES: THOMAS, FIRST MARQUIS OF WHARTON (11 S. x. 329, 377).—I copy the following from the Supplement of "An Extinct Peerage. Printed for J. Almon, opposite Burlington House, in Piccadilly, MDCCCLXIX." It does not give the birthplace of the first Marquis of Wharton, but shows he lived after 1715, I think:—

"Sir Thomas Wharton, Knt., summoned to parliament as Lord Heleigh, in the county of York, and Baron of Wharton, in the county of Westmoreland, January 30, 1544, was succeeded by Thomas, his son and heir, father of Philip his successor, whose grandson Philip succeeded to the honours, in which Thomas, his only son, became his heir; he was one of the first who went over to the Prince of Orange, upon whose advancement to the throne he was made controller of the household, a privy-councillor, warden and chief justice in Eyre, of all his Majesty's forests, chases,

parks and warrens south of Trent, also Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Oxford, Bucks and Westmoreland. In the next reign he was continued in his offices, and appointed one of the commissioners to treat for an union between England and Scotland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and created Viscount Winchenden, and Earl of Wharton, Dec. 29, 1706. By King George I. he was made lord privy seal, one of his privy-council, created Marquis of Wharton, and Marquis of Malmesbury, Dec. 24, 1714, also at the same time created Baron of Trim, Earl of Rathfarnham, and Marquis of Catherlough, Irish honours; and at length created, on Jan. 20, 1717-18, Duke of Wharton, in which titles he was succeeded by his son Philip, who leaving no male issue, they expired "[in 1731].

T. P. DORMAN.

MAGISTRATES WEARING HATS (11 S. ix. 189, 253, 315).—To the notes containing instances of this usage I should like to add the following, which appears in a description of the Kaiser's entrance into the hall of the royal castle of Berlin, where he was to address the members of the Reichstag there assembled:—

"The Kaiser entered the hall in the simple gray field uniform, without the usual pomp, unaccompanied by chamberlains and court officials and pages in glittering court dresses. Only state ministers, generals, and admirals followed him to the throne from where he read his speech, after covering his head with his helmet."

I take this from 'Truth about Germany: Facts about the War,' New York, 1914, p. 15, published (principally for American consumption, be it said in passing) by a considerable and distinguished committee of German financiers, statesmen, savants, &c.

WM. A. McLAUGHLIN.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.

DUNSTABLE LARKS (11 S. viii. 469, 515; ix. 15, 93).—The following extract from Part I. of 'The Journal of William More, Prior of Worcester, 1518-35,' which has been recently published by the Worcestershire Historical Society, may prove of interest:—

"1519 [New] yeris gyfts. . . the parson of Seggbarow a peckoce. Edward Atwod of tedyngton iiij dosen of larks. Robert Luntbache of ye same ij dosen of larks. Robert Walker of overbury i dosen of larks and a woodcocke."

A. C. C.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE AND HIS BOOKS (11 S. x. 321, 342).—MR. LETTS will find an interesting account of Father Athanasius Kircher, S.J., from the pen of Father Adolf Müller, S.J., in the 'Catholic Encyclopædia.'

HARMATOPEGOS.

"**BROTHER JOHANNES**" (11 S. x. 370) is probably the same as Joachim, Abbot of Fiore, who lived in the twelfth century. His 'Vaticinia,' published in Venice in 1600, contains quaint emblematic pictures, in some of which the symbols mentioned are employed. He also prophesied the overthrow of the Turk. The book can be seen at the British Museum, or by members of the London Library. C. J. P.

PLACE-NAMES: SHRAPE, THRUNGE (11 S. x. 348).—Y. T. describes the Thrunge at Cowes as a narrow alley-close, or wynd. I have heard Wiltshire people speak of any such place as a *drunge*. B. B.

Notes on Books.

The Bayeux Tapestry. Introduction by Hilaire Belloc. (Chatto & Windus, 10s. 6d. net.)

MOST of us—at least in youth—have wished that Harold could have been victorious at Hastings; hence the ancient story of English perfidy and Norman vengeance, depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry, is slightly tinged with melancholy. This indulgence in sentiment, however, does not diminish our admiration of that sole remaining example of early pictorial needlework, the incomparable "telle à broderie" with which for centuries the Bayeux clergy adorned their cathedral nave at the time of the feast of the Relics. By a miracle the Tapestry has escaped destruction by zealots and barbarians all these hundreds of years, though it was actually seized by the military as cover for a baggage wagon in 1702. In the peril of 1871 the authorities concealed it in all haste. May they be equally prompt and secret should the foreign enemy—*quod absit*!—again approach the ancient town that was Bishop Odo's seat.

This book has a great many good points: the arrangement whereby pictures and letterpress march together step by step has been skilfully contrived, and is most convenient; the coloured illustrations give the impression of the length and narrowness of the original, and also reproduce its delightfully unnatural hues, outcome, in all probability, of the limited variety of shades in the worsted the artist had at his command. Mr. Belloc's preface and commentary are interesting—Mr. Belloc is always interesting; but there was surely no need in a preface containing some learning to adopt a colloquial lecture-room style, or bring the whole essay down to the level of farce by inserting in an imaginary inscription such a name as that of "the Rev. Charles Woodle."

It is safe to expect that as a commentator Mr. Belloc will incline to desert the obvious and bookish, but keep for company personal impressions or self-gathered information. Thus he dismisses with a word the enigma of the clerk and *Ælfgyva*, ordinarily a theme for pages of annotation, but inserts small items of French topography, or reminds us apropos of Odo's rally of his following (*pueros*) that the French army term for men is "mes enfants." Highly characteristic, too, is

the remark—whatever it may be worth—that William had “the round bullet head and square shoulders of the Gaul,” and that “the slight and distant strain of Scandinavian blood seems to have influenced neither his soul nor his body.” Mr. Belloc is at his happiest, perhaps, in showing by what conventions the artist expresses military movements such as the “act of deployment,” or the “convergence of the three columns” of William’s army “upon the semicircular front of the Saxon position upon Battle Hill.”

It need hardly be said that in connexion with Hastings Mr. Belloc hurls a stone against Prof. Freeman’s all-too-famous “palisade”; and, indeed, the younger writer has small patience with the departed historian. One of the main contentions of this preface, based, *inter alia*, on the evidence of the Confessor’s crown, sceptre, and bier, and the incipient heraldry on the shields of the warriors, is that the execution of the Tapestry belongs to the twelfth century—roughly, from 1140 to 1200—and not to the eleventh, the period to which it was assigned by Freeman. In this discussion citation of sources and authorities would have been welcome. Meanwhile, the note on the nasal of the helmet needs revision; the meaning is not clear.

It is always a pleasure to renew acquaintance with the wonder of Bayeux, especially in company so fresh and original as that of Mr. Belloc.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library: October. (Manchester University Press; London, Quaritch, and Sherratt & Hughes, 6d.)

UNDER ‘Library Notes and News’ it is stated that since the library opened, fourteen years ago, 120,000 volumes have been added, including 7,000 manuscripts. In the early part of last year the extension of the present buildings was commenced, and it is expected that the first section of the extension will be ready for occupation towards the end of next year. The final portion will consist of a stack building to provide shelf accommodation for half a million volumes, surmounted by a reading-room and a manuscript-room, which will be reserved for special research. The whole will occupy an island site, thus minimizing, as far as possible, the risk of fire. A new department is a photographic studio, with a complete equipment of apparatus for the making of facsimiles.

The Lecture Session opened on the 14th ult., when Dr. Peake took for his subject ‘How to Study the New Testament.’ Other subjects include ‘Babylonian Law and the Mosaic Code,’ by Dr. Johns; ‘The Youth of Vergil,’ by Dr. Conway; ‘Ancient Egypt and the Dawn of Civilization,’ by Dr. Elliot Smith; and ‘World Literature: the New Departure in the Study of Literature,’ by Dr. Moulton.

We are glad to find that the second volume of the ‘Catalogue of Greek Papyri’ may be looked for towards the end of the year. The ‘Catalogue of English Books to 1610 in the John Rylands Library,’ which has been in course of preparation for a number of years, will also be in the hands of the printer in the course of the next two months. Two new issues of the ‘John Rylands Facsimiles’ are in active preparation. The first will consist of a portfolio of reproductions of eight early engravings in the possession of the Library, including the famous prints of ‘St. Christopher

and ‘The Annunciation,’ for which the descriptive text is being prepared by Mr. Campbell Dodgson of the British Museum. The other, the ‘Odes and Psalms of Solomon,’ will be reproduced in facsimile of the exact size of the original Syriac manuscript, and will be accompanied by a typographical reprint or transliteration, and a revised translation, upon which Dr. Rendel Harris is at present engaged. There will be an exhaustive introduction dealing with the variations of the fragmentary MS. in the British Museum, the accessory patristic testimonies, and a summary of the most important criticisms that have appeared since Dr. Harris published his first edition in 1909. Prof. Thumb, who delivered a lecture on ‘The Modern Greek and his Ancestry’ in the lecture hall of the Library on the 9th of October, 1913, has expanded it, with illustrated notes, and it appears in the present number.

As the *Bulletin* was going to press the sad news was received of the death of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Stephen Joseph Tennant, which occurred on the 7th of October. He was the twin brother of the late Mrs. Rylands, the foundress of the Library, and was closely associated with the institution from its inception, and served it with untiring devotion.

Bruges: a Record and an Impression. By Mary Stratton. Illustrated by Charles Wade. (Batsford, 5s. net.)

LOWELL, in one of his wittiest poems, thus describes the commercial decadence of a town in New England:—

The railway ruined it, the natives say,
That passed unwisely fifteen miles away,
And made a drain to which, with steady ooze,
Filtered away law, stage-coach, trade, and news.
The railway saved it: so at least think those
Who love old ways, old houses, old repose.

The ancient city of Bruges lost its mercantile eminence long before railways were dreamt of, but preserved its old houses, its old repose, and many of its old ways. There is, indeed, no city easily accessible from London (at least in time of peace) in which the visitor feels more removed from the strenuous life of our age, and nearer to the fifteenth century, than Bruges. Mrs. Stratton, who is not a novice in the field of literature, has given us a delightful book, describing the streets, the quays, the churches, and the other public buildings of “the quaint old Flemish city”; Mr. Arthur Stratton has contributed a very useful chapter on its architectural features; and the work is illustrated by Mr. Charles Wade in a manner admirably suited to the subject.

A Social History of Ancient Ireland. By P. W. Joyce. Second Edition. (Longmans & Co., 1l. 1s. net.)

THIS is a valuable treatise upon the social life of ancient Ireland in all its phases. It is written in a clear and interesting style, and displays that intimate knowledge and deep research which one would expect from its author. It deals, in a broad and comprehensive manner, with the variety of subjects which must necessarily come under the purview of a writer upon social history. The three main sections of Part I. are Government, Military System, and Law. In this part are described the laws relating to land, which are of

importance in view of the outstanding position which land laws have occupied in the more recent history of the country. It is certainly worth noting in this connexion that land in Ireland was originally, so far as can be gathered, common property. Part II. embraces 'Religion, Learning, and Art.' Its subjects claim an interest wider than the purely Hibernian, as linking Ireland with Druidic Britain and Gaul, and with the ancient monastic seats of learning on the Continent and the early schoolmen. Part III. includes the many topics which come under the heading 'Social and Domestic Life,' e.g., marriage, family names, the house and its contents, ornaments, trades and craftsmen, sports, animals, funerals, monuments. There is a valuable list of authorities, and an excellent Index. The two volumes contain nearly four hundred illustrations, including some beautiful reproductions, both plain and in colour, of the matchless work of the ancient Irish illuminators and goldsmiths.

Book - Prices Current. Vol. XXVIII. Part 5. (Elliot Stock, 11. 5s. 6d. yearly.)

THIS part contains particulars of sales from May 27th to the 31st of July, and includes a portion of the library of the Earl of Pembroke (this realized 38,936l.); the fourth portion of the Huth Library (18,611l.); and books and autograph manuscripts of R. L. Stevenson, the property of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne.

Mr. J. H. Slater in the Introduction calls attention to the radically different arrangement from the previous volumes. In these each sale was reported as it took place, the auctioneers' catalogue being rearranged so as to present the chief entries in alphabetical order. This possessed a slight advantage in keeping each sale distinct; but it has been felt that a system of alphabetical arrangement throughout would offer advantages that would more than compensate for the loss of this. The Table of Contents has been elaborated so as to aid in the furtherance of the new scheme, and the abolition of the Index has made it possible to include some thousands of additional entries. Mr. Slater says that, "speaking generally, the season 1913-14 has been very important on account of the large number of valuable books that have been sold. These have at times realized extremely high prices, giving rise to the impression that hardly any amount is too much to pay for books that are urgently wanted. . . . On the other hand, books of an ordinary character, such as can be got with comparatively little trouble when wanted, have fallen in price very greatly during the past ten years. Such books as these are the foundation of every modern library, and that they should be procurable at such low prices as now prevail will go a very long way to compensate for the virtual loss of many of the volumes which time and the hour have placed beyond the grasp of the vast majority of those who take an interest in books for what they contain, and therefore for what they teach us."

Among the special prices recorded we note 'The Book of St. Albans,' 1486, 1,800l. (the Rylands copy is the only other complete one known); 'The Trial of Admiral Byng,' 1757, 85l. (General Wolfe's copy, with his autograph annotations; the volume is described in *The Times* of 28 May, 1914); and the Kelmscott Chaucer, 85l. In a list under

Cicero is the edition printed in Italy, without place, printer's name, or date (Subiaco, Conrad Sweynheym & Arnold Pannartz, before 30 Sept., 1465). This is the first book printed in Italy, and probably the first printed Latin classic. It brought 1,000l. First editions of George Eliot's works realized good prices: 'Adam Bede,' 67. 5s.; 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' 7l. 10s.; and 'Brother and Sister,' for private circulation only, 8l. 5s. T. K. Hervey's 'Book of Christmas,' first edition, illustrations by Seymour, 1836, brought 11. 12s. Hervey was editor of *The Athenæum* from 1846 to 1853. Among the Homers was the Florence edition of 1488, 360l. La Fontaine's 'Œuvres complètes,' printed on vellum, Paris, 1814, fetched 132l.; and a copy of the first edition of Tennyson's 'Timbuctoo,' 1829, bound in morocco-extra, 4l. 10s. It is interesting to recall what *The Athenæum* said on the 22nd of July, 1829, with regard to the latter: "We have never before seen a prize poem which indicated really first-rate poetical genius, and which would have done honour to any man that ever wrote. Such, we do not hesitate to affirm, is the little work before us." And after a long extract from the poem, the question was asked: "How many men have lived for a century who could equal this?"

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica: September.
Edited by W. Bruce Bannerman. (Mitchell Hughes & Clarke, 2s. 6d.)

THIS part contains 'The Pedigrees of Fuller of Blewbury,' contributed by Mr. J. F. Fuller; 'The Scotts of Harperrig,' communicated by Mr. John A. Inglis; and 'Sir John Doddridge, Judge of the King's Bench, and the Rev. Dr. Philip Doddridge of Northampton.' The latter is well remembered for his hymns. He died at Lisbon, 26 Oct., 1751, and was buried there. At Lisbon as well as at the Doddridge Chapel, Northampton, are monumental inscriptions. Mr. Sidney E. Doddridge, who contributes this paper, gives also the pedigree of the American line.

Mr. David C. Herries continues his notes on the Herries of Auchensheen and of Barclay; Mr. Milner-Gibson Cullum, his extracts from parish registers relating to the Corsellis family; and Mr. George J. Lind, 'The Register of the British Cemetery, Oporto,' containing all interments from the beginning of 1876. In 'Notes about the Boothby Family' it is pointed out with reference to Charles Boothby Skrimsher that both in 'N. & Q.' for 7 March, 1908, and 'Visits to Fields of Battle,' by Richard Brooke, 1856, he is stated to have restored the ancient monument erected on Blore Heath in 1459.

WE are glad to notice that, in spite of the difficulties resulting from the state of war, the conductors of *The Burlington Magazine* are able to maintain the high standard of their publication. The illustrations in the November number present many points of present interest. Mr. A. Gardner provides an excellent series of photographs of some of the sculptures of Reims Cathedral, with critical and historical remarks. The tympanum of the main doorway of the north transept, and that of a smaller door in the same transept; the Last Judgment tympanum; the group of the Visitation from the west front (which, in spite of its almost classic character, Mr. Gardner judges to be genuine mediæval work); the pleasant-featured statues in the porches; St. Remi from the north porch—all

these are included. Under the heading of 'Record of Various Works of Art in Belgium' we have first some full-page photogravures of the "Colibrant" triptych from the church of St. Gummaire in Lierre, a work of art the existence of which is now rendered problematical by the bombardment of that town. It is of great beauty, especially, one may remark, the panel of the Presentation in the Temple. Under this heading come also descriptions and illustrations of a gable of the Vleeschhuis, Antwerp, and two sacrament-houses in Louvain. An article by Mr. O. Siren discusses, with reproductions, some pictures of Jacopo del Casentino, a pupil of Giotto, hitherto somewhat obscure in art history. A new portrait of Sir John Godslove by Hans Holbein the Younger is reproduced by Mr. Paul Ganz; and an unrecorded Bronzino of Ezzelino da Romano, now illustrated for the first time by the courtesy of Mr. Max Rothschild, is discussed by Mr. Tancréd Borenius. The frontispiece depicts some early Chinese stone statues from the collection of M. Léonce Rosenberg.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—NOVEMBER.

MR. BARNARD of Tunbridge Wells describes nearly 600 items in his Catalogue 96, which is devoted very largely to bibliography and kindred subjects. He offers for 2*l.* 15*s.* the 3 vols. of Allibone's 'Critical Dictionary' (1877), together with the 2 vols. of Kirk's 'Supplement' (1891). We noticed both a copy of Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain' (1882-8, 6*l.* 10*s.*) and one of Barbier's 'Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes,' in the third edition with Supplement (1872-89), 2*l.* 15*s.* There are an original edition of the volume of the 'Index Expurgatorius' issued at Rome in 1607, offered at 1*l.* 5*s.*, and one of the Huth Library Catalogues, of which only 130 were printed for sale (1880), offered for 5*l.* 5*s.* A copy of 'The Cambridge Modern History,' 14 vols., with atlas, tables, and general index, is to be had for 7*l.* A smaller work worth mentioning is 'L'Art de vérifier les Dates,' 3 folio vols., published in Paris between 1783 and 1787, which is concerned with 'Faits Historiques,' 'Chartres,' 'Chroniques et autres anciens Monuments,' 1*l.* 12*s.* Mr. Barnard's collection of Dante literature seems pretty extensive; he includes seventeen works in the present list, and invites application for a special catalogue of the subject.

MESSRS. SOTHERAN & Co.'s Catalogue No. 751 presents, like all its predecessors, an *embarras de richesses* for the reviewer. If we restrict ourselves in this notice to mentioning a few of the best of seventeenth-century books, it is not because we have failed to observe many highly interesting items belonging to other centuries. Messrs. Sotheran have a notebook of some 300 pp. small 4to, bound in old calf, which comes from Mr. Arthur Clifford's collection, and belonged originally to the Sir Walter Aston of Tixall who was Ambassador in Spain at the time when the Spanish match was engaging the attention of the English and Spanish Courts. The volume contains on 30 pp. notes by Aston both on diplomatic affairs and on matters of general interest in Spain. In a different hand, and belonging to the year 1647, are other entries,

which fill nine more pages, 1620-47 (3*l.* 3*s.*). We marked also a publisher's presentation copy of Bacon's 'Henry VII.,' 1622, 4*l.* A most attractive item is a set of four duodecimo volumes in one, bound by Riviere, being (1) 'The Warnings of Germany'; (2) 'The Invasions of Germany,' having a note in MS. on a fly-leaf relating to the capture of Magdeburg; (3) 'The Lamentations of Germany,' composed these by an 'Eyewitness'; and (4) 'Lacrymæ Germaniæ.' The date, 1638, will sufficiently indicate what are the mournful facts dealt with. The price is 15*l.* But the greatest prizes among the seventeenth-century books are two MSS. of La Rochefoucauld's 'Mémoires.' The first is a copy, on 396 pp. of paper, by a contemporary hand, purporting to contain corrections of style, which begins in 1626, as but one other MS. does. This was acquired by M. Petitot, who used it for his edition of the 'Mémoires,' and is a quarto volume bound in old French calf. The second is a MS., on 214 pp. folio, bound by Bozerian, in the hand of La Rochefoucauld's secretary, with corrections both in the author's and in another hand. For the first 40*l.*, and for the second 50*l.*, is the price asked. One other item we may mention, though it is not included within the limit above prescribed—a set of Hansard in 658 volumes, from the beginning (1806) to 1908, 260*l.*

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Notices to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

MR. DANIEL HIPWELL (84, St. John's Wood Terrace, N.W.) would be pleased to receive additions, corrections, and suggestions for the improvement of his Subject Bibliography included (pp. 537-595) in Clegg's 'Directory of Booksellers,' 1914, with a view to its publication in a separate form.

MR. JOHN T. PAGE writes that he would be grateful to MR. DAVID SALMON if he would kindly say whether the words set out *ante*, p. 350, represent the whole of the inscription to Jemima Nicholas at Fishguard, and would also indicate the position of the grave.

DR. WILCOCK.—Both forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 256.

NOTES:—The Rev. John Kempthorne, D.D., 401—Holcroft Bibliography, 403—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles, 405—Spy shot at the Tower of London—Inscriptions at Cadenabbia—Sponge Cake—Vanishing City Landmarks, 407—"Any": its Pronunciation—Dictum attributed to Lord Fisher—Dr. Edmond Halley's Ancestry, 408.

QUERIES:—Modern Advocate of Druidism—Warrington: Poem Wanted—Author Wanted: "A man of the world"—William Parker, Lord Morley and Montague, 408—"Hielanman! Hielanman!"—Murphy and Flynn—German Street-Names—Robert Leyborne—Bishop Henry Ryder—Biographical Information Wanted—Cotterell and its Variants—Dickens and Wooden Legs—Prints in 1837: "Protean Scenery," 409—Przemysl: Language of Galicia—Eighteenth-Century Marriages: Scotland and Ireland—"Table of Peace"—Old Etonians—Robinson of Hinton Abbey, 410.

REPLIES:—Groom of the Stole, 410—"Sparrowgrass," 411—"Kultur"—Author and Correct Version Wanted—Voltaire in London—Mourning Letter-Paper, 412—Floral Emblems of Countries—"Mid-Keavel"—Periodicals published by Religious Houses, 413—Rectors of Upham and Dursley—The Original of 'Aladdin'—Wilkes and Lord Thurlow, 414—Earls of Derwentwater—Avanzino or Avanzini—De Bruxelles and d'Anvers, 415—Walter Scott—Old Charing Cross—"Boches," 416—Gothic Mason-Sculptors—France and England Quarterly, 417—Cross-legged Effigies—The Apocrypha: Story of Judith—"Brother Johannes"—Will of Mary Kinderley: Peter Pegge-Burnell—"Chickweed without Chickweed," 418.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Titled Nobility of Europe"—"Berkeley and Percival"—"The Scottish Historical Review."

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE REV. JOHN KEMPTHORNE, B.D.

THE family of Kempthorne derives its name from an ancient estate in the parish of Clawton, co. Devon, which about the beginning of the fifteenth century passed to a younger branch of the Leys of Beer Ferrers, who settled at Kempthorne, and whose descendants in course of time wrote themselves Ley, *Ley alias* Kempthorne, or Kempthorne only (Sir John Maclean, 'History of Trigg Minor,' 1873).

John Kempthorne, hymn-writer, the subject of these notes, was born at Helston, 24 June, 1775, being the eldest son of Admiral James Kempthorne of Helston, and Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. Sampson Sandys of Lanarth, St. Keverne. He was educated at Helston and Truro Grammar Schools. At Truro he met Henry Martyn (1781-1812), and the friendship then formed remained during college life and in after years. A

notice of Martyn in *The Eagle* (December, 1912, p. 95) states that he

"was attracted to Cambridge by Kempthorne, who had been his protector at school and had just [1796] distinguished himself at St. John's College, coming out Senior Wrangler."

In the 'Life' of Henry Martyn by J. Sargent (1819) there are several references to the religious influence which Kempthorne had on him during his early years; in these his friend is referred to as "K." Kempthorne was elected a Fellow of St. John's in March, 1796. He was ordained deacon 25 April, 1802, and married, on 8 June following, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Richard Whish, Rector of Northwold, Norfolk. Shortly after he held a curacy at Langford, Essex, where his first two children were born in 1803 and 1804.

In 1806 or 1807 he became curate of Claybrooke, Leicestershire, and in the latter year took the degree of B.D. Henry Ryder, successively Bishop of Gloucester (1815-24) and of Lichfield and Coventry (1824-36), was Vicar of Claybrooke from 1806 to c. 1808, and to him Kempthorne must have owed much of his preferment in later years. The inscription on the memorial tablet in Gloucester Cathedral bears testimony to the friendship between them. His removal to Gloucestershire was due to the Bishop's influence, for in 'The Pastor's Parting Appeal,' a farewell sermon preached at Claybrooke on Sunday, 16 June, 1816, Kempthorne speaks of having ministered in the parish for the space of nearly nine years, and says that his removal (to Northleach)

"resulted from the proposal and request of one, whose long-continued goodness to me would have given him a right to command what he requested...who, though he has resigned his charge over you, has not ceased to care and to pray for you....Nor have I undertaken the new and arduous trust in his service, to which he has invited....me, without solemn hesitation."

He was instituted to the vicarage of Northleach 27 July, 1816, and to Preston 4 Oct., 1817. The latter was resigned in 1820. Kempthorne, in the letter printed below, writes of "Preston Vicarage"; and though I have not been able to trace certainly that this would be Preston, near Ledbury (in the deanery of the Forest), I am strongly of opinion that it is. In the same letter he says he could not officiate at Preston personally; and through the kindness of the present incumbent of Preston, Ledbury, the Rev. Clement W. Dixon, I learn that all the entries in the registers there during the years 1817-20 are signed by those who style themselves, "curate." Also, in the 'Clerical

Guide' for 1836 I find that the then incumbents of Preston, near Cirencester, and Preston-on-Stour had held their livings since 1817 and 1808 respectively, while the institution at Preston, Ledbury, is dated 1820, the year of Kempthorne's resignation. This last, though now a rectory, in 1836 was a vicarage, and until that year the deaneries of N. and S. Forest were in the archdeaconry of Hereford. In 1816 Kempthorne was also appointed Chaplain to the Infirmary at Gloucester.

Northleach Vicarage was badly dilapidated, and, though repaired and enlarged at a cost to himself of 343*l.*, was too small for his large family (most of whom were born at Claybrooke, and some buried there), and to meet the requirements of the pupils whom he took in order to add to his income; he therefore asked for and received permission, "approved in the licences of two successive bishops," to reside near to or in Gloucester. In 1818 he was living at Maisemore, a village on the Severn about two miles from Gloucester, and two years later had taken up residence in the city, where he apparently lived until his death. In 1820 he became curate of St. Nicholas's and examining chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester. From 1822 to 1826 he was curate of St. Aldate's, Gloucester, which he resigned in 1826 on receiving the living of St. Michael's, to which he was instituted on 12 December of that year. Kempthorne received the prebend of Upton Decani in the diocese of Lichfield in 1825, and at this time continued his duties as chaplain to Ryder, now Bishop of Lichfield. Together with Northleach and the chaplaincy of Gloucester Infirmary he thus held St. Michael's, Gloucester, and his prebend at Lichfield. This gave rise to an attack upon him, his name being included in a 'List of Pluralists' printed in *The Times* of 19 June, 1832. Against his name were included Preston vicarage and the curacy of St. Mary (de Grace), Gloucester—the first of which he had resigned, and the second never held. This was answered by an interesting letter to *The Times* of 14 Aug., 1832, defending his position, and clearing himself from any suspicion of making undue profit from the Church. The biographical particulars given in this letter make it worth reprinting in a more accessible form:—

To the Editor of 'The Times.'

SIR,—In your paper of the 19th of June, in your list of pluralists (from "Clericus"), you have mentioned my name in the following manner:—"Kempthorne, Prebendary of Lichfield, Gloucester,

St. Michael Rectory, and St. Mary de Grace curacy, Northleach vicarage, Preston vicarage, Wedmore vicarage."

This has been copied elsewhere, and accompanied with no small measure of gratuitous abuse.

I was ordained in 1802, continued a hard-working curate till 1816; in that year became vicar of Northleach; found the vicarage-house scarcely fit for a labouring man to live in; repaired, and sufficiently, but not more than sufficiently, enlarged it, sinking 343*l.* out of my own pocket; and since 1830, when the debt on the building was entirely liquidated, by large annual deductions from my income, have received from this benefice, after paying my curate 120*l.* per annum (besides other usual deductions), about 130*l.* per annum.

In 1816 I was also appointed chaplain, at a salary of 40*l.* per annum (this you omit, erring by defect as well as by excess), to the General Infirmary at Gloucester; in which office, as well as in a curacy in that city, I may say, without arrogance, that I was still a hard-working clergyman. I also took pupils to support a family of 9 and ere long 10 children; and the vicarage house at Northleach, when finished in 1819, being too small for this purpose, I continued on that account, and in consequence of the inadequacy of my income, without pupils, for my large family, and for other reasons, approved in the licences of two successive bishops, to reside near to or in Gloucester.

The Vicarage of Preston, Gloucestershire, very small in population and value, my average net receipts for the three years, for which time only I held it, having been 48*l.* per annum, with no residence for the incumbent. Finding I could not accomplish my plan of officiating there personally, I resigned spontaneously twelve years ago.

The Prebend of Upton, *ex parte* Decani, in the Cathedral of Lichfield, produces me on an average 6*l.* per annum, just enough to cover the expense of my journey to Lichfield, where it is my office to preach one sermon annually in the Cathedral. I have no probable prospect of any other emolument from this source.

To the rectory of St. Michael's Gloucester, distant 19 miles from Northleach, I was presented in 1826, and have been constantly resident on it. After I have paid my curate here, who is also my assistant at the Infirmary, 80*l.* per annum, it has produced me about 140*l.* per annum, subject, however, to other usual deductions; and both my curate and myself are *bona fide* labourers in this sphere.

Of St. Mary de Grace I am not curate; have nothing to do with it either by presentation, or collation, or any other form of appointment. It is a very small contiguous parish, merely attached to St. Michael's so far as to provide for its inhabitants the rites of burial, baptism, &c.; and only produces me annually three guineas for pew-rents, besides some very few surplice fees; which items are included in the 140*l.* from St. Michael's.

Wedmore Vicarage, Somersetshire, I never held. It belongs to my eldest son, John Kempthorne, jun., whom also I may reckon a laborious pastor, and who, in fact, is now suffering from over-exertion.

The above-mentioned particulars I am ready at any time to substantiate; and I deduce from them the following summary correction of the errors in your statement, adding the several items of average income (curates' salaries only deducted):—

Kemphorne—Prebendary of Lichfield ..	£
Glocester, St. Michael's Rectory ..	140
St. Mary de Grace curacy has no existence ..	0
Northleach	130
Glocester Infirmary Chaplaincy ..	40
Preston Vicarage, resigned 12 years ago ..	0
Wedmore Vicarage, never mine at all ..	0

The total income £316

I receive it with thankfulness. I covet no more. This year my salary from the Infirmary has been advanced to 60*l.*, unsolicited by me; I have also advanced my curate's salary to 90*l.* Pluralities in the abstract I do not advocate. But in my own case, and perhaps in many more on your list, the result is, that instead of probably two working clergymen, there have been three—viz., one at Northleach, and two at St. Michael's; to say nothing of two ministers, instead of one, for the patients of the Infirmary.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Glocester, August. JOHN KEMPTHORNE.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

(To be continued.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43, 83, 122, 163, 205, 244, 284, 323, 362.)

1791. "The Road to Ruin; a comedy as it is acted at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By Thomas Holcroft. London: printed for J. Debrett, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly, 1792." Octavo, 4+1-100 pp.

This play was produced 18 Feb., 1791, and "received with distinguished applause" (Oulton, 2: 106). It was the most successful of all of Holcroft's dramatic pieces. (Cf. Mrs. Inchbald's Preface, and Hazlitt, 'Comic Writers of the Last Century,' closing paragraphs.) Concerning its initial appearance at the summer theatre in the Haymarket, 13 Aug., 1798, Holcroft says in his diary ('Memoirs,' p. 193) that that was the only theatre in the kingdom where it had not been acted at least fifty times, excepting, of course, Drury Lane and the Opera-House, where custom prevented. Curiously enough, the book was announced in the February, 1792, number of *The Universal Magazine* (90: 159). The Prologue and Epilogue were reprinted in the 1791 'Annual Register' (p. 413). It received, for a play, the exceptional honour of several pages in the July, 1792, number of *The English Review* (20: 9). Another notice appeared in *The Monthly Review* for March, 1792 (7: 332).

Following is a list of editions, sources of my information being indicated in parentheses, and an asterisk signifying that I have examined the copy with some care:—

Second Edition, London, 1792. Octavo ('D.N.B.'; B.M.C.).

Fourth Edition, London: Printed for J. Debrett, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly, 1792. Octavo, 4+1-100 pp. (*)

Fifth Edition, London, 1792. Octavo ('D.N.B.'; B.M.C.).

Sixth Edition, London, 1792. Octavo ('D.N.B.'; B.M.C.).

Ninth Edition, London, 1792. Octavo ('D.N.B.'; B.M.C.).

A New Edition. London: Printed by A. Strahan, Printers Street, for T. N. Longman and O. Rees, Paternoster Row, 1802. Octavo, 2+3-80 pp. (*)

An Edition. London: Sherwood and Bowyer, 137, Strand, 1844. Small 16mo, 4+3-92 pp. (*) P. 92: "Thoms, Printer, Warwick Square."

Reprints were made in collections as follows: Mrs. E. Inchbald, 'The British Theatre,' 1808; Oxberry, 'The New English Drama,' 1818; 'The London Stage,' 1824; Mrs. E. Inchbald, 'The British Theatre,' 1824; J. Cumberland, 'British Theatre,' 1829; 'The Acting Drama,' 1834; 'Lacy's Acting Editions of Plays,' 1850, &c.; 'The British Drama, Illustrated,' 1864; 'The British Drama' (J. Dicks), 1864; 'French's Acting Drama,' No. 49, New York, n.d.; Lea's 'British Drama'; and Dicks's 'Standard Plays,' No. 8, 1883.

Lacy's "Acting Edition,"

"The Road to Ruin. A comedy, by Thomas Holcroft, author of &c., &c., &c.... Thomas Hailes Lacy, 89, Strand (opposite Southampton Street, Covent Garden Market), London," octavo, 5+6-80 pp.,

contains the original cast, the Covent Garden cast of 15 Sept., 1840, and the Drury Lane cast of 18 Oct., 1842, and an "Introduction" by William Hazlitt. This was culled from Hazlitt's MS. notes in his personal copy—one of the few books belonging to Hazlitt which he did not sell, and which did not disappear (cf. W. C. Hazlitt, 'Memoirs of William Hazlitt,' 1867, 2: 272).

In addition to French's reprint, I have located but three American editions:—

"The Road to Ruin: a comedy as it is acted at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. By Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed. New York: Reprinted for Berry and Rogers, No. 35, Hanover-Square. 1792," octavo, 6+7-78+2 pp.,

in the New York Society Library;

"The Road to Ruin, a comedy in five acts. By Thomas Holcroft. As performed at the theatres Philadelphia and New York. Second American Edition. From the prompt-book—by permission. Cooper, manager (New York). New

York: published by David Longworth. At the Dramatic Repository. Shakespeare Gallery. Jan., 1819," 12mo, 4+6-92 pp.,

in the New York Public Library; and

"Modern Standard Drama, edited by Epes Sargeant, No. 49, New York, Baltimore," n.d.

In a "New York: D. Longworth, 1807," edition of 'The Lady of the Rock,' and in a similar edition of Tobin's 'Honeymoon,' are advertisements of 'The Road to Ruin,' indicating an edition from the Longworth house dated earlier than 1819, as above.

I have located but four translations:—

"Güte Rettet. Ein Lustspiel in fünf Anzügen, nach dem Road to Ruin von Holcroft frei bearbeitet vom Verfasser des Heimlichen Gerichts [i.e. F. Huber], Leipzig, 1793,"

which is vol. lxviii. of "Deutsche Schaubühne. Augsburg, 1788-1802," in the British Museum (1174 S. aa-aaa);

"Leichtsinn und kindliche Liebe oder der Weg zum Verderben. Berlin, 1794," octavo,

which is referred to by J. D. Reuss, 'Register of Living Authors,' Berlin, 1804 (1: 490);

"Dornton, of de juigdighe losheid en uitspoorige kinderliefde. Tooneelspel. in vyf bedryven. Naar het Engelsh van Holcroft,"

which is in vol. iv., pp. 1-218, under the half-title 'Nieuwe Spectatoriaale Schouwburg,' of the following edition:—

"Spectatoriaale Schouwburg, behelzende eene verzameling der beste zedelyke tooneelstukken, byeen gebragt uit alle de verscheiden Taalen van Europa. Vier-en-twintigste deel. Te Amsterdam. By d'Erven P. Meijer en G. Warnars, 1794."

in the New York Public Library; and

"Det Kongelige Theaters Repertoire Første deel. Veien til Odeløggelse. (Dornton) Comedie i fem Acte of Holcroft. Kjöbenhavn, 1828. Udgivet af Ferdinand Prinzlau trukt hos Directeur Jens Hostrup Schulz, Kongelig og Universitets-Bogtrucker." 1-34 pp.

This is the best known of Holcroft's pieces, and I believe I have not secured as yet all the bibliographical data concerning it. Any assistance will be greatly appreciated.

1792. "Anna St. Ives: a novel. By Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for Shepperson and Reynolds, No. 137, Oxford Street, 1792." Duodecimo. I., 2+1-210; II., 2+1-227; III., 2+1-240; IV., 2+1-239; V., 2+1-237; VI., 2+1-234; VII., 2+1-260.

There seems scarce need for discussion of this work. Every record which I have found coincides with the above data. It was announced in the February, 1792, number of *The Universal Magazine* (90: 159), the same month as part ii. of Paine's 'Rights of Man,' and criticized in *The Monthly Review* for June, 1792 (8: 151).

1793. During this year Holcroft contributed ('Memoirs,' p. 163) a review of Godwin's 'Political Justice' to *The Monthly Review*; the instalments of the critique appeared in the March (10: 311), April (10: 435), and June (11: 187) numbers.

We read ('Jeffrey's Literary Criticism,' ed. D. Nichol Smith. London: Henry Frowde, 1910, p. ix): "The manuscript notes by Ralph Griffiths, the publisher and editor of *The Monthly Review*, in his private copy, now in the Bodleian Library, enable us to obtain a complete list of Jeffrey's contributions." With the help of these same manuscript notes, I hope soon to obtain a complete list of Holcroft's contributions. Would that some soul could unearth similarly annotated copies of *The Wit's Magazine*, *The Town and Country Magazine*, *The British Review*, and the other periodicals!

1794. [Preface to some book published by Symonds, written between 1 Oct. and 1 Dec., 1794.]

In Holcroft's diary, under the date of 28 Nov., 1798 ('Memoirs,' pp. 205-6), we find the following:—

"Called to settle with S—, reminded him that the preface I wrote, and the proof I read for him, while a prisoner with him in Newgate, had I charged them, if charged at twelve guineas, would not have been more than a third of the value of my time, yet I charged nothing, nor should, unless he contested a fair account. This induced him immediately to allow the balance due on the sale of my books."

That this S— stands for H. D. Symonds, the publisher of No. 20, Paternoster Row, is made evident by an entry in the diary four days earlier ('Memoirs,' p. 204):—

"Walked to S—'s, Paternoster Row, for the account between us, which he sent in the evening, wishing me to deduct seventy-six of the Narrative and twelve of the Letter to Windham, which he pretends to have been lost by the binder, and since the last settling, during which period the account shows three sold."

Symonds had been committed to Newgate on the same indictment for treason as Holcroft (cf. 'Annual Register,' 1794, p. 268), and was mentioned in the 'Narrative of Facts' (p. 56). He was publisher of the 'Narrative of Facts' (1795) and of the 'Letter to William Windham' (1795). The preface written and the proof corrected while in Newgate could not have been preface to or proof of either of these books, which deal with events subsequent to their departure from prison. And, then, no author could have demanded twelve guineas for writing the preface and correcting proofs

of his own books. The only work by the publisher which I have found is

"Symonds' Abstracts of the two bills, entitled 'Bill for the security of his Majesty's Person and Government,' and 'A Bill for more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings.' To which are added, The Bill of Rights, the Coronation Oath and Magna Charta. With an introductory preface by the editor. London: Printed for H. D. Symonds, No. 20, Paternoster Row. [Price one shilling.]"

This book was issued without date, but its publication was certainly after 18 Dec., 1795; so the two bills are dated. As Holcroft left Newgate at least as early as 1 Dec., 1794 ('Memoirs,' p. 151), he could scarcely have written a preface to, certainly not have corrected proof which contained the text of, bills not passed until over a year later.

Holcroft was intimate at the time (1798) with William Sharp, the engraver, who had likewise been included in the indictment for treason, and committed to Newgate, 1794. But I believe the reference to the "fair account" and the "sale of books," as well as the circumstance of Sharp's only publication being in 1806, quite obviates the possibility of the reference being to him.

We then have but one alternative. The preface—a twelve-guinea preface, too—and the proofs were probably connected with some political pamphlet (that was the type of book that Symonds got out), written by another person, and published by Symonds. I appeal to the readers of 'N. & Q.' to help me to locate the work. I may add that Holcroft and Symonds were in Newgate, and therefore the preface was written and proof corrected, between 1 Oct. and 1 Dec., 1794.

1794. "Love's Frailties; a comedy in five acts as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for Shepperson and Reynolds, No. 137, Oxford Street, 1794." Octavo, 8+79 pp.

The 'Advertisement' is dated at Newman Street, 11 Feb., 1794, and the play had been produced 5 Feb., 1794, with the sub-title 'Or Precept against Practice.' "It was the first play published at the advanced price of 2s." (Oulton, 2: 154). Noticed in *The British Critic*, Dec., 1794 (4: 672), and in *The Monthly Review*, April, 1794 (13: 446), which said that it deserved more than six representations.

1794. (Not printed) 'The Rival Queens.'

A prelude by Holcroft, dealing with the friendly (?) rivalry between the two Theatres Royal, was presented at the reopening of

Covent Garden, 15 Sept., 1794, under the title 'The Rival Queens.' Oulton says (2: 173) that it was taken from Fielding's 'Covent Garden Tragedy.' I shall be grateful for any information concerning contemporary references. ELBRIDGE COLBY.
Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi. 441; xii. 51, 114, 181, 401; 11 S. i. 282; ii. 42, 381; iii. 22, 222, 421; iv. 181, 361; v. 62, 143, 481; vi. 4, 284, 343; vii. 64, 144, 175, 263, 343, 442; viii. 4, 82, 183, 285, 382, 444; ix. 65, 164, 384, 464; x. 103, 226, 303.)

MARTYRS (continued).

BISHOPS CRANMER, RIDLEY, AND LATIMER.

Oxford.—In the centre of the roadway in Magdalen Street a memorial, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., after the style of the Eleanor Crosses, was erected in 1841. It is approached by a flight of steps, and consists of four diminishing stories surmounted by a cross. In arched recesses on the second story are placed statues of the three martyrs, the work of Mr. H. Weekes. Facing the north is that of Cranmer, holding a Bible. On its cover is seen inscribed "May 1541," the date the Scriptures were first circulated by Royal authority. Ridley's statue is on the east side, and Latimer's on the west. On the lower story, beneath the statue of Cranmer, is inscribed as follows:—

To the Glory of God, and in grateful commemoration of His servants Thomas Cranmer, Nicholas Ridley, Hugh Latimer, Prelates of the Church of England, who, near this spot, yielded their bodies to be burned bearing witness to the sacred truths which they had affirmed and maintained against the errors of the Church of Rome, and rejoicing that to them was given not only to believe in Christ, but also to suffer for His sake, this monument was erected by public subscription in the year of our Lord God MDCCCXLI.

The first stone of the memorial was laid by Dr. Plumptre, then Master of University College, on 19 May, 1841.

The traditional sites of the martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer in Broad Street are marked by two small crosses cut in the pavement on the north side of the roadway, under the walls of Balliol College.

Cambridge.—On 13 June, 1912, the Bishop of Ely (Dr. Chase) unveiled a memorial to

Cranmer at Jesus College. It consists of a medallion portrait, the work of Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, R.A.

Herne, Kent.—In the centre of the south-aisle wall of the church is a Gothic niche containing a stone statue of Ridley. Below it is the following inscription:—

In memory of Nicholas Ridley the Martyr, sometime Vicar of Herne. Erected by William Newton, late Churchwarden, aided by voluntary contributions, MDCCCLVII.

The memorial contains the names of Seale, sculptor, and A. Ashpitel, architect.

Thurcaston, Leicestershire.—In 1843 a marble tablet to the memory of Latimer was placed in the church by the Vicar, the Rev. R. Waterfield. It is thus inscribed:—

H.S.E.

In grateful memory of

Hugh Latimer,

Lord Bishop of Worcester.

This great champion of the Protestant Faith was born in the parish of Thurcaston in the year 1470. He faithfully followed in the glorious train of his Lord and Master, and having joined the noble army of Martyrs, sealed the Truth with his blood. He was burnt at the stake at Oxford, A.D. 1555, and then lighted a candle which shall never be put out.

Hoc marmor ponendum curavit Ricardus Waterfield, Rector de Thurcaston, A.D. MDCCCLXIII.

DR. ROWLAND TAYLOR.

Hadleigh, Suffolk.—In 1818 the Rev. Dr. Drummond, Rector of Hadleigh, caused to be erected on Aldham Common, near the site of the martyrdom of Dr. Taylor, a pedestal and obelisk to his memory. It is amply protected by iron railings. On the upper part are a text of Scripture and the words:—

Suffered
the 9th of February
1555.

On the pedestal are the following lines, presumed to have been written by Dr. Drummond:—

Mark this rude stone, where Taylor dauntless stood,
When Zeal infuriate drank the Martyr's blood.
Hadleigh! That day how many a tearful eye
Saw thy lov'd Pastor dragg'd a Victim by,
Still scattering gifts and blessings as he passed,
To the blind pair his farewell alms were cast.
His clinging flock e'en here around him prayed,
"As thou hast aided us, be God thine aid."
Nor taunts, nor bribes of mitred rank or state,
Nor blows, nor flames, his heart of firmness shake.
Serene, his folded hands, his upward eyes,
Like holy Stephen's seek the opening skies,
There, fix'd in rapture, his prophetic sight
Views Truth dawn clear on England's bigot night.
Triumphant Saint! He bow'd and kiss'd the rod,
And soar'd on Seraph-wing to meet his God.

Near the base of the memorial is placed the "rude stone" which formerly indicated the site. It contains the following, cut in large capital letters:—

1555
D TAYLER IN DE
FENDING THAT
WAS GOOD AT
THIS PLAS LEFT
HIS BLODE.

In Hadleigh Church is a brass dating back to the reign of Elizabeth, on which are the following quaint lines:—

Gloria in altissimis Deo.
Of Rowland Tailor's fame I shewe
An excellent devyne
And Doctor of the civill lawe
A preacher rare and fyne
Kinge Henry and Kinge Edward's dayes
Preacher and parson here
That gave to God contynuall prayse
And kept his flocke in feare
And for the truth condemned to die
He was in fierye flame
Where he received pacyentlie
The torment of the same
And strongly suffred to thende
Whiche made the standers by
Rejoice in God to see their frende
And Pastor so to dye.
Oh Tailor were thie myghtie fame
Uprightly here inolde
Thie deedes deserve that thie good name
Where siphered here in gold.
Obiit Anno Dni. 1555.

ADLINGTON, PARMAN, &C.

Stratford, Essex.—On 2 Aug., 1879, the Earl of Shaftesbury unveiled this memorial to eighteen martyrs burnt on the village green, now comprising St. John's Church and churchyard. It stands at the west end of the church, and is 65 ft. high. The structure is approached by steps, and is a sexagon, terminating in a spire surmounted by a martyr's crown. The six sides contain inscribed panels, which are protected by canopies supported on eighteen pillars in clusters of three. In the centre of the panel facing the church is modelled a copy of the plate in Foxe's 'Martyrology' depicting the burning at Stratford, and above and below it is the following inscription:—

To the Glory | of | God | in His suffering
Saints | This monument | is raised to perpetuate
the great | principles of the Reformation | and |
to commemorate the death | of 18 Protestant
Martyrs | burnt in this neighbourhood | for the
pure faith of Jesus Christ. | Erected A.D. 1878 |
by public subscription under | the direction of the
Committee. | President | Earl of Shaftesbury,
K.G. | Treasurer | Rev. W. J. Bolton, Vicar |
Hon. Secretary | J. W. Brooks, Esq. | Architect |
J. T. Newman, Esq. | Erected by H. Johnson &
Co. | Terra Cotta Manufacturers | Ditchling,
Sussex.]

The next panel southward is thus inscribed:—

In pious memory | of | Henry Adlington | Laurence Parman | Henry Wye | William Hallywel | Thomas Bower | George Searles | Edmund Hurst | Lyon Cawch | Ralph Jackson | John Derfall | John Routh | Elizabeth Pepper | Agnes George. | On Saturday, June 27th 1556 | these 11 men and 2 women | were brought pinioned from | Newgate and suffered death | here in the presence of 20,000 | people for their firm adherence | to the Word of God. | They were all burnt in one fire | with such love to each other | and constancy in our Saviour | Christ that it made all the | lookers on to marvel.

The remaining four panels commemorate the following:—

(1) Patrick Packingham, aged 23, suffered here, 28 August, 1555.

(2) Stephen Harwood, "a brewer and associated with Thomas Fust of Ware. The one suffered here and the other at Ware 30 August 1555."

(3) Elizabeth Warne, widow and gentlewoman, suffered here 23 August 1555. "Her husband suffered in Smithfield, as also her daughter Joan, and her son was either burnt or died in prison, a whole family of martyrs."

(4) Hugh Laverock, a lame man, and John Apprice, a blind man, suffered here 15 May, 1556.

The lower half of this panel is inscribed:—

In honoured memory | of the | Revd. Thomas Rose | Chaplain of the Earl of Essex | and Vicar of West Ham | A.D. 1551-1563 | who although not a martyr | was tortured and exiled for | preaching against auricular | confession, transubstantiation, | purgatory and images. | He | was a distinguished Preacher | of the Reformation | and greatly encouraged these | Mart^rs.

Appropriate texts of Scripture are inscribed on all the panels.

I desire to offer my thanks for valued help rendered to Sir John Brunner, Bart., Mr. Wm. Brett, Miss Jessie Spurrell, Mr. Thos. W. Turner, Alderman J. Lawrence Mitchell, Mr. Roland Austin, Mr. B. E. Stillman, and the Rev. Dr. Bindley.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

SPY SHOT AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.—Until the 6th inst. it was thought that the grim annals of the Tower were closed, and that its historical associations were all of the long past. The execution of a spy within its precincts is an event in its modern history to be recorded. Carl Hans Lody, the man executed, was a lieutenant of the German Navy who had been tried at the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, by a court-martial presided over by Lord Cheylesmore. The charge against him was one of communicating

to Germany information of Britain's defences and preparations for war.

The execution took place in the miniature rifle range at the Tower at dawn on Friday, the 6th inst. Eight soldiers under the command of a sergeant and an officer formed the firing party. The body was buried within the precincts of the Tower.

A. N. Q.

INSCRIPTIONS AT CADENABBIA. (See 10 S. vi. 446.)—The following inscriptions, taken down in May, 1913, are an addition to my former note. They are from brass tablets in the church at Cadenabbia. The former series would be more correctly described as "Inscriptions at Griante," since they are from the Campo Santo at Griante, where the Cadenabbia interments take place:—

13. Francis Reginald Blackburne Daniell, b. 23 Sept., 1882, d. 21 Sept., 1903; bur. 23 Sept., 1903, in the Campo Santo of Griante.

14. Don Giuseppe Brentano, architect, whose generous aid in building this church all who worship therein gratefully acknowledge, d. 31 Dec., 1889. R.I.P.

15. Edward Lennox Boyd, d. 9 Feb., 1905, and his w., Georgiana H. Boyd, d. 21 Nov., 1901. Erected by their s. and daughters.

16. Marianne, wid. of Laurence Oliphant, of Condie, Perthshire, d. 24 Feb., 1895. Erected by her children.

17. Susan Oliphant, w. of J. Maitland Thomson, of Whim, Peebleshire, d. 12 Feb., 1900.

18. Ethel Mary Edwards, b. 12 Sept., 1861, d. 1 Aug., 1900.

19. Hic saepe Deum veneratus est | Ricardus Durnford, S.T.P., Ep. Cicerensis, | vir sapientia insignis, literarum cultor assiduus, | amicus unice dilectus. Basilie | ob. xiv die Oct., A.S. MDCCCXCV., anno æt. xcii.

20. Annette K. E. Long, d. 12 Dec., 1886.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

SPONGE CAKE.—The earliest quotation in 'N.E.D.' is dated in 1843; but in "A New System of Domestic Cookery, by a Lady" (Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Rundell, 1745-1828), published in 1808, there is a recipe for making "sponge" cake. The interesting bibliography of old cookery books in H. W. Lewer's 'Simples' (1910) may be referred to in this connexion. M.

VANISHING CITY LANDMARKS. (See 11 S. vii. 247; viii. 446; x. 26.)—It may be of interest to record that Deakins's (formerly Hibbert's) old-established restaurant and drinking-bars in Finch Lane and Royal Exchange Avenue are about to be razed, the premises having been acquired by a big

insurance company. The place was a veritable rabbit-warren, with its various arrangements on ground floor and in basement. Its departure will be much felt by the Stock Exchange fraternity. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"ANY": ITS PRONUNCIATION.—The English and American use is "enny." In Ireland "anny" or "annee" is common; and this was probably the mode in England. Stanihurst, in the 'Conceites' annexed to his 'Æneis,' p. 93, l. 3, furnishes this example (1583):—

What man of annie reason with Villenye Vertue requiteth?

And, though I do not lay stress on the point, he means "annie" to be a spondee.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

DICTION ATTRIBUTED TO LORD FISHER.—"The essence of war is violence; moderation in war is imbecility," which is so persistently attributed by the press to Lord Fisher, is from Macaulay's essay on 'Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden,' and when Lord Fisher used the words, he did so doubtless as a quotation. GEORGE T. WALCH.

DR. EDMOND HALLEY'S ANCESTRY. (See 11 S. iv. 466; vi. 303; vii. 203, *et passim*.)—Mr. E. Williams, of 37, Newtown Road, Hove, has kindly supplied some data from a

"manuscript report of the case of Hudson and Whitley v. Dormer, in 1651. The MS. is contemporary, on paper, runs to seventy-four pages, and breaks off unfinished. Various members of Halley's family come forward as witnesses. They are described thus:—

"(1) Humfrey Halley of Bednall Greene in the county of Middlesex, servingman, borne at Chesterfield in the county of Derby, aged about 22 years.

"(2) Richard Hally of Bednall Greene.... servingman, borne in Chesterfield in the county of Derby, aged about 20 years.

"(3) Francis Hally of Bednall Greene.... victualler, borne at Chesterfield in the county of Derby, aged about 26 years.

"Their united evidence occupies the first ten pages of the MS.

"I would take it that these three were brothers (?) to Edmund Halley the elder. Shore-ditch (where he lived) and Bethnal Green adjoin."

The above statements are of interest in connexion with the search for confirmation of the Derbyshire origin of Dr. Edmond Halley's grandfather Humphrey Halley, vintner.

Perhaps some reader can supply Halley entries from parish registers at Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Is it not of some significance that, as pointed out by Mr. CHARLES DRURY, "Francis Fulwood, after disposing of Middleton, would appear to have gone into the neighbourhood of Chesterfield" (? circa 1624)? See 11 S. vi. 497. Mr. DRURY adds that the surname Halley is of frequent occurrence in the registers of Taddington.

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1200, Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MODERN ADVOCATE OF DRUIDISM.—I remember I once read of a modern writer in Great Britain or Ireland who had brought himself into public odium on account of his having advocated the religion of ancient Druids; but now I have entirely forgotten his name as well as the title of the book containing his account. I should be glad of any information about them.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

WARRINGTON: POEM WANTED.—The Rev. George Warrington wrote a poem telling the story of the occurrence in Nannau Park, when Owen Glyndwr fell upon his treacherous host and relative, Hywel Sele. Some of the verses are quoted in 'The Gossipping Guide to Wales' (1895 edition, p. 73), but the compiler does not give the title of the poem, nor does he say where and when it was printed, for I presume it appeared in book-form. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply this information with some particulars of the author? GERALD R.

AUTHOR WANTED: "A MAN OF THE WORLD."—At p. 736 of the current *Fortnightly Review*, in the article 'Armageddon—and After,' is the following: "Long ago a man of the world was defined as a man who in every serious crisis is invariably wrong." I should be glad to know who made that definition. PEREGRINUS.

WILLIAM PARKER, LORD MORLEY AND MONTEAGLE, 1575-1622.—It is stated in 'D.N.B.' that a portrait of Lord Monteagle (of Gunpowder Plot fame) by Van Somer was, in 1866, in the possession of a Mr. John Webb. Is it known where the portrait now is? and has any print of it been published? M. B.

"HIELANMAN! HIELANMAN!"—I should be glad to know where the whole of the following lines are from:—

Hielanman! Hielanman! where were you born?
 Away in the Hielans among the short corn.
 What did you see there but sibbies an' leeks,
 An' lang-legged Hielanmen wantin' the breeks!
 And whar dae ye lie? In th' byre wi' th' kye!
 And whar dae ye sleep? In th' cot wi' th' sheep!
 A Scotch lady used to sing this to quaint
 music years ago. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

MURPHY AND FLYNN.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me (1) from what Irish clans the two great families of the Murphys and the Flynns are descended? and (2) what were the kilt, sporran, and motto (if any) assumed by either of the clans?

ARTHUR THRUSH.

GERMAN STREET-NAMES.—Wirtemberg Street and Chapel, near Clapham Common, were evidently built about seventy years ago. What was their origin?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead.

ROBERT LEYBORNE, Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, died 13 May, 1759. He was twice married, and I should be glad to obtain the dates and particulars of both marriages. The epitaph on the monument to his second wife in Bath Abbey Church gives no clue to her parentage.

HENRY RYDER, BISHOP OF KILLALOE, D. 1696.—According to Cotton's 'Fasti Ecc. Hib.', Ryder is said to have been a native of Paris, and to have been attainted by King James, 1689. I should be glad to learn the particulars of his parentage and also of his attain. When and whom did he marry? His son James, who was Prebendary of Cloyne, died in 1747.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I should be glad to obtain information concerning the following Old Westminsters: (1) Edward Lucy, scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1634. (2) George Lucy, who graduated M.A. at Cambridge from Trinity College in 1727. (3) Richard Lucy, who matriculated at Oxford from Christ Church in 1653. (4) Thomas Luddington, who graduated M.A. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1588. (5) Robert Lusher, who graduated B.D. at Cambridge from Trinity College in 1601. (6) William Lute, who was Vicar of Ravensthorpe, co. Northampton, 1604-21. (7) Richard Lyndon, son of Sir John Lyndon, Knt., scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1694.

G. F. R. B.

COTTERELL AND ITS VARIANTS.—In hunting up Cotterell records I have come across the following instances of the name used as a place-name. Information is sought which would throw light on the origin of the use in the several localities:—

Frampton Cotterell, a village in Glos., near Bristol.

Cotterell, a hamlet in Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

Cotterell (or Cottrell) is the name of the Manor House of Trehill, in the parish of St. Nicholas, Glamorgan.

Cottrell, near Cardiff.

Mount Cotterell, near Melbourne, Australia.

Mr. Robinson of the Cottrill's, near Tenbury (referred to in a marriage notice), is identical with George Robinson, farmer, of the Cottrills, Tilsoy, parish of Burford ('The Gazetteer Directory of Shropshire,' 1851).

Cotterell's Orchard, Chipping Campden. This is not now an orchard, but an enclosure where the natives still celebrate jubilees, coronations, &c.

HOWARD H. COTTERELL,

F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.A.

Foden Road, Walsall.

DICKENS AND WOODEN LEGS.—A careful study of the novels of Dickens convinces me that, apart from the prime instance and crowning success of Mr. Wegg in 'Our Mutual Friend,' he had often throughout his career, a vision of wooden legs before him. Was it by earlier fiction or by a human example that the subject was kept in his mind?

Macready had a servant with a wooden leg, but nothing beyond a bare mention of the fact is known to me in Dickensian literature. When did Dickens first see this servant? and is there, in books about Macready, any information concerning him?

OLD GOWN.

PRINTS IN 1837: "PROTEAN SCENERY."—J. Miller, of 9, Holywell Street, a travelling vendor of boots, shoes, and—strangely associated—"Sporting, Humorous, and Fancy Prints," had a booth at Newmarket Fair in 1837, issuing a very detailed handbill. His stock of prints is described as

"consisting of Transparencies, Metamorphoses, Protean Scenery, Mezzotint Engravings, Scott's Beauties, Plates from the Annals [*sic*], Views of the Thames, Life of a Brigand, Spirit of the Songs, Fancy Sketches, Tregear's Flights of Humour and Rum Jokes, Seymour's popular Sketches, Grant's Oddities, Whim Whams, Spooner's Notions for the agreeable, Copper-plate Engravings, Fox and Stag Hunting, Coursing,

Shooting, Steeple Chases, Sporting Tandems, Travelling Scenes, &c. Also the most Accurate Portraits of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria I., Queen of the Realm, Coronation Views in great Variety, and Everything of the Nick Nacks and Niceties, in the Fancy Way."

The item "Protean Scenery" is not familiar to me. The name suggests something similar to Spooner's transparencies, such as 'Holyrood by Daylight and Moonlight,' or it may indicate scenery for toy stages. Probably an examination of the Jonathan King Collection would provide the identification, but I shall be glad of any information.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

PRZEMYSŁ: LANGUAGE OF GALICIA.—How is this name pronounced? Is the language of Galicia Polish or Russian, or neither? A Russian friend of mine who lives in the Crimea, writing in French, spells the name "Premisle." As, however, "Cra-covie" occurs in his letter, it may be that "Premisle" is merely a French rendering of the name.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MARRIAGES: SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me where I can see copies or names of persons married in Scotland and Ireland between 1760 and 1790? I should be glad of a direct reply.

J. J. PIPER.

88, Becket Road, Worthing.

"TABLE OF PEACE."—In an inventory of the ornaments of St. Lawrence's Church, Norwich, made in 1469, occurs: "A Table of Peace." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly tell me what this was? It does not occur amongst the ornaments of any of the other churches whose inventories were made at this time.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

10, Essex Street, Unthank Road, Norwich.

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following: (1) Harris, Charles, admitted 5 Sept., 1757, left 1757. (2) Harris, John, admitted 3 July, 1765, left 1766. (3) Hawkins, George, admitted 22 Jan., 1762, left 1768. (4) Hayes, James, admitted 19 Jan., 1763, left 1770. (5) Hayley, John, admitted 25 June, 1762, left 1762. (6) Hayne, Charles, admitted 30 Sept., 1763, left 1765. (7) Herbert, Robert Caroline, admitted 18 Jan., 1765, left 1765. (8) Hewgill, Francis, admitted 1774, left 1778. (9) Heywood, James, admitted 10 May, 1765, left 1773. (10) Heywood, William, admitted 19 Aug., 1754, left 1758. (11) Hill, Lediard, admitted 22 June, 1754, left 1765,

(12) Hincheliff, Thomas, admitted 9 Feb., 1760, left 1761. (13) Hodges, James, admitted 11 Jan., 1759, left 1762. (14) Hodgkinson, Joseph, admitted 4 Feb., 1756, left 1756. (15) Holborne, Francis, admitted 30 May, 1761, left 1766. (16) Holder, William Thorpe, admitted 12 July, 1759, left 1761. (17) Honeywood, Richard, admitted 11 Sept., 1756, left 1758. (18) Hopkins, Joseph, admitted 24 Sept., 1764, left 1767.

R. A. A.-L.

ROBINSON OF HINTON ABBEY, BATH.—According to Burke's 'Landed Gentry' (1871), "Walter Robinson, Esq., 1708," purchased Hinton Abbey, near Bath, which property descended to Mrs. Margaret Brooke, who owned it in 1871. Who was Walter Robinson? Any particulars relating to his family will be appreciated. He was probably related to Admiral Mark Robinson, referred to in a query at 11 S. ix. 488.

P. D. M.

Replies.

GROOM OF THE STOLE.

(11 S. viii. 466, 515; ix. 32, 95, 157; x. 295, 358.)

The following extracts from

"A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household, Made in Divers Reigns, from King Edward III. to King William and Queen Mary, also Receipts in Ancient Cookery. London, Printed for the Society of Antiquaries by John Nicholls,"

1790, may be of interest:—

"Household of King Henry VI.

Yoman of the Stoolle. William Grymesby."

(This item stands between the lists of Gromes of the Chambre and Pages of the Chambre.) P. *18.

"Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV.

Office of Wardrobe of Bedds.

"The officers of this office serve the King for all things that longeth to his bodye day and nyght. In tyme of pees they bring it up, and sette it down, and brusshe it, and clense it, and saufely keepe it, and the stoolle is here kept."—P. 40.

"It" apparently means "stuffe for the King's bed." "Stuffe," no doubt, here means the furniture of the bed, such as mattress, feather bed, sheets, pillows: see p. 125, s.v. "Stuffe for the Queen's bedd" and "Stuffe for the pallett bedd." These two references to "stuffe" occur among the "Articles ordained by King Henry VII."

Under "Gromes of the Chambyr,"

"Also the King's chamberlayn to assigne for the ii garderoles and the King's chambre, for the male and stoole, and other stuffe nedeful, to the some of xii or xvi sompter horses; whereof the Thesaurere of household berith no charge but for horse mete, shoyng, keepers wages, and clothing."—P. 41.

"Ordinances made at Eltham in the XVIIth year of King Henry VIII.

"Cap. 62. *ITEM*, it is the King's pleasure, that Mr. Norres shall be in the roome of Sir William Compton, not onely giving his attendance as grome of the King's stoole, but also in his bed-chamber, and other privy places, as shall stand with his pleasure."—P. 156.

On p. 201, in the same ordinances, is a list of "The Number of Hacknies of diverse Officers as hereafter ensueth." The first item is:—

"The Groome of the Stoole 2."

On the preceding page appear four other officers with the number of horses allowed to each.

There was a Groome of the Stoole in the household of Prince Henry, 1610. The Chamberlain, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Secretary, and the Groome of the Stoole had each a Diett of one Messe of eight dishes (p. 319).

In this household of Prince Henry, third in the list of "The Names of the Prince his Highnes servants belonging to the Chamber, with their wages and board wages," is

"Groome of the Stoole. Sir David Murrey; wages 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

"Diett or board wages."—P. 323.

On p. 335 is allowance (Bouge of Court) to be served to these officers.

In the "Regulations for the Government of the Queen's Household," 1631, under "Women Servants to her Majestie," are Ladyes of the Bedchamber, Groome of the Stoole, Mistress of the Robes, Ladyes of the Privy Chamber, Ladyes Keepers of the Sweete Coffers, Maydes of Honour, six, &c. (p. 351.)

"Ordinances made by King Charles II. for the Government of his household.

"For Our Bedchamber and Back-staires Wee recommend the care and government thereof to the Groome of the Stole."—P. 364.

In the "Establishment of the household of King William and Queen Mary," 1689, appears the "Diett" allowed to the Groome of the Stoole to the Queen, viz., five dishes at dinner and four at supper, together with three plates at each meal (p. 381).

On p. 388 is given the amount of fuel allowed to the Queen's Groome of the Stoole.

On p. 390 the Groomes of Stoole of the King and of the Queen have an allowance of four white (wt.) wax lights each.

Concerning the same household, on p. 414, appears "The Number of Carriages to be allowed at our [i.e. King William's] Removes":—

"The Groome of the Stoole 1."

For the Queen's Removes (p. 415) the Groom of the Stool was allowed two carriages.

On p. 422, i.e., at the end of the ordinances about the household of King William and Queen Mary, is the following:—

"Added to this Establishment by Our Special Command, which was omitted when the Book was signed.

"To the Countess of Darby, Groome of the Stoole to the Queen, 54*l.* 10*s.* per annum."

Very possibly the above extracts are not all which might be got from the "Collection of Ordinances." I have kept the spellings "stoole," &c., as they appear in the book quoted.

Halliwell in his Dictionary, among the meanings of "stole," has:—

"A kind of packing-chest for robes and clothes. We still have 'groom of the stole.' See 'Privy Purse Expences of Eliz. of York,' p. 45."

The conjunction of "male" and "stoole" in my extract from p. 41 may, perhaps, confirm this interpretation. Nares in his Glossary has "*Male*, or *Mail*. A bag or trunk to carry goods in travelling."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"SPARROWGRASS" (11 S. x. 227, 278, 291, 353).—Is not this a question of pronunciation, rather than of actual or supposed derivation? Anyhow, Webster and Worcester's Dictionary, 1858 edition, s.v. "Asparagus," says:—

"Formerly this word was, both in England and the United States, very commonly pronounced *sparrow-grass*, and is still so pronounced by some persons....see *Cucumber*."

On turning to this word, I find (after the definition):—

"Walker says of this word, 'It seems too firmly fixed in its sound of *cucumber* to be altered,' but Smart (1836) remarks, 'No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cucumber* or *sparrowgrass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago.'"

May I also refer to the pronunciation at one time of the *Cow* in Cowper as *coo* as somewhat analogous? Coles, 1717, gives "Asparagus, vulgo Sparagrass."

W. S. B. H.

"KULTUR" (11 S. x. 331, 377).—The connexion of Germany and *Kultur* is not modern. Long ago Tacitus described Germania as "*cultu tristis*" ('Germ.' ii.).

H. E.

AUTHOR AND CORRECT VERSION WANTED (11 S. x. 349).—Another version, whether more correct or not, is given in a foot-note to chap. ii. of H. D. Traill's '*Sterne*':—

"A once-familiar piece of humorous verse describes the upset of a coach containing a clerical pluralist,—

When struggling on the ground was seen
A Rector, Vicar, Canon, Dean;
You might have thought the coach was full,
But no! 'twas only Dr. Bull.

Dr. Jacques Sterne, however, might have been thrown out of one of the more capacious vehicles of the London General Omnibus Company, with almost the same misleading effect upon those who only heard of the mishap."

VOLTAIRE IN LONDON (11 S. ix. 70; x. 138).—We know of a house besides Fawkener's in which Voltaire lived when staying at Wandsworth. See Prof. Lucien Foulet's '*Correspondance de Voltaire (1726-1729)*,' Paris, Hachette, 1913, p. 93, where in a note to a letter of Voltaire to Thieriot, dated 27 May (N.S.), 1727, we read:—

"Voltaire a pris pension chez un teinturier qui habite à Half-farthing, sur la paroisse de Wandsworth. Non loin se trouve l'école des Quakers, tenue par John Kuweidt [?]. Voltaire y a fait la connaissance d'un jeune adjoint, Edward Higginson, qui lui donne des leçons d'anglais et à qui il essaye sans succès d'inculquer le déisme. Higginson nous a fait lui-même le récit des très amusantes conversations qu'ils eurent ensemble. Il faut lire ce récit dans '*Lettres philos.*,' éd. Lanson, t. i., pp. 19-22; cf. *Revue de Paris*, 1908, 'Voltaire et les Lettres philosophiques.' Il y a du reste peu de doute que ce séjour à Half-farthing ne doive se placer au printemps de 1727. En mai, 1728, Edward Higginson termine son apprentissage de maître d'école; à l'époque de ses entrevues avec Voltaire il avait déjà, à ce qu'il nous dit lui-même, servi la moitié de son temps: il est vraisemblable que ce 'temps' était de deux ans. Tout autre calcul (peu probable en soi) aboutit à mettre Voltaire à Wandsworth à une époque où nous savons par ailleurs qu'il était à Londres."

At p. 154, in a note on Voltaire's letter to Thieriot dated Wandsworth, 14 June (O.S.), it is pointed out that Voltaire was probably again staying with Fawkener.

Prof. Foulet's book is indispensable to any one interested in Voltaire's residence in England. It is interesting to see from the French scholar's introduction that his work was suggested by a reading of the late John Churton Collins's '*Bolingbroke, a Historical Study, and Voltaire in England*' (1886).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MOURNING LETTER-PAPER (4 S. iv. 390; 11 S. x. 371).—The custom of using black-edged paper is much older than the date—1818—of the example of its use given by Mr. NEWTON. In No. XXXIX. of *The Connoisseur* papers (1754) the writer makes fun of the dismal mourning customs then prevalent. After pointing out sundry absurdities, he says:—

"But what I most of all admire is the ingenious contrivance by which persons spread the tidings of the death of their relations to the most distant parts, by means of black-edged paper, and black sealing-wax."

The writer supposes that originally black-edged paper was intended, like gilt paper, for the use of the polite world only. But the fashions of the quality are aped by those beneath them in the social scale, and so the moralist is not surprised to be told by a stationer near the Exchange that he not only sold a great quantity of mourning paper to the citizens, but had lately blacked the edges of their shop-books for several tradesmen!

In an undated letter to the Rev. Walter Bagot, written in 1789 or 1790, Cowper remarked: "My paper mourns for the death of Lord Cowper, my valuable cousin, and much my benefactor."

Mr. NEWTON quotes the first reference above, but seems to be unaware of the replies the query produced, and of subsequent discussions of the subject in 'N. & Q.' The following references may be added: 4 S. vii. 209, 307, 378, 443; viii. 16; 8 S. vii. 109, 194, 353. The late Mr. BIRKBECK TERRY quoted an example from Addison's comedy '*The Drummer*,' 1715; and another correspondent mentioned an invitation to a funeral which had been found among the family papers of a Scotch house, which was written on paper edged with black, dated 5 Jan., 1683. This appears to be the earliest reference known to mourning-paper.

G. L. APPERSON.

Will Mr. NEWTON permit me to extend his query so as to include the title-pages of funeral sermons? If so, I may mention that I have a black-bordered pamphlet of viii + 34 pp. containing

"A [Sermon] Preach'd in [St. John's Church] in [Newcastle upon Tyne, on Sunday the 2^d of March, 1734-5] Upon occasion of the much-lamented Death [of the] Lady Jane Clavering [Relict of the late] Sir John Clavering Bart. [By J. Thompson, M.A.] [Prov. x. 7.] [The Memory of the Just is Blessed.] [Newcastle upon Tyne: Printed and Sold by Isaac [Lane, and Company, and the Booksellers there] and in Durham [Price 6d.]"

Following the black-bordered title-page, two lines of black head the Dedication and the text, while two similar lines enclose the "Finis." This is the oldest specimen I have seen.

Another sermon, on the death of Mr. Joseph Airey of Newcastle, contains three heavy black lines, but no border, and is dated February, 1748/9. A third, with black border, but no lines, bears date 1833.

RICHD. WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

I have an earlier example of this in my possession, date not later than 1805, namely, an outer covering of a letter franked, date-mark missing, and sealed by "Nelson and Bronte," with black border one-eighth of an inch wide.

F. B. M.

FLORAL EMBLEMS OF COUNTRIES (10 S. v. 509; vi. 52; 11 S. x. 349).—LEO C. writes at the last reference, "It is all very well to give the fleur-de-lis for France, but what natural flower is to be included in a bouquet to indicate France?" Surely his question should have taken another form. The fleur-de-lis (or the flower-de-luce, as Longfellow names it) is surely the white "Annunciation" lily; but it is the emblem of the kingdom of France. If the Republic has a floral emblem, I do not know what it is.

Again, on the authority of Dr. Brewer, he gives the leek to Wales. I am not a Welshman, but have always understood that the Welsh floral emblem is a daffodil.

In the third place he writes, "How about the edelweiss for Switzerland?" So far as I know, Switzerland has no official floral emblem, but popularly the edelweiss is always conjoined with the alpenrose and the bell-gentian, thus making her floral emblems of the colours of Great Britain, France, Russia, Servia, and Montenegro, and of their possible future ally Holland.

HARMATOPEGOS.

In connexion with this query it may be noted that a movement is now on foot to substitute the daffodil for the leek as the national emblem of Wales. It is maintained that the daffodil, and not the leek, is the true emblem, the popular association of the latter with Wales being due to a verbal confusion. For *cennin* is the generic term for several plants of this tribe; the word alone means "leeks," but *cennin Pedr* ("leeks of Peter") is "daffodils." The question is discussed, in favour of the daffodil, by Ivor B. John in the volume for 1906-7 of the *Transactions* of the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion,

p. 52 ff. His arguments in favour of the daffodil are very inconclusive, but he does show (what indeed is certain) that the origin of the leek's association with Wales is obscure, and it is possible that an investigation now proceeding into the whole question may prove that some such mistake as he suggests has been made.

H. I. B.

"MID-KEAVEL" (11 S. x. 327, 377).—Instances of the word *keavel* will be found in surveys made for enclosures of open town-fields, where it occurs in such forms as *cavel*, *kevel*, *kyevel*, *keavel*, *cable*, &c. In each case it is applied to "deals," or strips of land that have been brought under cultivation in the open fields, and then divided by lot. In the case cited the upper and lower portions of the field were separated by "slight terraces" (known as *lynches*, *lincs*, *siddings*, &c.). Their position, lying between two other members of the field, is clearly indicated by the prefix "Mid"; whilst their character is shown by the name "Keavels." This rough slope was probably brought under cultivation by joint-ploughing on the part of the holders on either side, and the resultant *lincs* would then be apportioned by lot, and known thereafter as the Mid-Keavels.

The word *cavel* (or *kyevel*) is in common use to this day among the pitmen of the North of England, whose working places in the pit are periodically subject to a readjustment by lot. This they speak of as *kyeaveling*, and the new place allotted to them they call their *kyeavel* or *cavel*.

The 'N.E.D.' s.v. 'Cavel,' gives the word as identical with Dutch *kavel*=lot, portion (*kavelen*, to cast lots, parcel out by lots); and adds that the connexion with Old-Norse *kafli* is not fully traced. To this caveat may be added the fact that *cavel* is prevalent in purely Anglian districts, so that its occurrence cannot well be adduced as proof of the presence of a Norse element among early settlers.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY RELIGIOUS HOUSES (11 S. x. 250, 317, 376).—Besides those already enumerated in your columns may be added:—

The Ratcliffian, published by the Rosminian Fathers at Ratcliffe College, near Leicester.

The Douai Magazine, published by the new Douai Abbey at Woolhampton, which now takes the place of the College of St. Edmund, formerly at Douai, Département du Nord, France. FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

10, Essex Street, Norwich.

RECTORS OF UPHAM AND DURLEY (11 S. x. 63, 366).—Probably the Robert Godwyn concerning whom the REV. E. L. H. TEW inquires was the person of this name who became a Fellow of Winchester College, being then B.A., from Bishop's Waltham in 1541, and resigned his Fellowship in 1550 (Kirby, 'Winchester Scholars,' p. 9).

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

THE ORIGINAL OF 'ALADDIN' (11 S. x. 186).—Doubtless many readers should be enraptured with COL. HUBERT FOSTER's note under this heading that he has "discovered the track of a story wandering across Asia between 200 and 1000 A.D., and getting 'improved' on the way." But advancing further in its perusal, any reader whose acquaintance with Chinese history enables him to certify that the Ming dynasty continued from A.D. 1368 till 1681* should be somewhat at a loss to comprehend what manner of reasoning has induced COL. FOSTER to conceive the Chinese tale of a certain Wang and his mother and uncle, which, it appears, began to grow only so lately as during the Ming dynasty (1368-1681), to have already passed from China to Western Asia between the much earlier years 200 and 1000. Unless additional evidence is produced by him that there had existed in China a prototype of this tale between the years 200 and 1000, COL. FOSTER's "discovery" will remain an inextricable myth for ever.

Also it is much to be regretted that COL. FOSTER in his note specifies neither the title nor date of the Chinese book whence Dr. Geil is said to have translated this tale, nor does he explain why he has chosen the years between 200 and 1000 A.D. as the duration of its supposed travel across Asia. As my occasional writings to 'N. & Q.' illustrate, China certainly possesses many a model of the tales and proverbs now thriving in Europe and Western Asia; but we must never forget that there are therein a multitude of them which bear enough of native physiognomy, but prove on investigation to be the copies, modifications, or metamorphoses of foreign originals. Taking these into consideration, one might be justified in suspecting whether the Chinese story of the Wang family is not really an imitation of 'Aladdin.'

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

* See, e.g., 'Encyc. Brit.,' 11th ed., vol. v. pp. 197-8, where, however, the final year of the dynasty is not clearly given, apparently because it was not destroyed at once, but dwindled down after much lingering.'

WILKES AND LORD THURLOW (11 S. x. 366).—MR. BLEACKLEY destroys a good story of the readiness of Wilkes, and he is supported by the negative evidence in Wraxall's 'Posthumous Memoirs of My Own Time.' In Campbell's 'Life of Lord Chancellor Thurlow' the Wilkes story is told, and no authority is quoted. The late Mr. Jennings in his 'Anecdotal History of the British Parliament' quotes Earl Stanhope, and gives the witty comment of Wilkes and also Burke's exclamation, "The best thing that can happen to you," and Pitt's exclamation, "O! what a rascal!" The whole story is worth recalling, and I cite Wraxall as my authority.

Pitt and the King's Government were insisting, on the authority of Dr. Willis, that the King's illness was temporary, and therefore that temporary arrangements should be made by the two Houses for the carrying on of business. The majority believed, on the authority of Dr. Warren, that the King's illness was permanent, and Fox and the Prince's friends claimed that the Prince had a right to the Regency and to appoint a Ministry. The Lords met on 15 December:—

"Pitt well knew that the Chancellor had closed his bargain with the heir-apparent since the House of Peers last met on the 11th Dec. Every condition demanded was conceded by his Royal Highness, and Thurlow engaged that in the progress of the approaching debate he would oppose Lord Camden's proposition. Pitt, however, did not then know that the negotiation, after being thus concluded, had been suddenly and unexpectedly overturned. Lord Loughborough, having received intimation of it, instantly repaired to Carlton House, where he clamoured so loudly against the concessions, all which must be made at his expense, that the Prince, in order to appease him, reluctantly consented to send Fox to the Chancellor with a message stating his inability to fulfil the stipulated conditions. Fox only made the notification a few hours before the discussion came on in the House of Peers, a fact of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer [i.e., Pitt] was ignorant."

Lord Stormont had spoken of marks of kindness received from the King.

"'My own sorrow,' pursued the Chancellor [i.e., Thurlow], 'is aggravated by the same circumstance. My debt of gratitude likewise to him is ample for the numerous favours which he has conferred on me, which whenever I forget may God forget me!' Pitt, who was standing at only a few paces distant... no longer master of his indignation, turned round to General Manners and to the other friends close to him, and in a low voice exclaimed, 'Oh! the rascal!'"

The next night Wraxall voted in the Commons for Pitt's resolution. He got the story from Manners, and records it in 1820

during the life of Manners; and those who know Wraxall's wealth of detail and love of anecdote will not think it likely that he would fail to hear or to record the pointed remarks of Wilkes or Burke if they had been made at the time. Wraxall's last mention of Wilkes is on 9 May, 1787, eighteen months earlier, when he records his speech on the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and observes that Wilkes had rarely taken any active part in the last two or three sessions, that he felt the infirmities of approaching age, and that his articulation grew annually more embarrassed.

I venture to give this long extract because it shows how little the ordinary man can judge by reports of speeches. Thurlow's sentences resounded through the land as a manly, disinterested declaration of loyal attachment to a fallen monarch, while we now recognize it as a blasphemous expression of disappointment at his failure to get his price for desertion. J. J. FREEMAN.

Shepperton-on-Thames.

EARLS OF DERWENTWATER: DESCENDANTS (11 S. x. 148, 218, 256, 271, 311, 373).—MR. MORETON makes the mistake of calling the second the last Earl of Derwentwater. James, the third, was the last.

In the 'Parish Registers of Aldenham, Herts, 1660-1812,' by Archdeacon Kenneth Gibbs (privately printed), vol. i. p. 310, is the mention of Robert Dolling, Vicar of Aldenham 1775-94, only son of James Dolling, of Kingsberry, Middlesex, who married Mary, only child of J. Radcliffe of Stockport, Cheshire, cousin of the last Earl of Derwentwater. MATILDA POLLARD.

Belle Vue, Bengoe.

AVANZINO OR AVANZINI (11 S. x. 370).—I would refer Mr. E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN, of the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, to the most accurate of living Italian authorities, Signor Basilio Magni, for some collateral elucidation of the drawing attributed to Pier Antonio Avanzino "about the date A.D. 1580," now in his catalogue. MR. DIBDIN apparently considers his 'Enthronement of the Virgin' to be the work of Nucci Avanzino rather than of Pier Antonio Avanzino, on the ground of suitability of date. Let it be noted Nucci died in 1630, and Pier Antonio Avanzino in 1733; therefore, as he says, the design accords most probably with the period and lifetime of Nucci, as Pier Antonio flourished fully one hundred years later, when art was in decadence.

I find Basilio Magni's gigantic volume on 'Italian Painting' refers to both these

artists, and I translate all he writes concerning them as follows. Vol. iii. p. 637, 'Pittura del Secolo XVIII.' :—

"Pierantonio Avanzini of Piacenza, who died in 1733, was a pupil of Marcantonio Franceschini of Bologna, and worked in fresco on the ceiling of the Sala del Colloquio in the church of San Martino at Naples scenes from the life of Christ; and on the walls of San Brunone oil paintings. Many other works he painted in Piacenza, but for the most part from designs of his *Maestro* (master) and others, as he possessed small powers of composition."

From vol. iii. p. 598 :—

"Avanzino Nucci of Città del Castello died in 1629, aged 77 years. He painted an altarpiece in San Silvestro on the Quirinal (Rome), and frescoes in the second chapel on the right of the Church of San Agostino; also paintings of the Madonna with SS. Peter and Paul on the tiles of the staircase of the Capitolino picture gallery, formerly over the altar of the chapel of the Conservatori, now a passage chamber, since a door has been opened exactly where the altar stood."

These fragments comprise all Signor Magni writes concerning the Avanzini, and he justly asserts that he sees all that he describes. I possess several letters he kindly wrote me on various topics, and I am glad to say that he still works as a landscape painter in his advanced years. He presented copies of his volumes to the British Museum and South Kensington—perhaps the only ones in England, except the copy from which I quote. WILLIAM MERCER.

DE BRUXELLES AND D'ANVERS (11 S. x. 370).—For a bibliography of the Varick family, which united the two offices of burggrave of Bruxelles and margrave of Antwerpen by the marriage of Henri de Varick with Anne Damant, see J. Huytens 'L'art de vérifier les généalogies des familles belges et hollandaises,' p. 168. Although hereditary charges, these can hardly be called "honours," Nicolas Damant, Chancellor of Brabant and father of Anne, having bought the burggravate of Bruxelles of the Count of Bossu in 1606. As regards the burggravate in particular, J. B. Christyn, author of the 'Jurisprudentia Heroica,' points out (p. 351) that the burggrave (*latinè* "vicecomes") was castellan or judge of a town. Not to confuse these so-called *vicomtes* with hereditary viscounts by patent which existed contemporaneously with them during the later centuries, it seems well to denominate the former as burggraves, though indeed, in Flemish, the viscount by patent becomes *burggraaf*. The translation of *markgraaf* (or margrave) by "marquis" would involve the absurdity, in the case of Antwerpen, of

identifying the official margravate with the "marquisat du Saint Empire" of which the Emperors declared themselves, in their styles, the titulars; yet it would be a strictly parallel case. The official burggrave *vicomtes* of later days no doubt took advantage of their nomenclature to confound themselves, as far as possible, with viscounts by patent: e.g., Philippe de l'Espinoxy on the title-page of his 'Recherche des Antiquitez et Noblesse de Flandres' (Douay, 1631) calls himself Viscount of Théroutanne. In Zeeland the Van Cruiningens were for many generations burggraves, or pretended to the same; Jan van Cruiningen, elected Knight of the Fleece at Mechlin in 1491, figures in the armorials, in the French ones at least, as Vicomte de Zélande. One should remember that his sovereign, Philip the Handsome, was Count of Holland and Zeeland. Article 106 of the modern Belgian Conseil héraldique's jurisprudence says:—

"Le titre de vicomte ou châtelain en Flandre ne conférait aucun rang dans la hiérarchie nobiliaire. Il n'était pas requis d'être noble pour exercer cette charge."

As regards titles, it is interesting to note that (1) whilst Bruxelles and Antwerp have given these to no man (the marquisate of H. R. E. and the inappropriate predicate in Cahen d'Anvers perhaps excepted), one Jan van de Ven was created Vicomte de Louvain by patent in 1711. In 1773 his nephew X. de Chaignon, French envoy to the Valais, claimed the viscounty, but without success. (2) Leopold II. chose (as sovereign of the Congo Free State?) to decorate his sons by Baroness Vaughan with the titles *à brevet* of Duc de Tervueren and Comte de Ravenstein.

A. V. D. P.

WALTER SCOTT (11 S. x. 330, 374, 393).—I am not able to furnish OLD GOWN with any instances of modern denunciations of Scott, but the following from the preface of M. Paul Bourget's latest work, 'Le Démon de Midi,' giving evidence of a reaction in Scott's favour, may perhaps be of interest, and, by implication, of use:—

"Dans ce chef-d'œuvre qui s'appelle en anglais 'Old Mortality,' et, en français, 'Les Puritains d'Ecosse,' Walter Scott, ce génial initiateur, nous a donné un modèle accompli de la manière dont ce domaine [les thèses religieuses] peut être exploité, sans que l'artiste tombe ni dans le pamphlet ni dans la dissertation théologique,—égales erreurs dès qu'il compose un roman. Son Balfour de Burley, le fanatique tentateur d'Henri Morton, qui cite l'Écriture l'épée à la main et se livre à des méditations spirituelles entre deux embuscades, demeure sa plus étonnante création peut-être. Et cependant,

quel peuple de figures inoubliables Scott a mis sur pied et avec quelle vigueur de touche, quel pouvoir merveilleux de crédibilité! Je n'ai certes pas la prétention, permise au seul Balzac, de rivaliser de près ou de loin avec le Grand Écossais. Si j'ai rappelé son nom à la première page d'un livre où est raconté un drame de conscience religieuse, c'est simplement pour bien prouver, par ce rappel, que les défauts du 'Démon de Midi' ne doivent être reprochés qu'à l'auteur et non au genre, et que l'art du roman peut s'attaquer légitimement, sans se dénaturer, même à cet ordre de sujets. C'est aussi pour rendre hommage une fois de plus à cet ancêtre, trop méconnu chez nous aujourd'hui, à ce grand 'romantique conservateur,' comme l'a si heureusement appelé son dernier et distingué critique M. l'abbé Henri Bremond."

HYLLARA.

OLD CHARING CROSS (11 S. vii. 288, 357; x. 353).—My contention was that this monument had not fallen down or been removed during the whole course of its existence, 1291–1646. The further excerpts from Dekker do not afford any direct evidence to the contrary, and we may interpret the whole of his allusions as applying to the cross surmounting the structure. The whole upper part may have stood awry, but it is improbable that the entire monument, largest and most magnificent of the Eleanor crosses, was so neglected as to be ruinous and unsafe. Its position so near the Court would save it from harm by intent or carelessness, such as caused the complete loss of the crosses at Grantham and St. Albans. Dr. J. Galloway ('Historical Sketches of Old Charing,' p. 78) quotes from John Norden (MS. Harl. 570, circa 1593): "An old weather-beaten monument... was most stately, though now defaced by antiquity."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"BOCHES" (11 S. x. 367).—It is not easy to see any connexion between *boche* and *caboche*. The latter appears as a familiar word meaning "head" in French and French-English dictionaries, e.g., Napoléon Landais, Boyer, Chambaud. Leroux gives it as meaning *tête* in his 'Dictionnaire Comique,' &c., 1786, as well as in the earlier edition of 1718. *Boche* does not appear. In Alfred Delvau's 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Verte,' nouvelle édition (? 1883), and in Jean La Rue's 'Dictionnaire d'Argot' (? about 1890), *caboche* means *tête*.

Delvau gives "Boche. Mauvais sujet"; La Rue, "Boche. Mauvais, laid. Allemand. *Tête de boche*, individu entêté ou d'esprit borné, tête dure."

A. Barrère does not give *caboche* in his 'Argot and Slang,' 1887; but he gives

"Boche (popular), *rake*, 'rip,' 'molrower,' or 'beard-splitter.' Tête de —, *German*."

It may be worth while to give several French slang words which appear *s.v.* 'Allemand' in Raphael de Noter's 'Dictionnaire Français Argot' (? about 1901): "Allemand. Boche, choucroutmann, prusco, tête de boche, bosch, alboche, mangeur de choucroute."

Delvau gives "cabosse," and La Rue "cabèche," as alternative forms of *caboche*.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Boche is a diminutive of *Alboche*, a French slang word used contemptuously to denote a person of Teutonic race. It appears to have been in vulgar use for several generations, and after falling into abeyance has enjoyed a revival of popularity among the French and the Walloons (French-speaking Belgians) since the war of 1870-71. It is probably derived from *Allemand* (German) and *caboche* (noddle), and might be literally translated as "German noddle." The German head is supposed to be square-shaped, not round-shaped like the Latin head; hence the French of the lower classes frequently refer to a German as a *tête carrée* (square head), and thence to "German-head," or *Alboche*, was for the nimble French mind an easy transition.

Caboche is, of course, derived from the Latin *caput*.

I have also heard it surmised that the origin of *Alboche* is quite ancient, and can be traced back to the Latin words *albus* *gilvus*, or *albogilvus*, meaning a whitish yellow, having originated in the observation made in Roman times by the Gauls that their Teutonic invaders were mostly men of light sandy hair or beard. Perhaps some of your readers can throw light on this theory.

J. B. BRANDRETH.

GOthic MASON-SCULPTORS (11 S. x. 331, 372).—L. L. K. does not mention the English edition of the 'Album de Villard de Honecourt,' really of more value to the student than is the original French one, containing as it does Prof. Willis's commentaries and notes in addition to the text of Lassus. The English edition, published in 1859, gains also by the inclusion of a translation of the admirable essay on Villard by Jules Quicherat.

W. GRANT KEITH.

Wilars de Honecourt.—Nothing is known of Wilars de Honecourt beyond what may be gathered from a small volume of sketches by him preserved in the National Library in Paris. This consists of thirty-three

leaves of vellum, each about 9 in. high and 6 in. wide, filled with pen-and-ink drawings, many of which are accompanied by explanatory notes written in the Picard dialect of the thirteenth century. A facsimile of this sketch-book, with notes by Lassus and Quicherat, translated by Willis, was published by J. H. & J. Parker in 1859.

BENJ. WALKER.

Langstone, Erdington.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND QUARTERLY (11 S. x. 281, 336).—From these interesting notes arises the question whether Geoffrey V. of Anjou and his son Henry II. of England ever bore arms in the heraldic sense. The former died at the very dawn of heraldry, so the presumption would be against his having done so. The only evidence on the other side seems to be the enamelled portrait on a copper plate at Le Mans, mentioned at the second reference. Is it claimed that this is contemporary? And if so, how does the evidence stand? Being far from libraries, the only description I can put my hand on is one in Black's 'Guide to Touraine and Brittany' (1901), which includes Maine. This says that the plate was "formerly on the pier over his tomb in the cathedral" (p. 59), with no information as to the date. But even if the plate had been on the tomb itself, it might, perhaps, have been a later addition. Is it possible to obtain information on this all-important question of date?

In 'Old England' there is an illustration (No. 402) which seems to represent the Le Mans portrait, but unfortunately it is only a copy of another copy, so is useless for details; the lions give the impression of having been modernized, and have lost the peculiarities noted by Mr. A. R. BAYLEY. According to this drawing the curved shield is shown in profile, the visible half bearing 4 lions rampant, 2, 1, and 1. This certainly at first sight implies that the whole shield bore 8 lions (4, 2, and 2); but if the plate is very ancient, this might be an instance of the "primitive convention" of crowding the whole arms on to the visible half of the shield, as on the first seal of Richard I. (*v. inf.*).

As to Henry II., I believe there is no evidence of his having borne arms. His great seal shows him with shield on arm, but it is turned away so that only the inside is visible. I suggest that if there were anything on the shield it would probably have been turned to show the charge; and that the fact that this was not done, together

with the early date, is presumptive evidence against Henry having assumed arms at the time of his accession. Whether he did so at a later date there is nothing to show.

The first seal of Richard I. shows a lion rampant in the visible half of the shield, whence it has been supposed that there were 2 lions on it. But Mr. Barron—the leading authority, I believe, on mediæval heraldry—writes that on this seal

"appears a single lion rampant, crowded into the visible half of his shield by the primitive convention by which the lion of Flanders is thus represented upon some of the seals of the counts."—*Ancestor*, i. 209.

When or why Richard changed his arms to the 3 leopards, or "lions passant gardant," which first appear on his second seal (April-May, 1198), we do not know. One might suggest that he wished to make his arms quite different from those of the King of Scots, assuming that the Scotch lion was already in existence; or, if the change of arms synchronized with the change of seal, that he wished to increase the difference between his two seals. Perhaps it is safer to attribute the change to mere caprice or love of change. It may be noted that we do not know the colours of his earlier arms.

Would Mr. BAYLEY kindly give us the colours of the shield and lions attributed to Geoffrey of Anjou? G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

CROSS-LEGGED EFFIGIES (11 S. viii. 446; ix. 14).—The following note is to be found in R. Brathwait's 'Remains after Death,' sig. H, 1618. It relates to "an Auncestour of the Cogniers":—

"His Monument remaineth in the body of the church at *Sockburn*, where hee lieth crosse-legged (which inferreth his being before the *Conquest*), having his Fauchion by his side, his Dogge at his feete."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

8, Mornington Crescent, N.W.

THE APOCRYPHA: STORY OF JUDITH (11 S. x. 389).—The old Lectionary contained the whole of the Book of Judith and various other parts of the Apocrypha which are not in the present one. The latter came into use on 1 Jan., 1872. W. A. FROST.

"BROTHER JOHANNES" (11 S. x. 370, 397).—According to *The Evening Standard* of 24 Oct., the Latin original MS. of Brother Johannes's prophecies was found, in 1890, by the son of the late Adrien Peladan, among his father's papers, who was the author of a book on 'Prophecies,' and editor of a review named *The Annals of the Supernatural*. The

son "believes" Brother Johannes to have been a French monk in the sixteenth century. The October number of *The Month* had an instructive article on such prophecies.

L. L. K.

[MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT, who refers to the article in *The Month* by the Rev. Herbert Thurston, S.J., thanked for reply.]

WILL OF MRS. MARY KINDERLEY: PETER PEGGE-BURNELL (11 S. x. 368).—The above-named gentleman, who is stated to have married Mary, widow of T. Lee of Chesterfield, apparently left no descendants, as his property passed to the son of his sister Mellicent Pegge, who had married Thomas Steade. This son assumed the names of Pegge-Burnell, and his descendants still possess Winkburn Hall, co. Notts, the old Burnell property. P. D. M.

'CHICKSEED WITHOUT CHICKWEED' (11 S. x. 366).—This book was first published by Darton & Co. in 1839, price 1s. It was last reprinted by Lockwood & Son in 1892, and is now out of print. WM. H. PEET.

Notes on Books.

The Titled Nobility of Europe. Compiled and edited by the Marquis of Ruigny. (Harrison & Sons, 2l. 2s. net.)

OUT of fifty-one European sovereigns thirty-four are German, eleven are married or closely related to Germans, and only five are free, more or less, from German admixture. These figures are significant at the present time, when there is a feeling that German influences have reached a climax. Formerly in order to arrive at data of this description we should have had to consult the Gotha annual or similar books printed abroad, but in the volume before us we now possess a publication which furnishes information concerning not only princely houses, but also the nobility of nearly the whole continent. As the sub-title explains, it is an 'International Peerage.' Its further title, "'Who's Who' of the Sovereign Princes and Nobles," sounds a trifle undignified, but perhaps we must not fall behind the times in the matter of popular expressions.

This useful work, as one need hardly remark, is peculiarly well timed. The Preface is printed in five languages, the notices of the governing houses in thirteen languages with English translation; and the Peerage division is a medley, being partly in English and partly in the language of the country to which the title belongs. The international character of the work would have been better maintained if French could have been used for the general information instead of English, for the number of foreign subscribers is considerable, though it is doubtful if many of them will receive the volume this year. A feature of the 'Peerage' is the descriptive headings of the titles, which

include dates and particulars of their origin. Some are difficult to follow, but the details they contain are valuable enough to repay the trouble of a little concentrated attention. For instance, 'Burke's Peerage' still allows the style of Prince of Mindelheim to the Duke of Marlborough; but the 'International Peerage' shows that this title became extinct in 1722 on the death of the great duke. We may also learn that the title of Visconde de Monserrat, which was conferred in 1870 on Mr. Francis Cook of St. Paul's Churchyard (afterwards Sir Francis Cook, Bart.), was for two lives only, a limitation to which we are not accustomed. There appears to have been no similar limitation in the patent of Baron Albert Grant. One would expect to find the eleventh Marquis of Grimaldi also among the foreign titles at the end of 'Burke's Peerage,' seeing that his pedigree has been recorded in the College of Arms. It may be interesting to mention that the Graf von Schönburg-Glauchau (p. 1330) numbers among his ancestors Topham Beaucherk and Lady Diana Spencer, and is therefore of royal descent from King Charles II. and Nell Gwynn. A difficult entry to follow is that of Dom Miguel of Braganza (p. 48), who "succeeded his father, Michael I., King of Portugal, 30 June, 1828-26 May, 1834, 14 Nov., 1866." The expression "Mother Church" receives illustration in the notice of Don Jaime (Bourbon), who is described as "eldest son of the Holy Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church."

Naturally much has had to be sacrificed, even though there are 1,598 pages of two columns. Contractions abound, and many of them are not in the list of abbreviations. Only living members are named, and the degrees of relationship when further removed than nephew are not mentioned, so that pedigrees cannot be drawn up from this source alone. It is not claimed that the work is exhaustive. For some countries all titles including and above that of baron are given; for other countries only those above baron; for France only ducal titles as yet appear; but completion is aimed at in future issues. The list of Errata could be considerably extended. It is awkward for an editor with a French name to ask indulgence for "erreurs glissées," and to allow such faults to pass as "au primogéniture" (twice), "la commerce," and "fournissé." The Italian slips, which are numerous, include differences in dates and particulars between the English and Italian texts; "stepmother" should be rendered by *matrigna*, not *suocera* (p. 43); and the Rue Crown of Saxony is translated sometimes as *Ruta* and sometimes left as *Rue*. According to the plan of the work, it appears to be indicated that Prince Théodore Callimachi is still living; he died 7 April, 1894.

The armorial illustrations are not of the highest order, the Norwegian achievement being especially weak. All the lions in the Saxe-Meiningen quarterings should be rampant, in spite of the fact that German draughtsmen have gradually allowed the front paws to reach the ground. The arms of several princely houses have been omitted for no apparent reason. Supporters have not been served out impartially, and the mantle has been allowed to some and denied to others. The canting position of the inescutcheon in the Belgian arms, and the substitution of a bird for the familiar crowned stockfish of Iceland in the Danish

shield, require some explanation. The motto of Greece contains two errors, and Denmark's motto reads "Dominus mihi ad jutor."

We consider this the most important work of its kind that has ever been published, and we hope that it will be found possible to produce it yearly.

Berkeley and Percival. By Benjamin Rand. (Cambridge University Press, 9s. net.)

PROF. FRASER, when compiling the 'Life' of Berkeley which accompanies his edition of the philosopher's works, transcribed from the 'Letter-books' of the Egmont collection sundry passages in letters which passed between Berkeley and his friend John Percival, first Earl of Egmont. This set of letters had, however, until now not been brought to publication as a whole, and Dr. Benjamin Rand, whose edition of Shaftesbury's 'Second Characters' we lately had the pleasure of reviewing, is not a little to be congratulated upon its having fallen to him to give it to the world. The first half of the eighteenth century has no more admirable or more engaging figure to show than that of Berkeley; it cannot but have been a pleasure to be occupied once more with the details of his life, even though the new matter adds little of importance to what was already known; and, so far as his tasks of illustration and arrangement go, Dr. Rand has nothing to expect but thanks. He gives us, before the letters, a lucid, careful, and quite adequate 'Biographical Commentary,' which, taking one year after another, and with continual reference to the letters, rounds out hints, explains allusions, and generally gives the background of information needed for a proper appreciation of the letters.

The first of these is from Berkeley at Trinity College, Dublin, in September, 1709, condoling with Percival on the loss of statues, medals, &c., collected in Italy and in the way of being conveyed to Cork. The last between the two old friends is that in which Berkeley congratulates Percival on the earldom (1733). The most interesting parts of the correspondence are, as might be expected, those connected with the publication of Berkeley's works, and especially of the 'Principles of Human Knowledge,' the letters from Italy, and the letters discussing Berkeley's famous Bermuda project. Here and there one comes across passages—which have by no means escaped Dr. Rand—of fine descriptive eloquence, but, taken as a whole, the correspondence shows us Berkeley far less on the side of intellectual accomplishment or vigour than on that of those qualities which so endeared him to his contemporaries. It is Percival, one comes to see, who sets the topics and circumscribes the limits of the correspondence—or rather it is the genuine and affectionate sympathy of Percival's friend. And therefore we get little or nothing in the way of speculation, but much sober reflection—irradiated with that charm which was Berkeley's singular gift—upon the tide of national affairs and the personages carried on the stream of it, together with playful accounts of Percival's small children when absent from their parents, and kindly messages of solicitude for Lady Percival's health. Percival's own writing is singularly dignified and honest—growing a little pompous, a little hortatory, as the years increase. His confidence in

Berkeley is shown by his support of the Bermuda scheme, though it is clear that, like the Government and the wits of the day, he had suffered himself to be bewitched in the matter by Berkeley's eloquence and charm, for, in answer to a scathing and clever criticism of the scheme from one William Byrd, a wealthy and cultivated Virginian, he has mighty little to say. But his own chief public work, the care of the colonization of Georgia in all that was required to be done for it in this country, must, one cannot but think, have owed something of its steady zeal and generous far-sightedness to the peculiar inspiration derived from Berkeley and from Berkeley's example. Not the least pleasing passages in the correspondence—considering the characters of the two men—are those relating to Percival's management of some of Berkeley's pecuniary affairs.

The letters break off while the two friends are still in their prime. We could have wished for them to continue over some part of the eighteen years which Berkeley spent at Cloyne—a period for which the details known are delightful indeed, yet hardly copious enough for the satisfaction of the philosopher's admirers. Dr. Rand gives from Percival's Journal the scanty extracts bearing on Berkeley, which yet suffice to attest that their friendship remained unbroken. Berkeley, it will be remembered, survived Percival for some five years.

The Scottish Historical Review: October. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons, 2s. 6d.)

THIS is a very interesting number. Mr. J. D. Mackie opens with 'Scotland and the Spanish Armada,' and shows that although her share in the event limits itself to dealing with the few weather-beaten ships which managed to reach her shores, yet Scotland was vitally concerned, and was during the whole period from 1580 to 1588 a most important card in the diplomatic game in Europe, being "the hinge upon which these world-politics turned."

The next article, by Sir P. J. Hamilton-Grierson, treats of 'The Boundary Stone and the Market Cross.' He states that "the evidence seems to show that the borderland was a holy ground, a neutral territory, within which those who belonged to different communities—i.e., strangers, and, because they were strangers, enemies—met with one another for the purpose of trading, without fear of violence or robbery, so long, at all events, as the trading lasted." The trading probably took place at the boundary stone itself, so that the symbol of the market-place may have been in origin the symbol of the boundary and its neutrality. Many market crosses were Christian crosses from the time of their erection, and were in some cases planted by the Church as substitutes for the old pagan monoliths. "Still, the question remains whether some of the stones, now crosses in appearance, were not originally the objects of heathen worship, and do not owe their existing form to attempts by their votaries to give them the shape of a living body."

Mr. David Baird Smith gives an account of the career and work of John Barclay. "He was the only child of William Barclay, of Pont-à-Mousson and Angers, and his French wife. His father, a man of fine character and high attainment, gained a European reputation as a political theorist, and his treatises 'De regno et regali

potestate' and 'De potestate Papæ' mark important stages in the development of the doctrine of the divine right of kings." The work which his son John has left "serves to define him as a *politique* and *moraliste* in the French sense of the terms." His most important work, the 'Argenis,' published after his death, "stands by itself. It is a political romance with a peculiar character, and has features which mark it off from the work of Harrington and More, Sidney and Fénelon." There is a legend that the 'Argenis' was one of Richelieu's bedside books, and was in fact his favourite political manual. This Mr. Baird Smith does not consider to be well founded, "but it is true in the sense that the political principles set forth in Barclay's romance found frequent expression in the policy of the great French statesman of the succeeding generation." "The 'Argenis' was treated by the author's contemporaries as a *roman à clef*, and all the editors of the Latin text have furnished their readers with keys in which an attempt is made to identify the characters with real persons; but the attempt is doomed to failure, and adds nothing to the interest of the story. It is easy to identify Philip of Spain, the Duke de Guise, and one or two other actors in the French Wars of Religion; but Henry of Navarre appears now as one character and now as another, and the father of the heroine, a benevolent, dignified, wise, and weak old king, has more of our King James I. than of the last of the Valois. Argenis herself is undoubtedly France, and in his portrait of this charming and spirited girl Barclay achieved a masterpiece, and repaid a hundredfold his debt to the country of his exile."

There is also an article on the battle of Bannockburn, in which the Rev. Thomas Miller ventures to construct a new theory of the battle which seems to him compatible with the authorities on which Mr. W. M. Mackenzie relies "in his ingenious and revolutionary theory," and "also in harmony with new evidence and other records." Mr. George Neilson continues his editing of Scotstarvet's 'Trew Relation.'

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

MR. HOWARD H. COTTERELL, of Foden Road, Walsall, would be obliged to R. A. A.-L. and G. F. R. B. if they would communicate to him any information they may have received in answer to their queries *ante* p. 148 (Clement Cotterell) and p. 131 (Charles Cotterell) respectively. He is in possession of much material connected with the Cotterell family, and may be able to give additional particulars.

MR. H. SHAND.—Many thanks for very interesting communication. Another correspondent had anticipated it by a note which appears *ante*, p. 366.

MISS FOX-POWYS.—For explanations of the words "Boches" and "Alboches" see *ante*, pp. 367, 416, 417.

G. W. E. R., MR. J. E. RADCLIFFE, and PRINCIPAL SALMON.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 257.

NOTES:—The Purchasing of Dreams, 421.—The Rev. John Kempthorne, 423.—Notes on Words for the 'N. E. D.,' 424.—The Cost of War—The Flooding of Newport—Sir John Gilbert's Illustrations—Vanishing City Landmarks—The Regent's Fleet in the Serpentine, 426.—Family Portraits mentioned in Wills—Shakespeariana: "Hallooing," 427.

QUERIES:—"Pogrom"—Browne and Angell Families—Roupeil and Thackeray, 427.—Author Wanted—Udimore, Sussex—Motto: "So ho ho dea ne"—A Legendary Airboat—Baptism of Clovis—The Font at Termonde—John Lewis, Dean of Ossory—Biographical Information Wanted, 428.—Mr. Asquith and the City of London School—"Yardland"—Moyle Wills—Naphine Surname—Stewart or Stuart—"O si sic omnes"—Henry Meyer, Engraver—Mary Churchman—"Bobs"—Author of Quotation Wanted, 429.

REPLIES:—Jane Austen and Columella, 429.—Dido's Purchase of Land—"Daud"—George, 430.—Heart-Burial—Regent Circus, 431.—Author Wanted—Old Etonians—Inscription on Brass at Queen's College, Oxford—Old Westminsters: Edmund Lewis—Richard Lluellyn—A "Trawn Chaer," 432.—Memorial to Spurgeon—Complete Versions Wanted—"We" or "I" in Authorship, 433.—The Height of St. Paul's—Poets' Gallery, Fleet Street, 434.—Holy Thursday—Groom of the Stole—Cardiff Newspapers—Words in Lodge's 'Wits Miserie'—"Cordwainer," 435.—Chatsworth—Latin Jingles—Sir Thomas Bernard: Francis E. Paget—"Cambo Britannicus"—"Boches," 436.—Dene Holes, 437.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"George the Third and Charles Fox"—'The Registers of Newchurch-in-Rossendale'—'The Antiquary.'

Booksellers' Catalogues.

OBITUARY:—J. T. Herbert Bailly.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE PURCHASING OF DREAMS.

SOME old-fashioned Japanese still hold that dreams can be "bought" or "sold," that is, one's fortune foreshadowed in his dream is capable of being transferred to another person should the latter only adequately requite the former before it comes true. Nay, people formerly believed such transfer of a future luck could be artfully executed without any recompense or notice to its original dreamer. These superstitions are well illustrated in Mr. G. Ishibashi's 'Dream,' Tokyo, 1907, pp. 171-3, with the following tales given in substance:—

"In years gone by there was in the province of Bizen a sub-provincial governor's son, by name Hiki no Makihito [authentically, Kibi no Makibi, A.D. 693-775]. Once he had a dream, visited a female onirocritic, and had it interpreted by her, when the first son of the lord-governor of the province came to see her, and after detailing what he

had recently dreamed asked her opinion thereof. She pronounced his dream as exceedingly favourable, and an indication of his becoming a great minister of state. Therefore she warned him never to make it known to others, which made him go home extremely delighted. Now Makihito, issuing out of the room, wherein he had been eavesdropping to this conversation, pressed her with this request: 'Assist me to seize this lordling's dream, since it is commonly said dreams can be seized by application of a certain formula.' As his earnest entreaty moved her completely, she instructed him to call on her anew, and then recount to her the noble youth's dream, carefully imitating all his miens and words. This mimesis he performed with a consummate skill, which was fully responded to by the woman's punctilious repetition of her verdict. Many years after, the emperor made Makihito a great minister of state, in which office he did so vastly contribute to the education and refinement of the nation that his renown abides ever ineffaceable in Japanese history, whereas the scion of the local grandee, whose auspicious dream he had seized so cunningly, dreamed away all his lifelong days without meeting any promotion whatsoever."—Uji Shitō Monogatari, written about the eleventh century, tom. xiii.

"The whiles Masako [one of the most energetic female politicians of Japan, A.D. 1157-1225] was yet dwelling with Tokimasa her father, one day she was addressed by her younger sister thus: 'Last night I dreamed that I ascended Mount Fuji, and behold there was not a bit of cloud or mist about it, while its foot abounded with beautiful cherry and peach blooms. Will you tell me what this presages?' At once Masako understood the dream to be a very propitious one, but, feigning her disapproval of it, she succeeded in persuading her sister to exchange it for her best attire. The dream so strategically purchased she esteemed as sacred as her joss; she used to pray to it with the offering of lights and wine. At that time it happened that Yoritomo [the founder of military feudalism, A.D. 1147-99] was staying in Tokimasa's estates. He was intending to court his second daughter, whose personal charms he had heard to beggar all descriptions. But just when he was about sending her his letter of love-making, it suddenly came to his mind that so extraordinary a beauty was more than his match, whence he began to think of her elder sister as his fittest companion. Consequently he wooed and espoused Masako, who thus became eventually the most influential woman of all military families of her time."—'Kohon Soga Monogatari,' written c. A.D. 1300.

According to a local tradition recorded by Mr. Nakayama in *Zeitschrift für Japanische Volks- und Landeskunde*, vol. ii. p. 432, Tokyo, 1914, this second daughter of Tokimasa was Tokiko by name. She parted with her priceless dream for a mirror of her elder sisters, quite ignorant of what disastrous change of destiny should ensue therefrom. Indeed, she was married to a powerful local ruler, but, falsely accused of conjugal infidelity, she was killed by her husband in an excessively cruel manner.

On p. 477 of the same volume Mr. Yamazaki has given a Korean story resembling the above, which reads thus:—

"In the eighth century there dwelt at the base of Mount Wu-kwan a hermit named Pau Yuh with his wife, and a stranger predicted them to have a Chinese emperor as their son-in-law. Years after they begat two daughters in succession, Shin-i, the younger one, being particularly beautiful and sagacious. Shortly after her reaching the age of puberty, her elder sister told her of a strange dream she had the night before: that she had climbed Mount Wu-kwan to its summit, whence she discovered the whole world flooded by a swirling stream. Shin-i proffered her damask petticoat to buy that dream with. This bargain being struck, she requested her sister to relate her dream once more. No sooner was the recital finished than she manipulated thrice as if she put it in her bosom, when she felt, as it were, something mysterious entering her own body. It happened in A.D. 753 that the Chinese emperor Süh-tsung [reigned 756-62], then the heir apparent to the throne, travelled incognito in Korea, and put up in Pau Yuh's cottage. When Pau Yuh's daughters were descried by the future emperor, their loveliness much pleased him, so that he asked their father to bring either of them for mending his garment. Now the hermit's apprehension that his disguised guest was a very noble Celestial put him in mind of what had been prophesied before his daughters' births. He directed his first daughter to present herself, but she had scarcely crossed the door-sill when she bled at the nose, which obliged him to send Shin-i in her stead. Living with the guest for one month, she conceived, when he departed to his own land, after divulging his own birth and handing her his bow and arrows, which he charged her to give to their forthcoming child, should it prove to be a male. In the due month she brought forth a splendid son, who became, when grown up, the founder of a new kingdom."

Such stories of purchasing a dream are very likely to occur in the historical, biographical, or folk-lore writings of several other peoples. Practically, however, I have never met even a single instance from beyond Japan and Korea, and shall be greatly beholden for any information.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

THE REV. JOHN KEMPTHORNE, B.D.

(See *ante*, p. 401.)

KEMPTHORNE died 6 Nov., 1838, and was buried at St. Aldate's, Gloucester, where there are tablets to his memory and that of his first wife, who died 21 Dec., 1823. The inscriptions on these are:—

1.

Sacred to the Memory of | John Kempthorne, B.D. | Formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, | Four Years Curate of this Parish, | Lastly ten Years Rector of St. Michael's, | In this City. | At an early age | Distinguished with high

academical honours, | In after life | More eminent as a Minister of Jesus Christ. | The zeal, judgment, and perseverance, | Tempered with humility and tenderness of heart | which he dedicated through grace to his Master's service | will be fully known at the last day: | He died in peace, Nov. 6th, 1838. | Aged 63 years.

Reader follow them "who through faith and patience | Inherit the promises."

2.

Elizabeth Sandys Kempthorne | Wife of the Revd. John Kempthorne | died after a very short illness | on Sunday Decr 21st, 1823 | Aged 40 Years | leaving 11 Children (3 too young to know their loss) | whom she cheerfully committed to God | in her last moments | Gentle Kind and from her youth religious | yet conscious of her lost estate without Christ | She placed all her trust in her Saviour | and through Grace by repentance | amidst the trials of life prepared for death. | She found the same Saviour precious to the end | and departed in sweet peace | meekly but steadfastly | looking unto Jesus | Reader In health prepare for death | prepare to day | This Tablet | is dedicated by her sorrowing Husband | to her beloved memory.

The period of Kempthorne's incumbency of St. Michael's should have been stated as twelve, not ten years.

There is also a cenotaph to his memory in the south ambulatory in Gloucester Cathedral, with the following interesting inscription on a brass plate:—

In Memory of | The Rev. John Kempthorne, B.D. | Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral | Rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester. | And formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, | in which University he obtained the highest mathematical Honours. | The intellectual superiority and patient industry | Which marked his Academical career | Were conspicuous in him through life. | Deriving fresh lustre from the deep humility | Which characterised his whole deportment. | In habitual piety and reverence for sacred things | In transparent simplicity of purpose and love of truth | In meek and cheerful resignation to the Divine Will | Under severe bodily sufferings and domestic bereavements | He so walked with God as to honour Him before men. | The friend in early life and afterwards Curate | Of the esteemed and beloved Henry Ryder | The faithful attendant, Chaplain, Counsellor of that Prelate | When Bishop of Gloucester, | His name will long be associated with that of his revered Patron | By the inhabitants of this City: | Where, for twenty-two years, with unsparing self-devotion, | Publicly, and from house to house, | Preaching Christ's blessed Gospel (his own only hope) | He laboured to promote God's glory in the salvation of man, | And to maintain inviolate the principles and privileges | of the Church of England. | How tenderly he regarded the spiritual welfare of his flock | The Church of St. James, Barton Terrace, Reared chiefly through his exertions, | Is itself a monument. | Let this Memorial, raised by his friends, testify | How much they loved him, | And lead others to magnify the Grace of God in him. | He died, Nov. VI. A.D. MDCCCXXXVIII. | In the 64th year of his age. | And was buried in the chancel of St. Aldate's Church | In this City.

Kempthorne's death and funeral are recorded in the *Gloucester Journal* and *Gloucestershire Chronicle* of 10 and 17 Nov., 1838, though there is nothing of a biographical nature in either. There is a short obituary in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1838, N.S., x. 667), which also (vol. cii. pt. ii. p. 92) records the deaths of Eleanor Sandys Kempthorne, his fourth daughter, on 2 July, 1832; of his third son, Thomas W. Kempthorne, on 21 Dec., 1842 (N.S., xvii. 227); and of his youngest son, Henry Martyn Kempthorne, 1 March, 1839 (N.S., xi. 444). He married, not long before his death, a second time. His widow received an appointment in the Royal Household, for *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1841, N.S., xv. 86) states that

"Mrs. Kempthorne, the widow of the late Rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester, has been appointed, by Her Majesty's direction, Superintendent of the Royal Nursery."

Mrs. Kempthorne retired to Winchester, where she died about the year 1861.

Kempthorne's will was proved at Gloucester on 16 May, 1839. There is a silhouette portrait of him at St. Michael's, Gloucester. In this he is represented with clean-cut features, deep forehead, and spare frame.

He enjoyed some reputation as a hymn-writer, and published in 1810 a collection of hymns under the title of 'Select Portions of Psalms,' a second edition appearing in 1813, a fourth in 1823, and the sixth in 1832. Controversy has arisen from time to time as to the authorship of the hymn "Praise the Lord! ye heavens, adore Him," usually ascribed to Kempthorne, though Julian and others dissent from this. (See 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' 1907, pp. 616 and 903-4; also Duffield's 'English Hymns,' 1886, pp. 457-8.) Though clear evidence as to the authorship of the hymn is wanting, the present family tradition is that it was written by Kempthorne. This is borne out by the Rev. P. H. Kempthorne, Rector of Wyck Rissington, Glos., grandson of John Kempthorne, whose kindness in giving me valuable information relating to his grandfather I wish to acknowledge. His father, the Rev. Richard Kempthorne, Rector of Elton, Hunts, stated in *The Guardian* of 10 Dec., 1879, that the hymn was not by John Kempthorne; and this was accepted by Julian for his 'Dictionary,' but not so by the Rev. P. H. Kempthorne on account of his father's failing memory at this period of his life. The evidence for authorship is based on the fact that in the 1813 edition of the hymn-book 'Praise the

Lord' is included with those for which the editor was "responsible." I have not been able to see any of the earlier editions, but this reference to certain hymns is omitted from the fourth and sixth editions. In these the Preface states that "considerable alterations have been made in the Psalms and Hymns, so that for many of them the Editor is almost solely responsible. But in general this work is a compilation." Julian points out certain alterations in the text of the hymn as printed in Kempthorne's collection.

In addition to the hymn-book, Kempthorne published the following:—

"The Pastor's Parting Appeal, Exhortations, and Benedictions: A Farewell Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Claybrook, Leicestershire, On Sunday, June 16, 1816; By the Rev. John Kempthorne, B.D. Late Curate of Claybrook, Gloucester: Printed by Walker and Sons. 1816." 8vo, pp. 19.

"Proceedings of the Prayer-Book and Homily Society during its 13th year (1824-1825) Containing... A Sermon, preached before the Society, at Christ Church, Newgate Street, on Wednesday, May 4, 1825; by the Rev. John Kempthorne, B.D. Vicar of Northleach, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry." Pp. 29.

"An address to the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Aldate, in the City of Gloucester, on resigning the curacy of that Parish. Gloucester: D. Walker, at the Office of the Gloucester Journal. 1826." Pp. 15.

"A Warning against attendance at the Theatre, the Fair, and the Race-Course, Being the substance of a Sermon preached last year in the Parish Church of St. Michael, in the City of Gloucester, previous to the annual recurrence of revelry in or near that City; And now Published in an enlarged form... Gloucester: Printed and Sold by W. Verrinder, 159, Westgate Street. 1831." 8vo, pp. 35.

"Comprehension without Compromise. 1832." Pp. 96.

"The Church's Self-Regulating Privilege, a national safeguard in respect of real Church-reform. 1835." Pp. 203.

The Rev. John Kempthorne, eldest son of John Kempthorne, was instituted Vicar of Wedmore, in Somerset, 16 April, 1827, and held the living until his death in 1876. He has been confused with his father in Julian's 'Dictionary,' and in the Catalogue of the British Museum, though the official copies of the latter have now been corrected. His son, the Rev. John Kempthorne, was a Fellow of Trinity, Principal of Blackheath Proprietary School, and Vicar of Trumpington. John Augustine Kempthorne, the great-grandson of John Kempthorne of Gloucester, was appointed Bishop-Suffragan of Hull in 1910, and Bishop of Lichfield in 1913.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

NOTES ON WORDS FOR THE 'N.E.D.'

(See 11 S. ix. 105, 227; x. 264, 334.)

In sending another list of words, I wish to acknowledge with thanks the correction as to a "Taylors Hell" furnished on p. 334. I did not suspect the existence of such a sartorial inferno as your correspondent has laid bare.

1555-60. 'ENEIDOS' (Thomas Phaer, printed 1562).

Alas (in an odd disguise).—Here is our enmy lo, heylagh [printed "beylagh"]. (Orig., "Hostis adest, eia.")—Cc iiij.

By, buy (variant of *abye*).—Than let thē buy their sinnes. (Orig., "Luant peccata," x. 32.)—Ff iiij.

Calcker ('N.E.D.' 1535).—O calcars dreamig heads. (Orig., "Heu vatum ignare mentes.")—I i.

Carnation.—Carnation cecastid youth. (Orig., "Purpurei cristis juvenes.")—Dd i.

Flin-flam.—Now causles dost but square in vain, & flym-flam flirts out throwst. (Orig., "Irrita jurgia jactas," x. 95.)—Ff iiij.

Life, for one's.—They thā at ones all for their lieues Laid on with sturdy strokes. (Orig., "Olli certamine summo Procumbunt.")—M i.

Offering pew.—Here stood their offering pewes. (Orig., "Ha sacris sedes epulis.")—S i.

Sadman.—Some sadman cometh. (Orig., "Pietate gravem.")—A ij.

Sexton ('N.E.D.' 1582).—Like Calibee, dame lunos temple sexten.—T i.

Sun, v.—[Sea-birds]. Do kepe their haſting walk, & sonne their fethers whā thei pleas.—L iiij.

Vaumure.—Afront the Vaumures long....the legion wayting stood. (Orig., "Omnis per muros legio excubat.")—Dd i.

Walk.—One poll shall walke for all. (Orig., "Unum pro multis dabitur caput.")—O ii.

Whewl.—Whiles whewling sad he sat.—Gg i.

Woose (?).—His knees before vs still he kept in woose. (Orig., "Genua amplexus, genibusque volutans Hærebat.")—H ij.

Nearly all the Phaer references in the 'N.E.D.' are wrongly dated, and some are attributed to Thomas Twyne, 1573. Phaer was a precise man, and dated each book of his translation separately; so he left room for no mistake on this point.

1583. 'ÆNEID' (R. Stanyhurst).

Bon voyage.—Thee [the] goulden mazurs vp skinckt for a bon viage hoysing.—P. 52.

Pouke bug (perhaps *spook bug*).—That night in forrest to vs pouke bugs gastlye be tendred. (Orig., "Immania monstra.")—P. 58.

Scarborough warning (see 4 S. xii. 408; 6 S. i. 304; ii. 17, 258).—All they like poste haste did make, with Scarborough scrabbling.—P. 78.

1587. 'MORANDO' (R. Greene).

Halfpenny.—[She] did driue his hart frō his half-penny on this manner.—Part 2, G 3.

Maid (not of necessity a virgin).—All the maides in Rome that gazed at the temple of *Vesta* were not virgins.—Do., G 3, 4.

1589. 'ALBIONS ENGLAND' (W. Warner).

Crab, turn u.—He turnes a Crab, or tunes a Round, or sings some merrie ryme....At Martelinasse wa turnde a crabbe.—Pp. 85, 108.

Ela.—But Pluto, laughing, told his Bride to Ela it was Fa.—P. 77.

False carding.—Nay, be it that he should espie false carding, what of it?—P. 132.

Hornaby (a cuckold).—Sir Hornsbie [Vulcan] had by proof he was a louing Patch.—P. 135.

Mash, v.—Any pleasant tale Or dazeling toye of mashing loue.—P. 47.

Pounce (a pansy).—As the Pounce doth cirkle with the Sonne.—P. 125.

Pex.—Her lippes meane while my Pex.—P. 136.

Quit, to cry.—By stealing of the Spartane Queene did Paris crye them quit.—P. 54.

Rex, to play.—With these did Hercules play Rex.—P. 19.

Saturnist.—And hence it doth befall That men to Melancholie giuen, we Saturnists do call.—P. 4.

Seedster.—The Seedsters of thine Essence.—P. 109.

1589. 'GREENES ARCADIA, OR MENAPHON' (printed 1616).

Ifs and ands ('N.E.D.' 1638, 1678).—Sufficeth them to bodge vp a blanke verse with ifs and ands.—Nashe's Preface, A 4.

1589. 'GREENES METAMORPHOSIS' (printed 1617).

Agnomination ('N.E.D.' 1692).—I like [the word penses, pansies] for the agnomination, in that the word coming from France signifies fancies.—G.

Amordelaye.—All the amordelays Orpheus played on his harp were not amorous.—I 3.

Chameleon, a bird (!).—[She] was turned into this byrd (a Camelion).—H 2.

Leylene (?).—[Hee] debated in his bed with many leylene slumber how sweete a saint she was.—C 2.

1589. 'TULLIES LOVE' (Greene, printed 1611).

Coin, in one's own ('N.E.D.' 1618, 1690).—He had giuen her a sop of the same sawce, and paid her her debt in her owne coine.—D 2.

Day-friend.—You calling me a day friend.—D.

Ears, up to the.—[He found her] sitting solitarie in an Arbor vp to the hard eares in a dump.—I.

Forehead.—Leese not opportunity, take her by the forehead.—H 4.

Quip, v.

To quippe faire *Venus* ouerweening pride, Loues happie thoughts to ielousie were tide.

C 2.

Varnish, v.—The blade yet varnished with bloud grasped in his fist.—C.

Well (used as an expletive).—Wel, the Senators not willing to let this fall to the ground....took the tale by the end....Well, tracing still among the Medowes, they chanced into a valley.—C, G 3.

Youngster.—I cannot court it as your Romane yongsters.—C 4.

1590. 'GREENES MOURNING GARMENT' (printed 1616).

Unthrown.—A Mayd of a homely hiew, unthrown, but of a....pleasant disposition.—E.

1591. 'YUYCHURCH' [Ivychurch] (by Abr. Fraunce).

Carpet-squire ('N.E.D.' 1605).—

What should *Phillis* doo with a curld-pate paltry cockney?

What with a smooth-fac't foole, with a carpet squyre, with a mylksop?—C 3.

Self-joy.—A self-joy draweth on each man.—L 3.

1591. 'GREENE HIS FAREWELL TO FOLLIE.'

Impale ('N.E.D.' 1553, 1630).—Kings heads are not impalled with fame, for that they are kings, but because they are vertuous.—D 2.

Look twice.—[He thought this] woulde force the poor vassall to look twice....before he refused suche a proffer.—H 3.

Phantezian.—Pride doth possesse the inward sense of infants, as sensum comunem & Phantezian before any exterior object can delude the sense with vanitie.—B 4.

Pontificalibus ('N.E.D.' 1693).—That deckt in your pontificalibus a man may shape & cetera by your shadow.—B 4.

Pudding-time, in ('N.E.D.' 1546, 1667).—The young man....told her that she came in pudding-time, for his mother wanted a maide.—E.

1592. 'DEFENCE OF CONNY CATCHING' (Greene).

Glasses=spectacles ('N.E.D.' 1736).—[He] asked him if he had any spectacles about him, no q. the fellow my sight is young enough I need no glasses.—F 2.

Howical (? How I call).—This howical huffe snuffe....began to hold the fellow in prate.—E.

Lash out.—A young youthful Gentleman, giuen a little to lash out liberalley.—B.

a. 1592. 'GREENES VISION.'

Dizened ('N.E.D.' 1775).—[She] was very finelie dizond in a little Cappe.—D 2, 3.

Frantic (a frenzy).—He began to enter into such a frantike, as hee regarded not the salute of his friends.—E 4.

Limster (apparently a scorpion).—Thou seest this Serpent, it is bred in the Caurnes of Sicillia.... the name of it is a Limster....[So the jealous man] biteth with the Lemster his owne flesh.—F 3.

Watching candle.—The Mother and the daughter sette vp a watching Candle, and sat verie mannerlie by a good fier, looking when [he] should wake.—D 4.

1592. 'PHILOMELA' (Greene, printed 1615).

Fish, to find.—To finde fish in Signior Lutesios fingers, because he glaunst at disdaine in loue, she [replied thus].—C.

Fop, v. =fob ('N.E.D.' 1602).—[Thou] wouldest fop me off to be the Father [of the child].—F.

Moti (?).—The Mercuriall Moti was very much commended of Vlisses, though condemned of Cyres.—C.

1593. 'GREENES NEWES BOTH FROM HEAUE AND HELL' (B. Rich).

Five-finger ('N.E.D.' 1611).—Although the knaue of trumpets be the second Carde at *Mauce*, yet the five-finger may commaunde both him and all the rest of the pack.—A 2, A 3.

Pop a question ('N.E.D.' 1725).—Margery, sith you haue popt me such a doub[t]full question, if you and I were alone by our selues, I woulde poppe you such an aunswere, that you should well find that I loued you.—D 4.

1594. 'QUESTIONS OF PROFITABLE CONCERNINGS' (by O. B., Brit.Mus., C. 38. e. 22).

Beefed=beef-eating. —Beefed beggars that thronged so thick in my way.—Fo. 4/1.

Benefacting=beneficence. —Whose benefacting....extended chieflie to their supposed children and Paramoures.—Fo. 3/2.

Cank, v. ('N.E.D.' 1741).—I woulde haue made maister di dapper haue fine out at the rooffe tiles, for presuning to kanke vpō my nest.—Fo. 31/1.

Grass time ('N.E.D.' 1386, 1637).—I could.... take it for the truest hunting I was at any grasse time in my life.—Fo. 16/2.

Open-breasted ('N.E.D.' 1616).—I am....contented, to be open breasted to my good friend.—Fo. 19/1.

1594. 'CORNELIA' (Tho. Kyd).

Barricade ('N.E.D.' 1642).—Hee gaue his bodie (as a Barricade) For Romes defence.—B 4 (also I 3).

Bloodthirsting ('N.E.D.' a. 1617).—And he (blood-thirsting) wallow in his owne.—K.

Cutlass.—

In one hand held his Targe of steele embost, And in the other graspt his Coutelas.—I 4.

Let fly.—[The armies] With burning hate let each at other flie.—K 2.

1594. 'OLDE WOMANS TALE' (by I. O.).

Obvious ('N.E.D.' 1603).—

Our cells and caues they been so deuious, And not to trauellers obuious.—F 2.

1594. 'TROYES LAMENTATION' (by I. O.).

Coath, cothe, to swoon.—Whose shrikes awake hir from hir coathing sleepe.—D 3.

Drownd for drownd.—Not like to burne, but rather like to drownd.—E 3.

Gradatim ('N.E.D.' 1583, 1669).—Then she *Gradatim* heaued vp her eies.—D 3.

1595. 'BANKES BAY HORSE IN A TRANCE.'

Service, of ('N.E.D.' 1709).—You haue....made me an vnderstanding horse, and a horse of seruice.—Fo. 1/2.

1596. 'A MARGARITE OF AMERICA' (Tho. Lodge).

After-good.—[In order] to make your after-good in deede more sauourie.—F.

Better.—She that I nourished by twentie years and better.—F 3.

Circumlocution ('N.E.D.' 1533, 1662).—[He] cut off his circumlocutions with this discourse.—I 4.

Court, to address, not amorously.—When [he] saw her and himselfe in safetie, he courted her thus....Whither trauell you, &c.—L 3, 4.

Dine, trans. v. ('N.E.D.' 1399, 1633).—I haue inuited you to my house....to dine you according to the directiō of the phisitions.—G 3.

Forthall (probably for *th' hall*).—As Goldsmiths do their mettall, who trie it by the touchstone if it be forthall.—C 3.

Greek, to speak.—You do speake Greek *Arsadachus* (said Philenia) I vnderstand you not.—D.

Seize=bury.—The falcon seizing his keene talents in the flesh of a sillie douc.—D 4.

Talent=talon.—See last citation.

Youthly=youthful.—With trembling tongue repenteth youthly rage.—B 3.

1597. 'WITS COMMONWEALTH' (N. Ling: is this a pseudonym?).

Goldfinch.—Hee that makes not his Mistresse a Goldfinch, may perhaps in time find her a VVagtaile.—Fo. 17.

1609. 'TWO MAIDS OF MORE-CLACKE' (Robert Armin).

Break, v. ('N.E.D.' 1614-7).—Twil break you sir, And crack your credits faire condition.—F 2.

Out ('N.E.D.' 1751).—What doe you call it when the ball sir hits the stoole? Why out....[O that I] should loose my dice, before my hand be out.—D 2 and F 4.

Planet-struck ('N.E.D.' 1614).—It affrights him, yeelds him plannet strooke.—C.

Why (as expletive).—See *Out*.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

8, Mornington Crescent, N.W.

THE COST OF WAR.—Mr. Lloyd George, in introducing his War Budget on Tuesday, the 17th inst., gave some statistics as to the war expenditure of Great Britain. The largest amount spent by the nation on war in a single year, before the present war, was 71,000,000*l.* The French wars at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth cost, in the aggregate, 831,000,000*l.*, spread over twenty years. The Crimean War cost 67,500,000*l.*, spread over three financial years. The Boer War cost 211,000,000*l.*, spread over four financial years. The Chancellor stated that the first full year of the present war will cost at least 450,000,000*l.*

At the time when Pitt introduced the income tax in 1798, the total income of the country was, Mr. Lloyd George estimates, 250,000,000*l.* a year. He estimates the income at the present time at 2,300,000,000*l.* a year.

A. N. Q.

THE FLOODING OF NIEUPOORT.—The following cutting from *The Times* of 13 Nov. seems worthy a place in 'N. & Q.' It would be interesting to know who was the ready-witted and learned person who communicated the document in question to the Belgian authorities.

"On my way back from Nieuport I met a resident, who showed me an interesting document, the discovery of which, it is stated, was of the greatest value to the Belgians in coping with the German advance from Ostend.

"The document related to a lawsuit in 1795 between a peasant farmer and a landowner, the former claiming damages arising from the flooding

of his ground during the defence of Nieuport in 1793-4. From this document, I understand, the Belgians gained the information which enabled them to flood the Nieuport district from the proper point, and to repeat their tactics during the early stages of the advance on Antwerp."

PEREGRINUS.

SIR JOHN GILBERT'S ILLUSTRATIONS. (See *ante*, p. 357, and references there given.)—In the course of the many interesting notes that have appeared on Sir John Gilbert's work no mention has been made of the work he did for "The Library Shakspeare," published by William Mackenzie (n.d.). The page plates by him to the comedies 'The Tempest,' 'The Two Gentlemen,' 'The Merry Wives,' and 'Twelfth Night' are exceedingly fine, only the first having "J. Gilbert" in full, the rest being merely initialed. They are all good, but the first is the best, I think. In the text are many smaller wood engravings, most beautiful in design and execution. These are all in vol. i. Whether he continued the illustrations through the whole of the eight divisions of the work I am not able to say.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

VANISHING CITY LANDMARKS: RECTORY HOUSE OF ST. MICHAEL, CORNHILL. (See 11 S. vii. 247; viii. 446; x. 26, 407.)—With a rapidity which characterizes like operations in the City, the rebuilding of the old Rectory House at the back of St. Michael, Cornhill, is now nearly completed. It is of red brick with stone facings, of handsome design—more suited, one would venture to think, to some broad thoroughfare than to dominate this quiet nook so close to the City's bustle. It will be a relief when the builder's corrugated-iron shed is removed, and the little churchyard resumes its wonted appearance. A melancholy feature just now is the row of tombstones propped against the wall. May they soon be replaced!

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

THE REGENT'S FLEET IN THE SERPENTINE.—The review of the Lilliputian Navy, 1 Aug., 1814, occasioned many skits. Some are mentioned by Mr. Ashton ('Hyde Park,' p. 70), who attributes their authorship to "C. F. Lawler, the then pseudo-Peter Pindar."

The best known of these is "Lilliputian Navy!! The R—'s Fleet; or, John Bull at the Serpentine: a Poem, by Peter Pindar, Esq. London, Fairburn." This post 8vo pamphlet gives 118 four-line stanzas, and

possibly the identification of the author is well founded. There is, however, another edition, published by Burkett & Plumptre of Smithfield, in which the author is given as Peter Pindar, jun. Both George Daniel and Thomas Agg were then using this pen-name; but probably this edition is a piracy, the trifling change of title and the addition of four stanzas being intentional and without significance.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

FAMILY PORTRAITS MENTIONED IN WILLS.—The following references to pictures mentioned in proved P.C.C. may be of interest.

Theodora Cowper, "widow of the Hon. Spencer Cowper, Esquire, late one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and Chief Justice of Chester," by will dated 14 May, 1715, bequeathed to her son the Rev. Dr. John Cowper "my picture," and to Mrs. Judith Madan, wife of Col. Martin Madan,

"her father's picture enamelled, which I always wear about me.....and also Mr. Ashley Cooper's picture, and a landskipp with figures, a Dutch drinking and dancing piece, and two flower pieces, one with a snake, and the other with a Toad and Lizard."

Unton Reade, of Shilling Okeford, co. Dorset, clerk, by will dated 7 May, 1748, bequeathed to his wife all his family pictures for life, and then to his son Henry, "requesting that he will never part with them out of the family."

Catherine Herbert of Rathbone Place, in the parish of St. Marylebone, co. Middlesex, spinster, by will dated 4 Aug., 1750, bequeathed to her niece Lady Wenman "my five small pictures of the Pembroke family in miniature, which are set in an ebony frame." To her niece Anne Herbert she bequeathed

"my father's picture in miniature, set in gold with a cornelian on the back, and likewise the picture of the Countess of Pembroke in an ebony frame in miniature."

P. D. M.

SHAKESPEARIANA: "HALLOOING."—When Falstaff says (in '2 Henry IV., I. ii. 188), "For my voice, I have lost it with hallooing, and singing of anthems," he evidently means in singing of "hallelujahs" in church choirs. The idea of "hallooing," in the sense of boisterous merry-making, may harmonize with our thoughts of Falstaff, but certainly it is utterly opposed to the view of himself which he is trying to impress upon the Chief Justice.

J. WILCOCK.

Lerwick.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"POGROM."—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly indicate the derivation of "pogrom." This term was frequently used in connexion with the Ulster Volunteer movement a few months ago. I understand that "Pogrom" was a man, but am unable to locate him.

A. Z.

[This word was discussed at 10 S. v. 149 and 197. At the latter reference MR. PLATT and MR. ACKERLEY supplied the derivation: from *grom*, meaning thunder and lightning, and thence devastation and destruction. A verb formed from the same stem means "to pillage." The 'N.E.D.' s.v. 'Pogrom,' says: "An organized massacre in Russia for the destruction or annihilation of any body or class: in the English newspapers (1905-6) chiefly applied to those directed against the Jews." The earliest use of the word cited is from *The Times* of 17 March, 1882, where the word is explained as meaning "riots against the Jews."]

BROWNE AND ANGELL FAMILIES.—Any information will be greatly appreciated concerning:—

1. Sir Samuel Browne, Knt. (s. of Nicholas Browne of Polebrook, Northants, by Frances, dau. of Thomas, third s. of Oliver, Lord St. John of Bletsoe). Commissioner of the Great Seal, 1644-7; C.J. of K.B., 1648; J. of C.P., 1660-68; buried at Arlesey, Beds, 1668. Married Elizabeth, dau. of John Meade of Nortofts, Finchingham, Essex.

2. John Angell of Crowhurst, Kent. Caterer to James I., Charles I. and II.; Chief Porter, Windsor Castle; died 1675. Married Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert Edolph of Kent (issue, twenty children).

3. The Angell family of Stockwell Park House, Brixton, between 1640 and 1740.

The names, with dates of the baptisms, alliances, &c., of the children of these persons are especially sought for.

I should like to take this opportunity of cordially thanking the correspondents who most kindly answered my query, *ante*, p. 12.

GERALD ORLEBAR.

Southborough, Robin Hood Lane, Sutton, Surrey.

[There is a notice of Sir Samuel Browne in the 'D.N.B.' but no children are mentioned.]

ROUPELL AND THACKERAY.—At the time Roupell was member for Lambeth, Thackeray made some reference to him in one of his books. I should be glad to know where.

Z. Y.

AUTHOR WANTED.—The following lines are as much of the poem in question as are now remembered by a gentleman of over 90, who cannot recall either the author's name or where he read the verses. I have tried to find the poem in several libraries in the United States, but in vain. I should be greatly obliged for any information about it.

Death of Columbus.

Soon for thee will all be over,
Soon the voyage will be begun
That shall bear thee to discover
Far away a land unknown:
Land that each alone must visit,
But no tidings bring to men,
For no sailor once deported
Ever shall return again.
No carved wood or broken branches
Ever float from that dark wild;
He who on that ocean launches
Meets no corpse of angel child.
Spread, then spread, my noble sailor,
Spread, then spread thy canvas out;
Soon upon a sea of ether,
Soon must thou serenely float.

GERTRUDE COLLINS.

New Jersey.

UDIMORE, SUSSEX.—I should be very much obliged to any correspondents who would furnish me with any hitherto unpublished matter bearing on the history of this rural parish. I should be especially grateful for information as to the careers of former incumbents, or as to the families of Freebody, Bromfield, Burdett, and Waters, who were long settled in the parish. Please reply direct.

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

MOTTO: "SO HO HO DEA NE."—What are the meaning and origin of this motto? I have it on a book-plate with the arms and crest of James Comerford. 'Fairbairn's Book of Crests,' fourth edition, 1905, vol. i. part ii. p. 76, gives it without a translation or any explanation.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[At 9 S. xii. 98 MR WAINWRIGHT mentioned that this difficult motto had been discussed in the *Intermédiaire*, xxii. 199, 319, 336, 405, 433, without a satisfactory explanation being arrived at.]

A LEGENDARY AIRBOAT.—Can any of your readers refer me to a full account of the airwheel, airchariot, or airboat which is connected in some way with St. Columba? It was manned by many warriors, and was to be followed by "a dreadful scourge" slaying 75 per cent of European populations as far as the Tyrrhene Sea. Simon Magus was to sail therein. Mog Ruith's daughter

after its loss brought fragments of the said airship to Ireland to Clegghill, near Tipperary. To look on this airship meant blindness, and to touch it brought death. I shall be grateful for more (legendary!) exactitude.

CECIL OWEN.

Western Australia.

BAPTISM OF CLOVIS.—It is generally stated that Clovis was baptized at Reims, but I saw a few weeks ago an authoritative note denying this, and giving chapter and verse for, I believe, Chartres. Unfortunately, I failed "to make a note of it." Can any of your correspondents help me? If the reference to Reims be really wrong, I think you will agree that a correction should be secured for reference in your columns.

LUCIS.

[Perhaps our correspondent came across a note referring, not to the baptism, but to the conversion and instruction of Clovis. In this St. Solennis, Bishop of Chartres, was no less instrumental than St. Remigius.]

THE FONT AT TERMONDE.—Was this injured in the bombardment? An account of it appears in *Proceedings* of the Hampshire Field Club, vol. vii. part i.

J. HAUTENVILLE-COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berks.

JOHN LEWIS, DEAN OF OSSORY, is said to have married twice. His first wife died in 1756. I should be glad to know when and whom he married subsequently.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I should be glad to obtain information concerning the following Old Westminsters: (1) John Sadbury, K.S. 1676. (2) William St. John, elected to Christ Church, Oxon, 1628. Foster in his 'Alumni Oxonienses' seems to attempt to identify this man with another of the same names who matriculated at Oxford from Trinity College, 18 Nov., 1631, aged 14. (3) Arthur St. Leger, son of John St. Leger of Athy, co. Kildare, K.S. 1741. (4) John Salt, son of John Salt of Westminster, K.S. 1735. (5) William Salter, son of George Salter of London, who graduated B.A. at Cambridge from Trinity College, 1686/7. (6) Samuel Scrivener, who graduated M.A. at Cambridge from Trinity College, 1636. (7) John Simpson, elected to Christ Church, Oxon, 1607. (8) Edward Smallwell, who graduated M.A. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1717. Was he ever Vicar of Bensington in the county of Oxford?

G. F. R. B.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—Mr. Asquith is an old City of London Schoolboy, and in his speech at the Guildhall on the 9th inst. referred to the trepidation he felt when he received a prize from the then Lord Mayor. Is there any record of boys educated at the School who have specially distinguished themselves?

LONDONER.

"YARDLAND."—By a will made in Wilts, dated 1638, two yardlands and a half were left to the daughters. Can any reader let me know how many acres the yardland represented? It seems to have varied in size according to the county. W. H. S.

MOYLE WILLS.—In what court shall I find the following wills?—(1) Richard Moyle of Bake, St. Germans, Cornwall, will dated 4 April, 1525, proved 5 April, 1532. (2) John Moyle of the same place, died 28 Sept., 1586. (3) John Moyle, same place, buried 17 Oct., 1661.

NAPHTHINE SURNAME.—What is the origin of this surname? A. STEPHENS DYER.
207, Kingston Road, Teddington.

STEWART OR STUART.—Who was the husband of a lady of the above name who lived at 40, Jermyn Street, S.W., about the years 1815–24, and was still alive in 1840? Q.

"O SI SIC OMNES."—Can any of your readers inform me what is the original authority for this proverbial phrase?

(Miss) HELEN DE G. VERRALL.

HENRY MEYER, ENGRAVER.—What is known regarding small engravings, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in., by Henry Meyer, of Sir Thomas Lawrence's 'Lord Lynedoch' and 'Countess of Blessington'? ALPHA.

MARY CHURCHMAN.—Wanted the maiden name of Mary Churchman, 1654–1734. Her father was High Constable for the hundred of Wetherley, Cambs, 1673. R. H.

"BOBS."—I should be glad to know where I can obtain 'Fighting Bobs,' Kipling's famous poem, published in 1893. It appears to be excluded from the published editions of Kipling's verse. I hear that it was so excluded by desire of the late Lord Roberts.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

My son is my son till he takes him a wife,
But my daughter's my daughter all my (her) life.

Where can I find this poem—if there are any verses beyond this couplet?

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

Replies.

JANE AUSTEN AND COLUMELLA.

(11 S. x. 388.)

THE allusion to Columella by Jane Austen in 'Sense and Sensibility' is not to the Latin writer, but to a character in a popular book of the day which was called "Columella; or, The Distressed Anchorite. By the Editor of 'The Spiritual Quixote,' 2 vols., 1779." The author of this book was Richard Graves, of whom I will add a few notes at the end of what I write.

The book to which Jane Austen alluded was not a novel, although written in narrative form. Its object was, in the words of its author, to prove "that an active life is generally attended with more happiness than an indolent or retired one" (vol. i. p. 10). The narrative contains a story within a story, and some clue to its contents may be gathered from the following passage, which explains why its leading character was called Columella:—

"Going to London in the postcoach from Bath, towards the end of the last autumnal season, I had for my companions, a reverend Divine (a Canon of a neighbouring church) and a Kentish Esquire; who, I found, had formerly been acquainted in the University; but had not seen each other for some years, till they accidentally met on this occasion.

"When we were all seated, and the coachman had taken his dram, and we were now got clear of the town; having also given each his opinion of the weather, and settled with great precision the state of the air, and other matters of general concern:

"'Our old Oxford acquaintance Columella,' says the Canon, 'is in a deplorable condition.' 'Whom do you mean?' replies the Kentish gentleman.

"'Why, don't you remember our romantic friend, Cornelius Milward,' resumes the Canon, 'who was always talking of Virgil's Georgics, Cowley, and Columella? and, partly for the sake of the jingle, I suppose, and partly on account of the subject of that author's book on Agriculture, acquired the nick-name of Columella.'"—Vol. i. chap. ii. pp. 5–7.

The Canon then pulled out a manuscript and began to tell his story of Columella, and of how he had retired into the country in misanthropic mood, and how, when visited by old college friends, he was found to be living with his housekeeper Betty, who is depicted as a most ignorant person. The neighbourhood becoming scandalized, Columella marries the housekeeper, and has a family of three boys, and in the passage which follows will be found the complete clue to Jane Austen's reference:—

"Columella, however, contrived to divert his melancholy with this kind of speculations; and

with the care of his three little boys, who now began to be entertaining company: and tho' the eldest of them was but just turned of ten years old, yet he had already destined him and his two brothers, to their several professions, without consulting either their genius or their inclinations.

"The eldest he proposed to enter under an eminent solicitor in Chancery; a man full of business, and where consequently his son would be constantly employed. The second he intended to put an apprentice to a tradesman in Manchester, who was his relation; with a view of getting him in partner to a very busy, flourishing manufacture. The third he determined to bind for seven years to a very celebrated man in one of the most populous clothing towns in the west; who had united in his own person the several professions of apothecary, surgeon, man-midwife, bone-setter, tooth-drawer, hop-dealer, and brandy-merchant. And by these several occupations Columella flattered himself that his sons would be secured from that tedium and disgust of life which he experienced, and which he had brought upon himself by a life of indolence and inactivity."—Vol. ii. pp. 208-10.

The book contains many interesting topographical allusions, and it refers to a visit to the "Bear Inn" at Devizes, then kept by Sir Thomas Lawrence's father. It also contains descriptions of Stourhead and the neighbouring house Maiden Bradley (Duke of Somerset's).

Jane Austen had begun 'Sense and Sensibility' at Steventon (Hants) in November, 1797. Between 1801-9 she was living at No. 24, Sydney Terrace, Bath, and afterwards at Green Park Buildings. The book was prepared for the press at Chawton in 1809 (in a small house at the corner of the Alresford Road, about two miles from Alton), and the book was issued in 1811. I mention these facts to show that Richard Graves, the author of 'Columella,' was probably a well-known figure to Jane Austen when living at Bath. Graves then lived at Claverton, close by, and on the verge of 90 he would walk into Bath with almost the briskness of youth.

Of the author of 'Columella,' I will add that he was born at Mickleton (Glos), 4 May, 1715; educated at the Grammar School, Abingdon; Pembroke College, Oxon, matric. 7 Nov., 1732; private chaplain to William Fitzherbert (friend of Dr. Johnson) at Tissington Hall, Derbyshire; and curate of Aldworth, near Reading, but, the parsonage house being out of repair, he lived with a farmer named Bartholomew at Dunworth. He fell in love with Lucy Bartholomew, the daughter, aged 16. She was beautiful, but illiterate. He married her some time between 1744 and 1748, and sent her to London to acquire manners and education. He alienated his family by this marriage. He

was Rector of Claverton, near Bath, from 1748 until his death, 23 Nov., 1804. His wife died 1777, aged 46. He had five sons and one daughter. His portrait was painted by Gainsborough, and engraved by Basire and Gainsborough Dupont. Another portrait by Northcote was engraved by S. W. Reynolds, 1800. Graves was the author of twenty-two different works, including 'The Spiritual Quixote.' He was an intimate friend of Shenstone, and it has been asserted that the character of Columella in the book we are discussing was a picture of Shenstone. It is much more likely to be a picture of Graves himself. Shenstone never married, and, as we have seen, Graves did; and Columella's matrimonial affairs correspond rather closely to Graves's own. The book was issued two years after his wife's death, being probably withheld during her lifetime, so as not to hurt her feelings.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

DIDO'S PURCHASE OF LAND (11 S. ix. 47, 353, 474; x. 17).—Another Chinese version of this tradition runs as follows:—

"When the red-haired barbarians [the Dutch] first arrived in a Chinese territory, they were not allowed to land on account of their great number. Then they importuned its governor to grant them a ground just as wide as a carpet. He considered their want a mere trifle and granted it. Upon this they brought on the shore a carpet, which, when unfurled, seated only two men on it. They drew it out a little further, and four or five of them sat thereon. But as they proceeded in this doing, the carpet went on expanding so immensely that after a while several hundreds of them embarked upon it. And all of a sudden they unsheathed their sabres, and went off, after pillaging over several leagues in its vicinity."—Pu Sung-ling, 'Liu-chai-chi-i' (written in the eighteenth century), tom. xii.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

"DAUD" = GEORGE (11 S. x. 386).—In Scotland at the present time "Dod," a probable variant of "Daud," is quite commonly used as a familiar substitute for "George." Any explanation of the form that one has heard is that it represents a childish experiment at pronouncing the baptismal name. Be that as it may, "Dod" has its place with "Bob," "Ned," and others, and when used surprises nobody. In one family circle of last generation an uncle and a nephew, only narrowly separated in years, were known respectively as "Big Dod" and "Little Dod," and the distinction sufficed and received general recognition.

THOMAS BAYNE.

HEART-BURIAL (11 S. viii. 289, 336, 352, 391, 432, 493; ix. 38, 92, 234, 275, 375, 398, 473; x. 35, 77, 111).—In 1792 Mariana Starke visited Voltaire's villa at Ferney. She describes first the "large picture composed by Voltaire himself, and executed by a wretched artist, whom he met with at Ferney," in which Voltaire presents to Apollo the 'Henriade,' the Muses and Graces surrounding Voltaire; in the background the Temple of Memory, towards which flies Fame, &c. After the picture comes "a design in china for the tomb of a lady supposed to have died in childbirth, but who was in fact buried alive." Then the authoress writes:—

"In Voltaire's bed-room are portraits of his friends, and the vase wherein his heart was placed before its removal to Paris: this monument is of black marble, plain but neat, and immediately under that part which contained the heart is written: 'Mon esprit est partout, et mon cœur est ici'; and over the vase is written in French (I forget the precise words), 'My manes are at peace, because my heart is with you': alluding, I presume, to the surrounding portraits, namely, those of Frederick the Great of Prussia, and Lequin the player, the late Empress of Russia, and Madame Dillon Cramer. Voltaire himself is in the centre; and in various parts of the room are Newton, Milton, and several other great men, both English and French."—'Letters from Italy,' by Mariana Starke, second edition, 1815, i. 17-19.

According to Galignani's 'New Paris Guide for 1854,' p. 406, Voltaire died at No. 1, Rue de Beaune, Quai Voltaire, Paris; according to 'Memorable Paris Houses,' by Wilmot Harrison, 1893, p. 229, at No. 27, Quai Voltaire. As an illustration in the latter book shows that No. 27 is a corner house, and as the Rue de Beaune runs into the Quai Voltaire, I have little doubt that the two books indicate the same building. Voltaire died 30 May, 1778. His body, having been embalmed, was buried in the Abbey of Scellières, but was removed to the Pantheon in 1791. According to Galignani, as above, p. 437, it was secretly taken away during the Restoration.

I have found no mention of the disposal of Voltaire's heart in the Life of Voltaire, by the Marquis de Condorcet, in vol. lxx. of 'Œuvres complètes de Voltaire,' 1785-9; in the 'Biographie Universelle'; or in 'Le Nouveau Larousse Illustré.' Probably the heart was taken from the house at Ferney and deposited with the body in the Pantheon.

The late Augustus J. C. Hare, in his 'Paris,' 1887, p. 362, says that Voltaire's tomb in the Pantheon is empty, "having been pillaged at the Revolution." One may ask "Why?"

I think that the secret removal during the Restoration, spoken of in Galignani, is more likely to be the correct account.

REGENT CIRCUS (11 S. x. 313, 373).—COL. PRIDEAUX was quite correct, as one would expect, in referring (*ante*, p. 313) to Piccadilly Circus as having been called Regent Circus. Perhaps the name was Regent's Circus:—

"Regent's-Circus, The.—1. Is at the intersection of Regent-street and Oxford-street.—2. Is the intersection of the same street and Piccadilly."—'A Topographical Dictionary of London,' by James Elmes, 1831.

The two circuses bore the one name.

A third Regent's Circus was projected some ninety years ago. See 11 S. vi. 109, 174, 216, 277, 358.

There is plenty of evidence that what are now called respectively Oxford Circus and Piccadilly Circus were each named Regent (or Regent's) Circus. From 'Tallis's Illustrated London, in commemoration of the Great Exhibition of All Nations in 1851,' with letterpress by William Gaspey, I take these extracts:—

"Another principal point in which Regent-street may be advantageously seen, is at the union, formed north, east, west, and south, by the intersection of that street with Oxford-street, the spot thus environed being called Regent-circus."—Vol. i. p. 150.

"The first Regent-circus, which, in contradistinction to that which Oxford-street intersects, may be named the southern circus, forms a splendid centre, into which Regent-street, Piccadilly, and Tichborne-street* radiate."—*Ibid.*, p. 152.

In a map of London issued with 'Cassell's Illustrated Guide to London; with full Information for Visitors to the Metropolis during the Period of the International Exhibition' (1862), Oxford Circus is marked "Re. Cir.," and Piccadilly Circus "Reg. Cir."

The name for either Piccadilly Circus or Oxford Circus was abolished by general consent many years ago. I think that the new names were invented by the omnibus owners. The houses or shops in both are numbered according to the streets which intersect each other. See the 'Post Office London Directory'; e.g., Messrs. Swan & Edgar's is a conspicuous shop at Piccadilly Circus, but their proper addresses are many numbers in Piccadilly and Regent Street.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

* Tichborne Street should be Coventry Street.

AUTHOR WANTED (11 S. x. 389).—The author of 'The Clubs of London,' &c., is given by Halkett and Laing as Charles Marsh, of whom there is an account in the 'D.N.B.,' where he is stated to have been a barrister who practised successfully at Madras. After his return to England he was elected M.P. for East Retford, which seat he held from 1812 to 1818. In a long speech in Parliament he denounced Wilberforce for attempting to force Christianity on the natives of India. The "Letters of Vetus," which appeared in *The Times* of 1812, have been wrongly ascribed to him. They were written by Edward Sterling (1773-1847), the "Thunderer" of *The Times*, the father of John Sterling.

R. A. POTTS.
Speldhurst, Canterbury.

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE also thanked for reply.]

OLD ETONIANS (11 S. x. 388).—(10) Perhaps William Hanbury, s. William of St. George, London, arm. Trinity Coll., Oxon., matric. 6 July, 1765, aged 17; probably (of Kelmarsh, Northants, arm.) father of William Hanbury of 1798, the first Lord Bateman.

*(11) Perhaps John Hanson, s. John of Isle of Jamaica, arm. Magdalen Coll., Oxon, matric. 26 Feb., 1760, aged 17.

INSCRIPTION ON BRASS AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD (11 S. x. 387).—The Rev. Herbert Haines in his 'Manual of Monumental Brasses' (1861), p. xxx, referring to "the brasses with curious devices at Queen's College, 1616," says in a note:—

"On these are the initials A. H. and R. H., probably for Abraham and Remigius Hogenbergh, who were employed in England c. 1570. See Strutt's 'History of Engraving,' vol. ii. p. 22."

But Mr. Herbert Druitt in his 'Costume on Brasses' (1906), p. 14, thinks

"it is possible that the latter may refer to Dr. Richard Haydock, Fellow of New College, whose work is to be seen in the brass of Erasmus Williams, 1608, at Tingewick, Bucks, and who composed the inscription to Thomas Hopper, 1623, at New College."

See 'A Catalogue of the Brasses in Queen's College, Oxford,' by P. Manning, M.A., F.S.A., pp. 67-79; *Journal of the Oxford University Brass-Rubbing Society*, i. 2, June, 1897, p. 78. But Remigius Hogenbergh is supposed to have died c. 1580; and Abraham, who seems to have been his nephew, is stated to have worked at Cologne 1610-50, and is not known to have been in England in or about 1616.

A. R. BAYLEY.

[MISS IDA M. ROPER also thanked for reply.]

OLD WESTMINSTERS: EDMUND LEWIS, M.A. (11 S. x. 387).—The above-named was appointed Master of Kilkenny School by the Duke of Ormonde in 1714, and held that office till his death in 1743. While holding the Mastership he was appointed Prebendary of Blackrath, diocese of Ossory, in 1719, and was collated to the Prebend of Mondeligo, diocese of Lismore, 2 Dec., 1742. He married Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Heighes Woodforde, B.C.L., Rector of Elvetham, Hants, and Vicar of Epsom, Surrey.
G. D. B.

RICHARD LUELLEYN (11 S. x. 387) was the second son (by his second wife, Martha, daughter of George Long of Penn, Bucks) of Martin Lluellyn, M.D., Christ Church, Oxon. F.R.C.P., Physician to King Charles I., and Mayor in 1671 of High Wycombe, in which town he practised medicine. He was a noted Royalist; raised a troop of volunteers, while a student at Oxford, for the King; and is said to have accompanied his Majesty to the scaffold, receiving the gloves the King wore upon that occasion. He is buried in the chancel of High Wycombe Church, beneath a stone slab bearing a partially effaced long Latin inscription, of which I have a copy and a translation. See 'D.N.B.,' Munk's 'Roll Roy. Coll. Physicians,' Gibbs's 'Worthies of Buckinghamshire,' and the local and county Histories.

Major Martin Lluellyn, the doctor's only son by his first wife, became a cavalry officer under James II., and Commissary-General in Portugal under Queen Anne. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Halford of Edith Weston, co. Rutland, by whom he had four children. See *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, vol. i.; also Pedigree of Halford in Maddison's 'Lincolnshire Pedigrees.'

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

A "TRAUN CHAER" (11 S. ix. 488; x. 32).—MR. PARKER's inquiry as to "thrown chair" and "trawn chaer" as part of a Clitheroe schoolroom equipment, "one wiker chayre and a thraven chayre," at sight, surely has nothing to do with any lathe work; surely rather "throne" and Greek *θρόνος* are the originals from which *thrown* or *thraven* chair comes. As to "chair" also, presumably Celtic *cader* and *καθῆδρα* and "cathedral" are the connexions. Only great men had chairs; simpler folk sat on benches or on the rushes, or, Zulu or Australian fashion, "on their heels." MR. PARKER's query, therefore, as to "thrown chair"

seems to be by meaning a double form, a high chair for a head master's use in the schoolroom. At St. Paul's School in the City (1882) there were, I believe, three or four or even eight *cathedræ* or *throni* in the old buildings, some packed away in disuse. In the modern building near Hammersmith the same foundation still (I think) possesses, made out of the oak timbers of the old City St. Paul's School, one large roomy *cathedra* or *thronus*. I suppose that in the new oak-panelled large hall of the same society the four or five (?) old leather-cushioned *cathedræ-throni* of the High Master, of the Sub Master, and of the Third and Fourth Masters, have been replaced by "more modern equipment." This is, however, a matter for the antiquary having exact knowledge of the facts. My attempt deals with the philological side alone.

CECIL OWEN.

Perth, Western Australia.

MEMORIAL TO SPURGEON (11 S. x. 386).—I am obliged to Mr. CORFIELD for drawing attention to the statue of C. H. Spurgeon at the Baptist Church House. For one thing, it gives me the opportunity of mentioning other memorials, particulars of which I received after my manuscript was written, and omitted to insert.

In the Town Hall, Colchester, is a marble bust of Spurgeon. It was presented by Alderman James Wicks, Mayor of Colchester, in 1895. On 16 April, 1897, a tablet was placed in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Colchester. Here, according to his father's statement, Charles Spurgeon found salvation. I shall be grateful to any correspondent who will furnish a copy of the inscription.

Before his funeral in February, 1892, I saw a fine bust of Spurgeon standing above the coffin which contained his remains in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Probably it is still enshrined in the present building.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

COMPLETE VERSIONS WANTED (11 S. x. 388).—In 'Shelburne Essays,' Seventh Series, by Paul Elmer More, there is (p. 119) an appreciation of Louisa Shore, the author of these lines. They are part of the conclusion of a long poem first published in 'Elegies,' by Louisa Shore, and reprinted in 'Poems by Louisa Shore. With a Memoir by her sister, Arabella Shore, and an Appreciation by Frederic Harrison. John Lane, 1897.' The 'Elegies' were written on the deaths of

the poet's brother and sister. The conclusion of the poem from which these lines come is said to have been inserted in the hymn-book of the Positivist Church. They are given by Mr. More as follows:—

Forget not, Earth, when thou shalt stretch thy hands

In blessing o'er thy happy sons and daughters,
And lift in triumph thy maternal head,
Circling the sun with music from all lands,
In anthems like the noise of many waters—
Forget not, Earth, thy disappointed Dead!
Forget not, Earth, thy disinherited!
Forget not the forgotten! Keep a strain
Of divine sorrow in sweet undertone
For all the dead who lived and died in vain!
Imperial Future, when in countless train
The generations lead thee to thy throne,
Forget not the Forgotten and Unknown!

M. H. DODDS.

"WE" OR "I" IN AUTHORSHIP (11 S. x. 288, 336).—I can never understand why what Dr. Watts would certainly stigmatize as "angry passions" should rise in some minds at the sight of an author's daring to use the royal or editorial "we." As one who has been guilty of this offence, if it be an offence, I may say two motives have influenced me in maintaining the practice. The first is that "we" seems to me less obtrusive than "I," as it seems to draw a certain veil over the personality of the speaker or writer. No one acquainted with the derivation of the word could with justice accuse of egotism a person using the word "we." My second reason is that in the circumstances "we" seems to be used officially. If the writer is an historian, say, he is speaking in his capacity of historian when he uses the word "we," whereas by using "I" he would sink into the class of "men in the street." This is not "conceit" or "side" on his part. No one would accuse Parson Adams of these latter vices; but even he felt that he had an official personality as well as one of the ordinary kind. His biographer says: "Indeed, he always asserted that Mr. Adams at church with his surplice on, and Mr. Adams without that ornament in any other place, were two very different persons." That exactly expresses my feeling. When the author in question says "we," he feels that he has got his surplice on. But while defending "we" on both these grounds, I, or perhaps I should now say "we," have nothing but reprobation for the expression "the writer" or "the present writer," which is sometimes used by persons who affect to be shy about putting themselves forward. Such expressions seem to me to savour of hypocrisy.

They may, however, have their defenders. If so, as Mr. Pecksniff remarked on an historical occasion, "an eligible opportunity now offers."

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

THE HEIGHT OF ST. PAUL'S (11 S. x. 388).—I believe the most recent work on St. Paul's is Archdeacon Sinclair's 'Memorials of St. Paul's Cathedral,' published in 1909. On p. 237 he states that the "total height from pavement to top of cross" is 365 feet. From the author's close connexion with St. Paul's the statement is probably correct. The Cathedral authorities may be able to say whether there is any "architectural authority."

URLLAD.

Fergusson in his 'History of the Modern Styles of Architecture' gives 360 feet as the height of St. Paul's from the floor-line to the top of the cross. In November, 1907, a paper on 'The Present Condition of St. Paul's Cathedral' was read before the Royal Institute of British Architects by Mr. Mervyn Macartney, Surveyor of the Fabric. This was subsequently published in the *Journal* of the R.I.B.A. (vol. xv., 3rd Series), and among the numerous illustrations is a section through the transepts and dome. The scale of this is rather small, but, as far as one can make out, the height to the top of the cross agrees with Fergusson's figures; at any rate, it is not more than 360 feet.

BENJ. WALKER.

Langstone, Erdington.

According to the "Handbooks to the Cathedrals of England" (John Murray, London, 1879), "the height of the cathedral on the south side to the top of the cross is 365 feet": see section xl. p. 70 of 'St. Paul's' in that series of handbooks. It is stated that this and the following six sections are taken from Mr. William Longman's description of the cathedral.

T. F. D.

'Our National Cathedrals,' vol. iii. p. 15 (Ward & Lock, 1889), says, "The entire height from the ground to the top of the cross is 365 feet." Birch's 'London Churches of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries' gives a scale drawing of St. Paul's, and by this the measurement is exactly 365 feet from the ground to the top of the cross. Canon Newbolt in Purey-Cust's 'Our English Minsters,' at p. 61, says, speaking of the visitor, "He may go higher still to the golden gallery and the ball, from which he must descend to the floor by 365 steps."

Gwilt in his 'Encyclopædia' says the "total height from the pavement outside to the top of the cross is 404 feet, but usually stated as 365 feet." My copy of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' (1911), vol. xxiv. p. 36, says, "The cross at the top of the lantern above the dome is 363 feet above the ground." This is contrary to your correspondent's statement as contained in his copy of the same book.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

Bolton.

In "Bell's Cathedral Series" (1900) the height to the top of the cross is given as 363 feet.

A. R. BAYLEY.

"The total height to the top of the cross from the pavement outside is 404 feet, but usually stated as 365 feet."—Gwilt's "Encyclopedia of Architecture. New Edition. Edited by Wyatt Papworth. New Impression, 1912," p. 213.

WM. H. PEET.

In the figures given at the above reference no mistake has been made by either of the authorities named. Both are approximately correct; but the explanation of this apparent paradox shows how desirable it is in dealing with measurements to mention the points from which they are calculated. The late Mr. Timbs in his 'Curiosities of London' states the height to the top of the cross of St. Paul's as being 404 feet from the floor of the crypt, and 360 feet from the pavement of the nave. In the St. Paul's volume of "Bell's Cathedral Series" the Rev. Arthur Dimock states the latter measurement as 363 feet, and Archdeacon Sinclair in his 'Memorials' puts it at 365 feet, which seem near enough for ordinary purposes.

ALAN STEWART.

POETS' GALLERY, FLEET STREET (11 S. x. 389).—The Poets' Gallery was the name apparently given to, and certainly used by, Thomas Macklin, the publisher, for his premises at No. 39, Fleet Street. His splendid edition of the Bible was issued from here between 1791 and 1800. From May, 1808, the premises were occupied by Robert Saunders, book auctioneer, who retained the name of the Poets' Gallery. Subsequently joined by Edmund Hodgson, he carried on business here until Lady Day, 1829, when the premises were acquired by Messrs. Hoare the bankers. Between 1808 and 1829 sales were held regularly, and the file of catalogues is still in the possession of the present members of the firm of Hodgson & Co.

J. E. HODGSON.

115, Chancery Lane, W.C.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, OXFORD, AND NEW COLLEGE: "HOLY THURSDAY" (11 S. x. 370).—For notes on Holy Thursday see 7 S. xi. 386, 475, 514; xii. 58. At the first reference I asked when Holy Thursday first appeared as a name for Ascension Day, and was somewhat taken to task for my ignorance; but it appears from the 'N.E.D.' (see under 'Thursday') that the matter is not so simple as some of my critics supposed, and that the statement there quoted from *The Church Quarterly Review*, to the effect that until quite recently Englishmen have by Holy Thursday always understood one day only, that is Ascension Day, is not true. Its specific application to that day in England seems, however, to have been earlier than its use to indicate what we usually call Maundy Thursday, though this too has a respectable antiquity. An assistant priest at a church in my neighbourhood which is noted for its "high" ritual tells me he always uses the term in the latter sense, and this is, I understand, the Roman custom.

C. C. B.

MR. WAINWRIGHT says that "at the present day 'Holy Thursday' means Maundy Thursday exclusively." Surely this is quite wrong. According to the use of the Church of England, as set forth in the 'Days of Fasting and Abstinence' in the Prayer Book, "Holy Thursday" is Ascension Day exclusively. The Thursday before Easter is called Maundy Thursday, and the derivation of the word has been often discussed.

G. W. E. R.

GROOM OF THE STOLE (11 S. viii. 466-515; ix. 32, 95, 157; x. 295, 358, 410).—There can be but little if any doubt, I think, that this functionary was originally answerable for the performance of the duties prescribed to the Chamberlain in John Russell's 'Boke of Nurture,' line 929 *et seq.*, and also to the same officer in 'The Boke of Keruyne'—works which are to be consulted in 'The Babees Book' (E.E.T.S.). See pp. 179, 283.

ST. SWITHIN.

CARDIFF NEWSPAPERS (11 S. x. 389).—I do not think that Cardiff had any newspaper of its own in 1827. The earliest Welsh newspaper was *The Cambrian*, published at Swansea, the first number of which appeared in January, 1804.

The number for Saturday, 16 April, 1827, says that the Assizes for Glamorgan "commenced" at Cardiff "on Saturday last." The report of the proceedings is condensed into a paragraph of about forty lines. On

the criminal side only the names of the prisoners, their crimes, and their sentences are given. On the civil side only one case is specified—an action for "crim. con." against "a medical gentleman."

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

In the files of *The Cambrian*, published at Swansea, which are in the Royal Institution of South Wales, dating from 1804 (the first number), under date 20 April, 1827, I find a report of the Glamorganshire Great Sessions held at Cardiff, 14 April, and if Mr. KELLY will communicate with me, I shall be pleased to trace what he may desire to obtain.

ALEX. G. MOFFAT, Hon. Librarian.
Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea.

WORDS USED IN THOMAS LODGE'S 'WITS MISERIE,' 1596 (11 S. x. 385).—*Codshead*.—Another example, also of 1596, is in Nashe's 'Epistle Dedicatorie' to 'Have with you to Saffron-Walden' ('Works,' ed. McKerrow, iii. 13):—

"His fellow *qui quæ codshead*, that in the Latine Tragedie of K. Richard cride, *Ad vrbs, ad vrbs, ad vrbs*, when his whole Part was no more but *Vrbs, vrbs, ad arma, ad arma*."

The passage is interesting as showing the English pronunciation of *qui, quæ, quod*, at this time.

Peruchines.—Perhaps "Paroissiens," prayer-books. G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Peruchine.—"Parochian" (parochial sermon on Genesis vi.). 'N.E.D.' explains under 'Perrierie,' p. 719 (P).

Shawme = *shamble* (v.). *Shamble* (n.): *shawm* (n.): *shawme* (vb.): *shamble* (n.). This seems preferable to linking up under root of German *Schaum*, foam, froth, scum.

H. H. JOHNSON.

Lather.—I think this is a North-Country form of *ladder*. ST. SWITHIN.

"CORDWAINER" (11 S. x. 247, 296, 334, 375, 393).—The word "cordiner" I have often seen in old documents relating to the Tyne district. It is similar to the French "cordonnier," and may be the phonetic rendering of the word. R. B—R.
South Shields.

The Allutarii, or Cordwainers, appear to have been associated together as a craft mystery as early as the Conquest, in connexion with the Municipality. The first ordinance of the Worsl pany of Cordwainers was made 56. Another ordinance for the reg disputes between them and the

was made in the Mayoralty of Drogo de Barentin; and very many other regulations were made in respect of the Company before they received their charter on 26 April, 17 Henry VI. Cf. "shoemaker," i.e., "snob"; and cf. also Thackeray's 'Book of Snobs'—query "cads"?

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

CHATSWORTH (11 S. x. 389).—The following is in 'The History of Chesterfield . . . and Descriptive Accounts of Chatsworth,' &c., London, 1839, p. 386 n. :—

"The celebrated Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner on the plains of Hochstedt, near Blenheim, by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1704, remained a prisoner in this country during a period of seven years. He was invited by the Duke of Devonshire to Chatsworth, and nobly entertained by him for several days. On departing, he paid his Grace this pleasing compliment: 'My Lord Duke, when I compute the time of my captivity in England, I shall leave out the days of my enjoyment at Chatsworth.'"

W. B. H.

LATIN JINGLES (11 S. x. 250, 298, 337, 393).—A collection of these will be found in an Appendix on the metrical Latin proverbs of the Middle Ages, in a little work by Richard Chenevix Trench, entitled 'Proverbs and their Lessons,' published by Macmillan.

HUGH SADLER.

SIR THOMAS BERNARD, BART. : FRANCIS E. PAGET, M.A. (11 S. x. 388).—Sir Thomas Bernard (1750–1818) was born at Lincoln, 27 April, 1750. He was the son of Sir Francis Bernard, was educated at a private school in New Jersey and at Harvard University, and, acquiring a considerable fortune, devoted himself to the welfare of the poorer classes, becoming well known as a philanthropist. He died 1 July, 1818. The book mentioned by your correspondent was first privately printed in 1813, and was published in 1816.

Francis Edward Paget (1806–82) was a noted divine and author, and eldest son of Sir Edward Paget. He became Rector of Elford in 1835, and died there in 1882. He published many tales illustrating his views on church and social reforms.

Memoirs of both of the above will be found in 'D.N.B.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

See Higgins's 'The Barnards of Abington and Nether Winchendon.' Barnard and Bernard are, of course, alternative spellings.

F. P. BARNARD.

Bilsby House, near Alford, Lincolnshire.

Francis Edward Paget, Rector of Elford, Staffordshire, was the only child of General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., by his first marriage with Frances, daughter of the first Lord Bagot.

H.

"CAMBO BRITANNICUS" (11 S. x. 387).—The Wolstanton Register probably means "A Welshman," but an *r* has been dropped out by somebody after the first *b*. I seem to remember some lines about Oxford in which occurred

fuge limina Jesu,

Fervidus has sedes Cambro-Britannus habet.

Or was it "Horridus" instead of "Fervidus"?

It must be fifty years since I heard them.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

Is not this meant for "Cambro-Britannus," the common word for a Welshman? John Owen, for example, the epigrammatist, calls himself Cambro-Britannus, and describes his Welsh friends by the same term.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

The following periodical was issued in 1643, and the entry in the Wolstanton Register may be that of the burial of its writer :—

"Numb. 1. The Welch Mercury. Communicating remarkable Intelligences and true newes to awke the whole Kingdome, from Saturday Octob. 21 till Saturday 28, 1643. . . . Printed for W. Ley and G. Lindsey. 1643."

No. 2 appeared for 28 Oct.–3 Nov., and No. 3 (W. Ley only) for 3–11 Nov. The title and printer were then changed, and the "diurnall" became

"Numb. 4. Mercurius Cambro-Britannus. The British Mercury; or, the Welch Diurnall [&c.]. . . . Printed by Bernard Alsop, Novemb. 20, 1643."

No. 5 was dated for 20–27 Nov., and was probably the last number. All are in the Burney Collection at the British Museum (vol. 14. A.). This periodical is written in the broken English Shakespeare makes his Welsh characters employ. Does the entry in the Wolstanton Register give any name?

J. B. WILLIAMS.

"BOCHES" (11 S. x. 367, 416).—The word may be derived from the German *Bursch*, as applied to the German journeymen artisans or tramps infesting neighbouring countries. In Danish Sleswick these knights of the road, often a terror to peaceful country districts, are known as "bosses."

W. R. PRIOR.

National Liberal Club.

- DENE HOLES (11 S. x. 249, 314, 390).—
- Essex, The Dene Holes in (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxviii., 1882, pp. 346-8).
- Essex, Dene Holes in ('N. & Q.' 6 S. vi. 247-8, 414, 436; vii. 309-10).
- Essex, Deneholes of (*Science*, N.Y., vol. v. p. 113).
- Essex Archaeological Society and the Essex Field Club.—Joint excursion to the Deneholes in Hangman's Wood (*Essex Naturalist*, vol. x., 1897-8, pp. 408-9).
- Essex, Victoria History of, vol. i., 1903, pp. 309-11.
- Essex—Visit to the Deneholes in Hangman's Wood (*Essex Naturalist*, vol. vii., 1893, pp. 143-148).
- Essex Field Club.—Exploration of the Deneholes in Hangman's Wood, near Grays (*Essex Naturalist*, vol. i., 1887, pp. 202-3).—See also full 'Report' by T. V. Holmes and W. Cole.
- Third Visit to Hangman's Wood (*Proceedings of the Essex Field Club*, vol. iv., 1892, pp. 20-23).
- Forster (R. H.), Notes on the Hangman's Wood Deneholes (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, N.S., vol. iv. pp. 95-100).
- Forster (T. E. and R. H.), The Chislehurst Caves (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. ix., 1904, pp. 87-102).—Authors are mining engineers who believe the "caves" to be disused chalk mines about 200 years old.
- Fox (A. L.), Excavations at Mount Caburn Camp, near Lewes (*Archæologia*, vol. xlv., 1881, pp. 446-52).
- Franks (A. W.), Exploration of Pit at Dunbury Hill, Hampshire (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, First Series, vol. iv., 1859, pp. 241-2).
- Gatril (J. M.), Notes on a Discovery at Greenhithe, Kent (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvii., 1880, pp. 193-5).—This denehole was about 35 ft. deep, and remains of coarse Roman pottery were found in it. Underneath the debris three human skeletons were lying side by side.
- Gentleman's Magazine, 1803, p. 401.—Describes denehole in Swanscombe Park Wood, known locally as Clabber Napper's Hole.
- Goddard (A. R.), On the Origin of Deneholes (*Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, N.S., vol. vii., 1900, pp. 252-5).
- Gravesend.—A New Twin-Chamber Dene Hole (*The Times*, 14 Sept., 1907, p. 10; 17 Sept., 1907, p. 10).
- Grays, Dene-holes at (*Transactions of the Essex Field Club*, vol. ii., 1881-2, p. 18).
- Gregory (R. R. C.), The Eltham Dene-hole ('The Story of Royal Eltham,' p. 295).
- Griffin (W. H.), A Vindication of the Archaeological Importance of the Chislehurst Caves (*The Kentish Mercury*, 13 Dec., 1907; 10 Jan., 1908).
- Hamer (W. H.), The Deneholes of Hangman's Wood, illus. (*The Idler*, vol. xiii., 1898, p. 162).
- Hammant (W.), Crayford, pamphlet, 20 pp., 1911.—Describes the deneholes, and gives references to Diodorus Siculus and other early writers.
- Harris (J.), History of Kent, 1719, pp. 84, 94, 123.
- Harrison (J. P.), Additional Discoveries at Cissbury (*Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, May, 1878).
- Hasted (E.), History of Kent, 4 vols., 1778-99.—Refers to deneholes at Crayford, vol. i. p. 211; Dartford Heath, *ib.*, p. 226; Murston, vol. ii. p. 611; Faversham, *ib.*, p. 717. Hasted thinks they were hiding-places in the time of the Saxons, where the inhabitants secured their wives, children, and effects from the ravages of their enemies!
- Hayes (J. W.), Deneholes and other Chalk Excavations: their Origin and Use (*Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, 1909, pp. 44-76).—Reprinted in pamphlet form. The author adopts the "chalk hole" theory.
- Notes on the Deneholes (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 1908, pp. 130-135).—Reprinted in pamphlet form.
- Hibberd (S.), Chalk Pits at Grays, Essex ('Recreative Science,' vol. iii. p. 33).
- Histoire de l'Académie R. des Inscriptions, tom. xxvii. p. 279, illus.—Contains an article by M. Lebœuf on the *souderrains* of France.
- Hollingbourne Caves: Descriptive Guide, pamphlet, 14 pp., Maidstone.
- Holmes (T. Rice), Ancient Britons and the Invasion of Julius Cæsar, 1907, pp. 253, 515-17.
- Holmes (T. V.), The Blackheath Subsidence (*The Engineer*, vol. li., 1881, pp. 195-6).
- The Chislehurst Caves (*Essex Naturalist*, vol. xiv., 1905, pp. 75-7).
- Deneholes, *Ac.* (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, N.S., vol. xiv., 1908, pp. 83-94).
- Descent of a Denehole at Bexley, Kent (*Essex Naturalist*, vol. i., 1887, p. 187).
- Excursion to the Deneholes at Bexley (*Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, vol. vii., 1881-2, pp. 400-403).
- Excursions to the Deneholes at Hangman's Wood, Grays (*Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, vol. ix., 1885-6, pp. 179-81).
- Miscellaneous Notes on Deneholes, 1883 (*Transactions of the Essex Field Club*, vol. iv., 1886, pp. 87-110).—Gives a critical account of the views of Roach Smith in 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. vi.
- Miscellaneous Notes, 1906 (*Essex Naturalist*, vol. xv., 1907, pp. 5-13).
- On Deneholes (*Transactions of the Essex Field Club*, vol. iii., 1882-3, pp. 48-58).
- On Dene-holes and Bell-pits (*Geological Magazine*, vol. v., 1898, pp. 447-58).—Reprinted in pamphlet form.
- Visit [of the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Soc.] to the Deneholes, Hangman's Wood (*Essex Naturalist*, vol. xiv., 1905, p. 75).
- Holmes (T. V.) and Cole (W.), Report on the Denehole Exploration at Hangman's Wood, Grays, 1884 and 1887 (*Essex Naturalist*, vol. i., 1887, pp. 225-76), illus.
- Johnson (W.), Folk - Memory, 1908, illus.: chap. xii. Deneholes, with select bibliography.
- Kent, Dene Holes in ('N. & Q.' 6 S. vii. 145-6).
- Kent, Victoria History of (vol. i. pp. 446-55, 1908, illus.).
- King (E.), Munimenta Antiqua, vol. i., 1799, pp. 44-60.
- Lamarde (W.), Perambulation of Kent, 1656, pp. 487-9.
- Lasteyrie (M. de), Des Fosses propres à la Conservation des Grains.—This article forms the Preface to Rollet's 'Mémoire sur la Meunerie.'

Latter (R. B.), *Discovery of Fragments of Ancient British and Roman Pottery in a Chalk Cavern in Camden Park, Chislehurst* (*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. i., 1858, pp. 137-42).

Leach (A. L.), *Some Remarks on Deneholes*. Pamphlet, 6 pp.

Meeson (R.), *Dene-Holes at Grays Thurrock* (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxvi., 1869, pp. 191-193).

Morant (C.), *History of Essex, 1768*, vol. i. p. 228; vol. ii. p. 229.

Murray (J. A. H.), *Dene-Hole: its Etymology* ('N. & Q.' 8 S. v. 427).

New English Dictionary, vol. iii. pp. 192-3.

Murray's Handbook for Travellers in Kent.

Handbook for Travellers in Essex.

W. GEO. CHAMBERS.

Plumstead.

(To be continued.)

Notes on Books.

George the Third and Charles Fox: the Concluding Part of the American Revolution. By Sir George Otto Trevelyan. Vol. II. (Longmans & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

WE reviewed the first volume of this interesting work on 9 March, 1912, and here take up the story at the arrival home of Burgoyne in May, 1778, after the surrender at Saratoga. The treatment of Burgoyne may be taken as an illustration of the want of firmness in the councils of the nation—of the slackness on the one hand and the arbitrary spirit on the other. "The King was disposed to treat his unfortunate servant with equity and consideration, and Lord George Germain had not a little difficulty in prevailing upon His Majesty to deny him admission into the royal presence." A court-martial was denied to him, and it was not until the April of the following year that his friends succeeded in obtaining a Committee of the House to take into consideration the conduct of the American War. Fox stated that "during the previous summer, when the fate of the nation was at stake, and England threatened with invasion, there was not a single Cabinet Minister so near town as fifty miles," the business of the nation being left to a few clerks in London. The sittings came to an abrupt conclusion on the 29th of June, when, Sir William Howe being a few minutes late, Lord North took advantage of this "trivial incident," and, without any previous notice, and with no debate, carried a resolution to dissolve the Committee. This was a final blow to Burgoyne, who was ordered to repair to Boston, and deliver himself up to the Republican authorities as a prisoner of war.

England at this period was confronted with a situation replete with present calamity, and fraught with infinite possibilities of future danger. She had not a single avowed friend among the Governments of Europe when, with strength seriously impaired by the long contest with America, she found herself compelled to enter upon a mortal struggle with France. It is interesting to trace how considerable then, as now, was the part played by spies. Vergennes, when he succeeded the Duc de Choiseul, had the benefit of the secret reports Choiseul had obtained,

and thus knew accurately the weak points in the British armour, the conditions of our arsenals, the strength of our naval armaments, the disposition of our troops, together with the material resources of our North American Colonies, and the political disposition of their inhabitants.

There is only a short reference to the treaty of alliance between France and the United States, as Sir George has told the story at length in the fourth volume of 'The American Revolution,' chap. xxxviii. The credit for the treaty is awarded to Franklin, and Franklin alone; but the mission of John Adams, who, with his "outfit of the Spartan kind," "took with him the universal goodwill of Massachusetts," is given its due weight.

The domestic affairs of the period do not furnish much more cheerful reading than international politics, but the details are of high interest, and Sir George Trevelyan has shown both a happy judgment in selection and skill in narration.

We have only space for a passing reference to the account given of the Gordon riots and the general election that followed, during which the King privately offered 3,000*l.* for the second seat at Arundel, and in other ways caused to be distributed bank-notes to the amount of 14,000*l.* As regards the royal borough of Windsor, the King determined to have Admiral Keppel out of it, and the royal bakers, drovers, and butchers polled to a man against him. There is a tradition in the Albemarle family that the King visited the shop of a silk mercer, who was a sworn Keppelite, and said in his usual quick manner: "The Queen wants a gown, wants a gown. No Keppel! No Keppel!" Keppel, one of the most modest, generous, and forgiving of men, in a speech from the hustings, alluding to a rumour of the King's interference in the election, said: "This cannot be believed. It ought not to be believed. It *must* not be believed." On its becoming known that he had been defeated by sixteen votes, he was at once put up for the county of Surrey, and, amid the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, it was announced that he had been elected by a majority of over five hundred votes.

The Government succeeded in retaining its Parliamentary majority during the twelvemonth which followed the general election, but on the 7th of March, 1781, the Prime Minister, in discharge of his function as Chancellor of the Exchequer, unfolded a Budget which proved fatal to it. The sum to be raised seems insignificant to us nowadays, amounting only to 12,000,000*l.* by loan, and 480,000*l.* by way of lottery. Every subscriber of a hundred pounds was to receive a hundred and fifty pounds in Three per cent Consols as well as twenty-five pounds in the Four per cents; and every subscriber of one thousand pounds was entitled to four tickets in a lottery, nominally worth twenty shillings apiece. The circumstances attending the loan finally extinguished such popularity as the Ministry still retained among the trading classes of London. Two days after the presentation of the Budget the Government was beaten by nineteen votes, and five days afterwards Conway clinched the matter by carrying a declaration "that the House of Commons would consider as enemies to His Majesty, and to the country, all who advised, or attempted,

the further prosecution of offensive war upon the continent of America." Before 11 o'clock in the morning after the division North informed the King that he could no longer remain in office, and, although the King endeavoured by frequent interviews to recall North, he remained firm, and a new Ministry had to be formed.

With the fall of North, Sir George Trevelyan brings his book to a close—to the regret, we are sure, of all his readers. It is a work belonging to one of the best traditions of historical writing—that of easy, comprehensive narrative in which the progress of events, though fraught with much of serious import, may yet be viewed also somewhat as a spectacle offered to an intelligent and sympathetic spectator.

The Registers of the Parish Church of Newchurch-in-Rossendale, 1653-1723. Transcribed by Archibald Sparke. (Rochdale, Lancashire Parish Register Society.)

THE original of the Register which we have here in print is inscribed on 102 parchment leaves, 13 in. by 6 in., which have not been treated by all the hands to whom they were confided with the respect which such documents are entitled to. The church to which it belongs, now called that of St. Nicholas, but, according to Whitaker's 'History of Whalley,' once known as All Saints', stands about seven miles north-west of Rochdale, between Bacup and Rawtenstall, and was formerly a chapel of the parish of Whalley. The name Newchurch was given to the place on its erection about 1511. No doubt the transcription was a labour of love on the part of Mr. Archibald Sparke, yet in itself none the less the labour must have been considerable and exacting, and well merits the gratitude both of the Society in whose behoof it was performed and of antiquaries generally.

From 1653 to 1661 the Register, with but two exceptions, was kept in English. Thereafter the majority of the entries are, either wholly or as to some element, in Latin. For *s* and *d* we read *f* and *fa* long after the forms of the names have been left in plain English; and *de* is used for *of* in setting down the place of residence somewhat longer still. It is amusing to note for how short a time—apparently only by one careful person—the proper Latin forms of the names with the correct inflections are set forth. It is clear that these were soon found too troublesome. Those of our correspondents who have been exercised as to the spelling of "*francis*" may care to know that the word occurs tolerably frequently here, and is so spelt, while we get also regularly "*fieb*," "*fiebank*," "*fearn*," "*fairowell*," and other names in which the *f* is put for *F*, though the capital does occasionally occur.

It cannot be said that there are many entries here of startling interest. We noticed that on 11 May, 1701, "*Rich^d Heworth* got leave for Mr Hargreaves to baptiz his child but done by Rich: Ashworth y^e anabaptist." In 1691, on 2 Sept., is recorded the burial of "*James Lord senex monocus de Derpley Clough*," and it is curious that the burial of James Crawshaw is registered ten days after, he being described as "*senex monocus de Chappel hill*." On the "11th feb." of the same year was buried one John Piccop "*nive frigidâque procellâ robrutus*." Of two persons it is said "*morte repentina obiit*"; of a woman that she was "*occisa fulgure*"; and

against the name of one man is written "*felo de se*." Jane Hoult, buried "3 Janua: 1700/1," is described as "*vetus virgo*."

At the end we are given the text of a memorandum in the Register concerning the surrender of certain land for the benefit of the school at Wolfenden; and a Latin note by Thomas Leigh, incumbent of Newchurch, upon his predecessor Thomas Sanders. Thomas Leigh on p. 204 of the Register records that it "came into my hands wanting ten fol out of it counted by mee Tho: Leigh, Richard Ormerod Churchwarden, April 7, 1696."

The array of names is highly interesting. Those which occur most frequently are Ashworth (above all, and with sundry *aliases*), Hargreaves, Haworth, Lord, Nuttall, Ormerod, and Tattersall. We may also mention Schofield, Ramsbottom, Crawshaw, Haydock, and Rishton. It is hardly necessary to remark that the volume is a worthy member of a class of publication which modern historical methods are rendering more and more essential to the study of the past of our country.

The Antiquary: November. (Elliot Stock, 6d.)

IN the 'Notes of the Month' it is recorded that the skull and antlers of a deer have been discovered on the foreshore of Barmouth by Mr. John Jones, Trawsdir Farm. The skull was embedded in clay, and it took some time to extract. This discovery proves that the foreshore was at one time a forest. The skull and antlers are of enormous proportions.

Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry describes the wanderings of the river Crano, and illustrations are given showing the beginning of it at Headstone Grange and where it is dammed in Cranford Park. Under 'Discoveries in Bolivia' extracts are taken from an article, 'Ruins of Ancient City in Dense Jungle,' by Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, in the magazine supplement of the Galveston, Texas, *Daily News* of 9 August. The ruins are scattered over a large area, and consist of massive walls, terraced mounds, and the great edifice sometimes called the Temple, which covers four acres and was made of blocks of black stone 30 inches thick. Mr. John A. Knowles concludes his articles on 'Glass-Painting in Mediæval and Renaissance Times'; and Mr. J. Holden MacMichael continues his searches among London signs. There is a very pretty illustration of the Packhorse Bridge over the river Brock in Bleasdale, Lancashire. There is also an obituary notice (with portrait) of our old contributor Col. Fishwick, the well-known Lancashire antiquary and historian, of whom an obituary notice from the pen of Mr. Archibald Sparke appeared in our columns on 3 October.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—NOVEMBER.

MESSRS. DOUGLAS & FOULIS of Edinburgh their Catalogue XXXIII. describe something under 600 books of very various interest, and, for most part, within the reach of the curious who cannot afford to spend pounds by the ton on his taste. The Scotch items natura among the most attractive. Thus the Spalding Club's 'Sculptured Stones' in 2 vols., containing 269 plates, of archaeology and descriptive acc. 9l. 9s. There are also Nisbet Heraldry, the two folio volumes pu

offered for 7l. 7s.; and McGibbon and Ross's 'Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland, from the Twelfth to the Eighteenth Century,' brought out, as many of our readers will remember, between 1887 and 1892, offered for 10l. 10s. A very attractive item is the edition of 'Historians of Scotland' issued in the seventies of the last century, comprising Fordun, the 'Liber Pluscardensis,' Wyntoun's 'Chronicle,' with the 'Life of St. Columba,' and some other matters, in 10 octavo volumes, of which the price here is 4l. There are several good facsimiles: we may mention the reproduction done at Oxford some ten years ago of the First Folio of Shakespeare's plays, 10l., and one of the 'Gospel Book' of Queen Margaret of Scotland in the Bodleian, for which 3l. 3s. is asked. A copy of Prynne's 'Antique Constitutions Regni Angliæ' (1672, 1l. 1s.); Gardyne's 'Life of a Regiment—the Gordon Highlanders,' 2l. 2s.; and twenty different works of varying value, but some of them very good, under the heading 'Family History,' may also be mentioned.

MESSRS. ELLIS have sent us their Winter Catalogue 1914–15 (No. 156), which describes 525 items, and proves one of the most interesting we have recently examined. Of the entries 244 relate to old newspapers and periodicals. Among these is a goodly array of seventeenth-century examples—odd numbers of the *Mercurius Aulicus* and its antagonist the *Mercurius Britannicus*, as well as of the other varieties of *Mercurius* which dispensed exciting news and violent opinions in days which, not long ago, many of us thought somewhat more stirring than our own. Under the heading of Newsbooks the best item is the 10 vols. (offered for 28l.) of *Mercurius Gallo-belgicus*, a publication issued at Cologne and Frankfurt at the turn of the seventeenth century, purporting to give the news of France and Belgium, and of the rest of Western Europe as well. Good, too, is 'The Fatall Vesper,' printed by John Haviland for Richard Whitaker, being an account of the fall of a floor in the top story of the French Ambassador's house in Blackfriars on 5 Nov., 1623, where a number of people had assembled to hear a sermon by a Jesuit priest, Robert Drury: an accident in which ninety-one lives are said to have been lost, and which impressed people at the time sufficiently for the Venetian Ambassador to send home some details of it (2l. 2s.).

Under the heading of Rare Old Books are many delightful things. Foremost among them is undoubtedly a good copy, black-letter, folio, of Berners's 'Froissart,' the first edition in 2 vols. (here bound in one), both having Pynson's imprint. The first volume is more often the later one printed by Myddelton. This is not dear at 75l. Another book which will tempt collectors (who may acquire it for 24l.) is Cranmer's copy of Erasmus's Greek Testament in the 4th edition, bearing the Archbishop's autograph on the top of the title. This had come to the British Museum through George II. and Prince Henry, son of James I., who bought Cranmer's books from Lord Lumley, to whom they had descended, and in 1818 was sold as a duplicate. A third book which may be ranked with these is a first edition of 'Paradise Lost,' bound by Riviere, the title-page (according to the particulars given) being of the seventh, and the Argument of the second edition. We may mention two or three more

from the large number we find we have marked as worth attention. There are a first edition of Evelyn's translation of the 'Instructions concerning Erecting of a Library,' by Gabriel Naudé, 1661 (12l. 12s.); an edition, said to be of c. 1474, and printed at Rome by Johannes Schurener, of the letters of the Younger Pliny (39l.); a first edition of 'The Werkes of Benjamin Jonson,' the first folio of 1616, a good copy in a seventeenth-century calf binding (42l.); and a series of anatomical plates, copied by Jaques Grevin, 'Médecin à Paris,' from plates engraved by Thomas Gemini at the order of Henry VIII. after the drawings of Vesalius, interesting now chiefly as being the first copper-plate engravings done in England. Under the heading Bookbinding is a good collection of fine examples; and, to turn to matter of more ordinary and somewhat more modern interest, we noticed a copy of the 1832–3 edition of Maria Edgeworth's Tales and Novels, 18 vols. in sm. 8vo, offered for 8l. 15s.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

Obituary.

J. T. HERBERT BAILY.

By the death of Mr. Herbert Baily the literary and artistic world is robbed of one of its most picturesque figures. Some fourteen years ago he founded *The Connoisseur*, which ever since, under his able management, has remained the representative magazine of the collector. A man of varied knowledge, with a very attractive personality, he was extremely popular in Clubland and in society, and will be missed by a large circle of friends. Mr. Baily was the author of many considerable works, among the most popular of which are 'The Life of Emma, Lady Hamilton,' and 'The Life of George Morland.' He was also the biographer of Napoleon. Graceful in style and distinguished by shrewd common sense, these books won no meagre success and enjoyed a large sale. Although pressure of business and literary work did not allow him the time to contribute very frequently to 'N. & Q.,' he was one of its most assiduous readers.

Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to 'The Editor of 'Notes and Queries''—Advertisements and Business Letters to 'The Publishers'—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

H. PAGET.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 258.

NOTES:—The Literary Frauds of Henry Walker the Ironmonger, 441—Holcroft Bibliography, 442—The Ortega in Nelson's Strait, 444—The Refugees in the Eighteenth Century, 445—Snakes drinking Milk—Germans as Gordon Highlanders, 446—Marching Tunes—Scots Guards—The Arms of Iceland—"Platoon," 447.

QUERIES:—Dreams and Literature, 447—Skottowe: Pococke—Thomas Vincent of Westminster School—Biographical Information Wanted—Oudh—"A bolt from the blue"—Lord: Use of the Title without Territorial Addition, 448—Candlesticks at the Duke of Wellington's Funeral—The "Kingdom" of Fife—Eighteenth-Century Kentish Tokens—"Tarts"—A Thanksgiving in Negatives—The Italian Goat: its Colour—Lieut. Col. T. Carteret Hardy, 449—"Goal-Money"—Insectivorous Plants—St. Mary's, Soho—Early Steam-Engines: Abraham and Humphrey Potter—Rosa Bonheur's "Duel"—"Ephesians": a Shakespearian Term, 450.

REPLIES:—Dene Holes, 450—"Kultur"—The Gardner Collection of London Prints—Law against cutting Ash Trees—Thomas Skottowe, 452—Jane Austen and Columella, 453—"Boches"—"Table of Peace"—Dickens and Wooden Legs—Mourning Letter-Paper, 454—Helmet worn at Flodden—The Pronunciation of "ow," 455—Walter Scott: Piracies and Attacks—Modern Advocate of Druidism—Przemysl: Language of Galicia, 456—Floral Emblems of Countries—Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold—Robert Leyborne—Author Wanted—Dud Dudley, 457—Earls of Derwentwater: Descendants—Clocks and Clockmakers—France and England Quarterly, 465.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Piscatory Eclogues of Jacopo Sannazaro"—"The Fellowship of the Mystery"—"A Picture Book of British History"—"The Berks and Bucks Archaeological Journal"—Reviews and Magazines.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE LITERARY FRAUDS OF HENRY WALKER THE IRONMONGER.

1. "TAYLOR'S PHYSICKE HAS PURGED THE DIVELL. BY VOLUNTAS AMBULATORIA."

STRICTLY speaking, this tract (the rest of whose title and the illustration alike are not reproducible) is not a fraud, since it was well known that Walker was the writer, but I have commenced my list with it because it is nowhere catalogued under Walker's name. The controversy between Walker and John Taylor, the "water poet," in 1641, ran as follows:—

(a) 'A swarm of sectaries and schismatiques,' &c. By John Taylor.

(b) 'An Answer,' &c. By Henry Walker, or "V. R. Heavenly, K. R."

(c) 'A Reply as true as Steele. To a Rusty, Rayling, Ridiculous Lying Libell, which was lately written by an impudent unsodered ironmonger,' &c. By John Taylor.

(d) 'Taylor's physicke has purged the Divell,' &c.

(e) 'The Irish Footman's Poetry—the author George Richardson, an Hibernian pedestrian,' &c. By John Taylor.

2. "A TERRIBLE OUTCRY AGAINST THE LOYTERING EXALTED PRELATES... BY WILLIAM PRYNNE."

This is always catalogued to Prynne, the title-page apparently having been taken seriously. The full title of this tract runs as follows:—

"A terrible outcry against the loytering exalted Prelates. Shewing the danger and unfitnesse of conferring them in any temporal office or dignity. Wherein the Devill is proved to be a more diligent Prelate then any of our English bishops are; leaving them to the consideration of the King's Majestic and the High Court of Parliament. By Mr. Prinne, a faithfull witness of Jesus Christ and a sufferer under them. London. Printed for Richard Smethurst. 1641."

"Smethurst," I think, is either a false name or an anagram (Smithers?). No bookseller of this name is known. In his life of Prynne ('Athenæ,' iii. 858) Anthony à Wood says:—

"This book is not his nor like his language, nor is it in the catalogue of his books, tho' his name be to it, with his picture in a wooden cut."

Michael Sparke, Prynne's publisher, issued a catalogue of Prynne's writings in 1643, and in his Preface to this states that he did so "to free the author from those spurious impostures which have been injuriously fathered upon him by Walker the ironmonger and others, to his dishonour and the reader's delusion."

In 1649, and again in 1659, several fraudulent tracts professed to have been written by Prynne; and in a disclaimer published by him on 31 May, 1659, and entitled 'The New Cheater's Forgeries detected, disclaimed,' &c., Prynne commences his broadside by saying:—

"Whereas not only one Walker, Bates and others heretofore, for their own private lucre, have printed sundry illiterate pamphlets in my name to cheat the people, but likewise one Chapman in Pope's Head Alley, as I am credibly informed by those who will prove it, on the 30th of this instant May hath printed and dispersed a paper entituled 'A sheet; or, if you will, a winding sheet for the Good Old Cause. By W. P. Philopolites.'"

Prynne then goes on to add that Chapman had issued yet another tract, entitled 'Mola Asinaria,' also professing to be by himself. Both are to be found among the Thomason tracts.

It will be useful to point out that Livewell Chapman, to whom Prynne alludes, was also one of those who fabricated and published the "forged 'Speeches and Prayers' of the

Regicides," to which I recently devoted a series of sixteen articles in 'N. & Q.'

On Monday, 20 Dec., 1641, the House of Commons took notice of Walker's fraud. There is the following entry in the 'Commons' Journals' (ii. 349):—

"Die Lunæ. 20 Decembris 1641. Tho. Bates did witness that one H. Walker did make a book, entituled 'A terrible outcry against the loytering exalted Prelates,' and that he does daily make books 'ejusdem farinae.' Resolved upon the Question. That one H. Walker shall be sent for as a delinquent by the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, for being the author, as it is affirmed, of the pamphlet entituled 'A terrible outcry against the loytering exalted Prelates'; and the making and printing of this book and other books made by the same author is referred to the Committee for Printing, the which Committee is revived as to this business only."

The result was not recorded, but I think that this was Walker's first important fraud. The House probably considered his misuse of Prynne's name to be his sole offence. Bishops were not popular.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43, 83, 122, 163, 205, 244, 284, 323, 362, 403.)

1794. "The Adventures of Hugh Trevor. By Thomas Holcroft. |—'Tis so pat to all the tribe | Each swears that was levelled at me. | Gay. | Volume I. London: Printed for Shepperson and Reynolds, No. 137, Oxford-street. 1794." Duodecimo. I., p.l.+2+viii+1-250; II., p.l.+2+1-208; III., p.l.+2+1-249 pp.

"The Adventures of Hugh Trevor. By Thomas Holcroft. |—'Tis so pat to all the tribe | Each swears that was levelled at me. | Gay. | Volume IV. London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-row; and Shepperson and Reynolds, No. 137, Oxford-street. 1797." Duodecimo. IV., p.l.+2+1-214; V., p.l.+2+1-216; VI., p.l.+2+1-204 pp.

The letterpress of these six volumes is so similar that all apparently came from the same printer. The novel was issued as above, three volumes in 1794, and the remaining three in 1797. "The End" comes at the close of the sixth volume, and the third closes "End of Vol. III.," so that, aside from context, we may judge the additional volumes to have been part of the original plan, and not a sequel. If the written inscription on a fly-leaf—appearing in every volume of one set I have seen—can be trusted, which I must doubt, since we never can be absolutely accurate in dating any MS. notes of this sort, a certain "John

Arden" acquired all six volumes in "1799." I have examined one or two copies with similar title-pages, signature by signature, and believe them all from the same type.

"The Adventures of Hugh Trevor. By Thomas Holcroft. |—'Tis so pat to all the tribe | Each cries that was levelled at me. | Gay. | The Third Edition. Volume I. London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-row. By Thomas Davison, White-Friars. 1801." Duodecimo. I., 2+1-294; II., 2+1-312; III., 2+1-250; IV., 2+1-273 pp.

This is the whole thing reset. Its four title-pages bear the signature of "Francis Wrangham 1805." I am quite in doubt whether to accept the statement "Third Edition" at its face value, not having seen and verified the second edition. If we are to trust these names and dates as indicative of dates of purchase, which I hesitate to do, we find that the 1794-7 edition was not sold out by 1799, and that the 1801 edition was not sold out by 1805. Shall we then believe that a second edition was printed and sold between 1799 and 1801? I am rather inclined to think that the publishers took advantage of the double date of issue, and assumed that 1794 and 1797 might stand for separate editions. That would make their 1801 edition a third. Such would be my interpretation of "The Third Edition"; but I would rather find a *bona fide* second edition, it would simplify matters.

In the library of the Boston Athenæum there is what is presumably a "second edition," which I have not been able to examine. It is in storage for some months during rebuilding operations.

There is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford (249. S. 315.) what is listed as a "second edition," but on examination I find the first three volumes to be printed on blue paper thus:—

"The Adventures of Hugh Trevor. By Thomas Holcroft. |—'Tis so pat to all the tribe | Each swears that was levelled at me. | Gay. | The Second Edition. Volume I. London: Printed for Shepperson and Reynolds, No. 137, Oxford-Street. 1794." Duodecimo. I., 2 (title)+i-viii+1-250; II., 2 (title)+1-208; III., 2 (title)+1-249 pp.

The other three volumes are identical with those previously listed, and bear no indication of being a "second edition." I believe that the "second edition" was a new issue of the first three volumes to go with the continuation, for those who had not been buyers in 1794 might be induced to purchase a 6-vol. novel completed in 1797 far easier than to purchase three volumes in continuation of a story which they had not seen. The "second edition" was, then, only

partially a second edition, to supplement the new part.

We find in *The Monthly Review*, Oct., 1794 (15: 149), a critical notice which gives

"The Adventures of Hugh Trevor. By Thomas Holcroft. 12mo, 3 vols., 10s. 6d. sewed. Shepperson and Reynolds. 1794";

and in the July, 1797, number of the same periodical (23: 281) a review of vols. iv., v., and vi., published by the Robinsons. Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica' notes these three 1797 volumes. The work was reviewed as early as July, 1794, in *The British Critic* (4: 71), and the poem 'Gaffer Gray' was reprinted in the 1794 'Annual Register' (p. 414).

A French translation exists:—

"Les Aventures de Hugues Trévor, ou Le Gilblas Anglais, par Thomas Holcroft. Traduit de l'anglais par le Cit. Cantwell. Tome Premier. A Paris, Chez Maradan, Libraire, rue du Cimetière-André-des-Arts, n°. 9. An VII—1798." Duodecimo. I., p.l.+front.+iii-xi+1-238; II., p.l.+front.+2+1-222; III., p.l.+front.+2+1-244; IV., p.l.+front.+2+1-213 pp.

The title-pages of vols. ii. and iii., in the British Museum copy, vary from the above in having a semicolon instead of a comma after *Le Gilblas Anglais*. These copies in the British Museum had been catalogued as "No. 1003 du Cabinet de Lecture, de G. Dufour et Co., Libraires sur le Rokin, No. 139 à Amsterdam."

I found in the Bibliothèque Nationale that this man Cantwell also translated Gibbon's 'Roman Empire' (1789-95) and some of the works of Priestley and Mrs. Radcliffe.

We can assume a translation into German from the following entry:—

"Hugo Trevor, sein Leben u. Schicksal. 8. Leipz.Breitkopf,"

which I find in "Vollständiges Bücher-Lexicon....Christian Gottlob Kayser. Leipzig, 1835" (3: 175). There is no copy of this in the British Museum nor the Bibliothèque Nationale, nor elsewhere that I know of, so I fear this item will have to await the end of the present war in order to obtain confirmation in German libraries.

1795. "A narrative of facts, relating to a prosecution for high treason; including the address to the jury, which the court refused to hear: with letters....and the defence the author had prepared, if he had been brought to trial. London, Printed for H. D. Symonds, Paternoster Row. 1795." Octavo, 4+1-136+1-79 pp.

The preface to this work was dated 29 Dec., 1794. There is a second edition, 1795, but paged 2+3-215 pp. The two are identical—apparently from the same set of type—up

to p. 112. From that point on there is a gradual shifting of type, so that for 113-215 of the new edition, no two pages correspond. This publication resulted from the famous indictment for treason of 1794. It is probable that Holcroft put his material into print as a vindication, rather than for the remuneration, and that the type was already being distributed when it appeared that a second edition would be needed. The copy from p. 112 to the end then had to be set over again. Notice of its publication appears in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1795 (65: 582); in *The Universal Magazine* for Feb., 1795 (96: 151); and in *The Monthly Review* for Jan., 1795 (16: 79).

1795. "A Letter to the Right Honourable William Windham, on the Intemperance and Dangerous Tendency of his Conduct. By Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for H. D. Symonds, No. 20, Paternoster Row. 1795." Octavo, 1 p.l.+4+5-50 pp.

The preface to the above was dated 16 Jan., 1795. It was reviewed in *The British Critic* for June, 1795 (5: 673); but even earlier it was criticised in *The Monthly Review* for Feb., 1795 (16: 204), and followed by a notice of a "reply" the next month (16: 340). Another notice of the "reply" is in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1795 (65: 582). The work followed the 'Narrative of Facts' to the press, and was written in condemnation of a phrase used by Windham anent the late trial, "acquitted felons." There are copies noted as "second" and "third" editions, but outwardly identical. Close examination, however, shows many typographical changes, though broken letters persist in all three editions. I have found variations enough to warrant the division of the copies I have examined, into the following classes:—

- First edition, first issue (I. 1).
- First edition, second issue (I. 2).
- First edition, third issue (I. 3).
- First edition, fourth issue (I. 4).
- Second edition (II.).
- Third edition (III.).

The variations are as noted in all copies which I have examined, and after I had established six classes, the copies began to duplicate one another, and on the basis of these types I have made my classification. Notes from readers concerning these or other variations in other copies will be gratefully received.

In the interval of time, however short, between the printing of I. 1 and I. 2, *decree of the Convention* was added at the beginning of the paragraph on p. 50. This matter,

simply inserted in I. 2, appears in brackets in I. 3, I. 4, II., and III.

On a preliminary leaf of I. 2 we find a list headed *Erratum*.

"P. 7, l. 17, for *unacquainted* read *acquainted*. [*Unacquainted* appeared in the text of I. 1 and of I. 2; appeared in I. 3, but with an accompanying emendation in a list of errata on a preliminary leaf, and became *acquainted* in I. 4, and in II. and III.]

"P. 25, l. 14, for *human*; read *human*,

"P. 32, l. 13, for *subside*, read *are calmed*.

"P. 36, l. 17, for *usurpers*, read *usurped*.

"P. 39, l. 3, for *would demand*, read *demand*.

"P. 40, l. 26, insert after required "

In every one of these five cases the erroneous form appeared in I. 1; in I. 2 with the corrective note; and was corrected in I. 3, and every issue thereafter. On the basis of the matter discussed in these two paragraphs then, we may distinguish between I. 1, I. 2, and later forms.

The next question is (now that we recognize at least I. 1 and I. 2 as differing from I. 3 and I. 4, as well as from II. and III.) to distinguish clearly between I. 3 and I. 4, and II. and III. This we do on four bases:—

(1) The word *Advertisement* on p. 3 appears with that spelling in I. 1, I. 2, I. 3; is changed to *Advertement* in I. 4; and remains *Advertement* in II. and in III. By this we distinguish I. 4 from earlier issues, and place it close to II. and III.

(2) On p. 4 of I. 4 we find the *erratum*: p. 17, l. 23, for *convicted*, read *acquitted*. The word appeared as *convicted* in I. 1, I. 2, I. 3; with the corrective note in I. 4 and II.; and is changed to *acquitted* in III. This again distinguishes I. 4 from earlier issues, and places it close to II.

(3) The corrective note (mentioned above) of p. 7, l. 17, for *unacquainted*, read *acquainted*, in I. 2, was repeated in I. 3, since the type had not been changed, though the other five corrections noted in I. 2 were made in I. 3. The note was repeated in I. 3, and the text still read *unacquainted*; but the text was corrected to *acquainted*, and the note dropped, in I. 4, and so remained in II. and III. Again we place I. 4 as later than the early issues, and similar to II. and III.

(4) On a p.l. to one copy of I. 4, which I have seen in the New York Public Library—the p.l. was missing from every other copy I examined, probably lost—there appears under the heading *Erratum*: p. 48, l. 8, for *dice*, read *die*.

The word *dice* appeared in I. 1, I. 2, I. 3; in every copy of I. 4; and was changed to *die* in II. and III. By this we distinguish I. 4 from II. and III.

II. differs from I. 4 by having "second edition" on the title-page. But, in addition, the discussion of the change of *dice* to *die* distinguishes I. 4 from II. and III.

To find indication of variation between II. and III. aside from the difference stated on the title-page we have only to notice—as above mentioned—that II. agrees with I. 4 in having *convicted* on p. 17, l. 23; while III. has the proper form *acquitted*; and that II. has the *erratum* on p. 4, in agreement with the earlier I. 4, while III. has not.

In this fashion I have tried to indicate the several forms in which I have seen this book. By noting the variations, by considering the form appearing in the second and third editions, and chiefly by noting the logical sequence of correcting what were early noted as *errata*, I have tried to indicate the order. The variations in the first edition may be due to corrections made during the process of printing, but it is advisable, at least, to classify the variant readings. The book was a political pamphlet, an attack on a peer; and such works sold well in those days. Therefore I do not think it improbable that there were at least three *bona fide* editions. I am inclined to believe that errors were discovered, and that changes occurred to Holcroft's mind during the printing of the first edition. The lists of *errata* were, therefore, added to the faulty copies which had already gone through the press, but which were, perhaps, not yet bound up, and subsequent impressions were made from corrected type. But such animadversions are ever liable to error, on account of various methods of printing sheets for separate signatures—the order of printing, the number of impressions made at once, the various points in the printing of each signature at which corrections might be made: in short, it is all a very complicated matter, where one can never be sure, and I do not care to commit myself as to chronology. I shall state merely that I have observed these six forms of the book, varying in respect to the details I have noted.

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

THE ORTEGA IN NELSON'S STRAIT.

It would hardly be possible for 'N. & Q.' to constitute itself during the war a repository for ready reference of the single deeds of gallantry which the newspapers record day by day, but the exploit of Capt. Kinneir may, perhaps, claim a place in its columns. It is needless to point out to readers of 'N. & Q.'

all the associations of history and romance which it startles into new life, to remind them how rare a luck any captain has nowadays who sails an uncharted sea, or to suggest that there is something at the moment peculiarly grateful in a deed of daring which, while it tried no less than fighting does the endurance, wit, and courage of the doers, had for its direct object the saving, not the destroying, of life.

The following is taken from the columns of *The Times* :—

"The Secretary of the Admiralty communicates for publication the enclosed letters which have been received concerning the escape of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Ortega* from a German cruiser :—

"British Consulate-General, Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 3

"SIR,—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Ortega* arrived at Rio de Janeiro upon Oct. 1. The Master, Douglas Reid Kinneir, in reply to my inquiry as to whether he had anything in particular to report with respect to his voyage from Valparaíso, modestly gave me the following facts :—

"The *Ortega* sailed from Valparaíso with some 300 French reservists on board. When she had arrived close to the western entrance of the Straits of Magellan a German cruiser of the Dresden class suddenly appeared and gave chase. Be it remarked that the normal speed of the *Ortega* is only some 14 knots per hour, whereas the speed of the German cruiser was at least 21 knots per hour.

"Under those circumstances the master of the *Ortega* took a heroic resolve. He called for volunteers to assist in stoking his vessel; that appeal met with hearty response—firemen, engineers, and volunteers, stripped to the waist, set to work with a will, and the master assured me that they actually succeeded in whacking the old ship (she was built in 1906) up to a good 18 knots! The master headed his ship straight for the entrance of a passage known as Nelson's Strait; and he made for the Strait at full speed, hotly pursued by the German cruiser, which kept firing at him with two heavy bow guns. Luckily none of the shots took effect, and the *Ortega* succeeded in entering Nelson's Strait, where the German cruiser did not dare to follow her.

"In order to realize the hardihood of this action upon the part of the master of the *Ortega*, it must be remembered that Nelson's Strait is entirely uncharted, and that the narrow, tortuous passage in question constitutes a veritable nightmare for navigators; bristling, as it does, with reefs and pinnacle-rocks, swept by fierce currents and tide-rips, and with the cliffs on either side sheer-to, without any anchorage. I can speak from personal experience as to the terrifying nature of the navigation of Nelson's Strait, having once passed through it many years ago in a small sailing schooner.

"However, the master of the *Ortega* managed to get his vessel safely through this dangerous passage, employing the device of sending boats ahead, to sound every yard of the passage.

Eventually, by a miracle of luck and good seamanship, he worked his way into Smyth's Channel, without having sustained even a scratch to his plates, and finally brought his vessel to this port.

"When it is remembered that, as already stated, Nelson's Strait is absolutely uncharted, and that never before had a vessel of any size attempted that most perilous passage, it will, I think, be admitted that the captain's action in taking an 8,000-ton steamer safely through that passage constitutes a most notable feat of pluck and skilful seamanship; and it is reassuring to know that the old spirit of daring and of resource is still alive in our mercantile marine.

"I have no doubt that Capt. Douglas Reid Kinneir's services will be fully appreciated, not only by the directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for having thus saved the *Ortega* from capture by the enemy, but also by the French Government for having saved from capture the 300 French reservists who happened to be on board his vessel.

O'SULLIVAN BEARE,

His Britannic Majesty's Consul,

The Right Hon. Sir E. Grey, Bt., K.G.,
M.P., &c., &c.

"Admiralty, Nov. 7.

"SIR,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will represent to the directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company that they have received through the Foreign Office a copy of a dispatch from His Majesty's Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro regarding the escape of the R.M.S. *Ortega* during a recent voyage from Valparaíso to Rio de Janeiro from pursuit by a German cruiser.

"My Lords desire to place on record their appreciation of the courageous conduct of the Master, Capt. Douglas R. Kinneir, in throwing off his pursuer by successfully navigating the uncharted and dangerous passage of Nelson's Strait.

I am, &c.,

W. G. GREENE.

The Secretary,

Pacific Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
31, St. James Street, Liverpool."

Led by this story to try to recall other feats of seamanship, I recollected, but not with any accuracy, a fine achievement, of a somewhat different order, which took place several years ago: the repair, under great difficulties, of some portion of a ship's machinery in mid-ocean. I should be very grateful to any correspondent who might happen to recognize the incident and would tell me the approximate date of it.

PEREGRINUS.

THE REFUGEES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—My late father Frederick Tavaré and his sister Miss Juliana Tavaré, of Manchester, translated into English the subjoined French letter, which was sent to my grandfather, Charles Tavaré. It may be of interest to some of your readers at the present critical moment of European history.

My grandfather came over to this country with his favourite and eldest sister Caroline from Amsterdam, and left three sisters (Nanine, Nanette, and Ann) and a brother (Isaac) behind, who adopted their name Taffare during the Reign of Terror in 1789. My grandfather adopted the surname of Tavaré, which all of his descendants bore. He and his sister were Dutch aliens and refugees, at the time of a revolution, or else he might have been caught and made to fight. Caroline became the mother of Charles Swain, the Manchester poet (see 'Selections from the Letters of Robert Southey,' vol. iv., 1856). The Government gave my grandfather 1,000*l.* for carrying on the war correspondence. He dropped the title of "de" when he came to this country.

Bayonne, 26 April, 1792.

I received, Sir, with great pleasure proofs of your remembrance in the letter which Mr. Dawson has forwarded to me. I am delighted to learn you are happy and content with your lot. You speak to me of *gratitude*, whilst it is I who am indebted to you. I waited or intended to answer yours when an opportunity presented itself of sending to you a *proof*, an impression of my work (publication), which has at last been printed here very incorrectly. I post by the address to Mr. Dawson at Bordeaux with request to forward it forthwith to Manchester. I beg you to accept it with as much pleasure as I have in offering it to you. As you have co-operated in it more than any other, you will not surely disapprove that my gratitude should pay therein that tribute which was due to you. If my talents could have responded to my zeal, my country would have been celebrated in a manner more worthy of it, but the motive which has directed me will merit, perhaps, the indulgence of your kindness. Bayonne continues to be very tranquil. My Lord and Lady have been very desirous for your remembrance. They start decidedly for Spain. Adieu, Sir. Continue to recollect me in your prayers. No happiness can befall you in your prayers which I have not anticipated and specially desired.

LA TOUR D'Auvergne Comte.

The Regiment received orders to send — Battalions by the frontiers of Germany. I think that I shall be of the number of officers who must march. My compliments, I beg, to your sister.

A Monsieur Angleterre
Monsieur Ch. Tavaré,
at James Harrison's, Esqre.,
Piccadilly,
à Manchester.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.
22, Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

SNAKES DRINKING MILK. (See 10 S. x. 265, 316, 335, 377, 418; xi. 157, 336.)—The question whether snakes are fond of milk was discussed at considerable length at the above references. As nursery tales frequently embody local traditions and beliefs,

it may be of interest to cite two illustrations of the liking of snakes for milk from a volume of Indian stories just published by Messrs. Macmillan. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, the author of 'Deccan Nursery Tales,' states that he has translated them as literally as possible from the original Marathi.

'The Tuesday Story' relates how a little girl had been married to a boy who was fated to die young. She prayed to Parwati, the consort of Shiva, to avert the doom threatening her husband.

"Parwati appeared to the little girl in her sleep. The goddess said, 'My child, a snake will come to bite your husband: give it milk to drink. Then put near it a new earthen jar. When the snake has finished drinking, it will enter the earthen jar.'...Next evening everything happened as Parwati had said. The snake came to bite her husband as he slept. But the little girl offered it milk, which it drank. After drinking, it curled itself up in the earthen jar."

The book has illustrations by an Indian artist, and that to this story shows a saucer of milk beside the earthen jar.

'Nagoba, the Snake-King,' tells how a "little daughter-in-law," when in the snake-king's palace beneath the earth, had the misfortune to drop a lamp and burn off the tails of some little snake-princes. As a result she had to return to her home, and the tailless snake-princes were so angry that they decided to pay her a visit, intending to bite her to death.

"They were late in coming, so to pass the time she drew pictures of Nagoba, the snake-king, on her dining-platform and on the wall. When she had finished the pictures, she worshipped them and offered them milk and food....Little Prince No-tail and little Prince Cut-tail and little Prince Dock-tail....when they saw the honour which she was paying their father, King Nagoba....no longer wished to kill or bite the little daughter-in-law....When night fell, they drank the milk which she had offered to the snake-king. And in its place they put a necklace with nine beautiful jewels in it."

J. R. THORNE.

GERMANS AS GORDON HIGHLANDERS.—Now that the Germans have got many Gordon Highlanders as prisoners, including Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gordon, V.C., it is interesting to note that one of the first recruits was a German:—

C. Augustus Soehling, musician, "Hess Castle, Reutlin, Germany," attested, age 27, 3 Nov. 1794; discharged 16 May, 1798.

Another German fell at Quatre Bras (W.O. 25: 2,119; and 2,665):—

Frederick Zeigher (or Zugner), musician, killed 16 June, 1815.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

J. M. BULLOCH.

MARCHING TUNES.—In these days, when something inspiring is required for recruiting, I would call attention to the following old Irish marching tunes, viz. :—

- 'The Girl I Left behind Me.'
- 'The Peeler and the Goat.'
- 'Maureen from Gibberland.'
- 'We'll give them the Shillelagh.'
- 'The Plant that Grows in Paddy's Land.'
- 'Billy O'Rourke.'
- 'The Fox.'
- 'Modireen a rhu ra.'
- 'The Connaught Man's Rambles.'
- 'The Little Home under the Hill.'
- 'The Top of Cork Road.'
- 'The Rakes of Mallow.'
- 'Garry Owen na Glory.'
- 'The Young May Moon.'

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

SCOTS GUARDS: REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.—It has recently been stated—I think in *The Times*—that "the Scots Guards was a regiment without a history." This is incorrect. The history of the regiment was written by Sergeant James Clark, and published in 1885. It commences 1678, and is written up to 1885.

This information is from a private MS. catalogue of regimental histories which I am compiling. Curiously no catalogue of military histories has ever been printed.

(Mrs.) E. E. CORE.

[Our contributor is hardly correct in saying that "no catalogue of military histories has ever been printed." That valuable work of reference, the 'Subject-Index of the London Library,' by Dr. C. T. Hagberg Wright, 1909, has two columns of entries under 'Regimental History, British Army.' This does not include, apparently, Sergeant Clark's history, but under the subdivision 'Dragoons and Hussars' it has "Rosebery (A., c. of) Scots Greys, 1907." There is also a cross-reference to 'Army, English,' where more than a column is devoted to general histories of our army. 'The Fighting Frasers of the Forty-Five and Quebec,' by Bernard W. Kelly, was referred to at 11 S. viii. 353.]

THE ARMS OF ICELAND.—In the notice of 'The Titled Nobility of Europe,' *ante*, p. 419, your reviewer says: "The substitution of a bird for the familiar crowned stockfish of Iceland in the Danish shield requires some explanation." It is not generally known that since December, 1903, the arms of Iceland have been Azure, a falcon close argent. There is an article on the subject in *Archives héraldiques suisses*, 1905, p. 145. Whilst one of the most distinctive coats is thus removed from Europe's public armory, it cannot be denied that Iceland was more specially associated

with the supply of falcons throughout the Middle Ages. This and other historical considerations are noted in the article in question.

A. V. DE P.

"PLATOON."—That this word is no longer obsolete in the British Army has been apparent from many recent newspaper articles. The following is an example :—

"THE BRITISH SOLDIER IN ACTION.

"A RETREAT UNDER FIRE.

"An officer describes a retreat under fire as follows :—

"We deployed into line about 11.30 A.M. on the Monday morning, after waiting behind a wood to see from which direction the German attack was coming. My platoon (50 men) was some 200 yards behind the firing line to start with."—*The Times*, 15 Oct., 1914, p. 3, col. 3.

It may be noted that 25 men=1 section; 2 sections=1 platoon (50 men); 4 platoons=1 double company (200 men). M.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

DREAMS AND LITERATURE.—Do literary men dream and remember whole poems and stories, and how many pieces of the first order are produced in this way? At present I can recall only Stevenson's 'Jekyll and Hyde' and 'Olalla,' and Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan.' I believe also that Mr. A. C. Benson's poem 'The Phoenix,' which has been honoured by inclusion in 'The Oxford Book of English Verse' (No. 859), was dream-work. How far the dream was improved afterwards, possibly by unconscious polishing and addition, it would be difficult to determine. Authors are vain, and apt to make large statements concerning their extraordinary performances.

Constant dreamers, if I may trust my own experience, are capable frequently of dreaming elaborate stories going through several years. One such I recall as involving two heroes and heroines who got sorted wrong, and after some tribulation, in which elder relatives played a vivid part, secured their proper spouses.

Dickens has ('Letters of C. D.' to Prof. Felton, 1 Sept., 1843) an interesting note on his dreams :—

"*Appropos of dreams, is it not a strange thing if writers of fiction never dream of their own creations; recollecting, I suppose, even in their dreams, that they have no real existence?*" I

never dream of any of my own characters, and I feel it so impossible that I would wager Scott never did of his, real as they are."

This seems to me odd, for if ever characters in fiction were real to an author, they were to Dickens. After a book was written, he still continued to associate his characters with the place in which he was occupied with putting them on paper. See, *e.g.*, the Preface to 'Dombey and Son.'

If an author used dream-matter for a story, would the fact that he had written it down and published it prevent him from dreaming of it again? I presume that Dickens did not dream his stories, not even 'A Child's Dream of a Star,' but relied rather on the infinite observation and fancy which distinguished him in daytime.

HORNGATE.

SKOTTOWE: POCOCKE.—Thomas Britiffe Skottowe, eldest son of Thomas Skottowe, Secretary of State for South Carolina, and nephew of Robert Britiffe of Beaconsthorpe, M.P. for Norwich 1714-34, married Lydia Anne Pococke c. 1784-7. What were the exact date and place of the marriage? Who was she? Was she one of the Berkshire Pococks or Pocockes? B. C. S.

THOMAS VINCENT, SECOND MASTER OF WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—I should be glad to obtain any information concerning his parentage and place of education. He was appointed Second Master either in 1643 or 1645, and resigned in 1657. It is stated in Phillimore's edition of 'Alumni Westmon.,' p. 87, that Pope in his 'Life of Bishop Ward' says that Vincent was "Mr. Busby's servitor at Christ Church, and but one remove from it at Westminster." His name, however, does not appear in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.'

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I should be glad to obtain information concerning the following Old Westminsters: (1) William Leigh, son of Francis Leigh of Sutton, Kent, who left Westminster School in 1720. (2) Thomas Lennard, son of Sir Stephen Lennard, Bart., born 7 March, 1676/7, K.S. 1692. (3) Thomas Lewis, a native of Worcestershire, who matriculated at Oxford, 11 Feb., 1591/2, from Christ Church. (4) John Lloyd, who graduated M.A. at Cambridge from Trinity College in 1638. (5) John Lloyd, K.S. 1744. (6) Robert Lloyd, K.S. 1612. (7) Henry Long, who was elected to Christ Church, Oxon, 1655. (8) Henry Lord, son of Henry Lord of Spanish Town, Jamaica, K.S. 1752.

G. F. R. B.

ODDH.—(1) In what year did the English annex Oudh? (2) What was the title of the ruling Prince, Rajah or Maharajah? (3) In compensation for annexing his kingdom he received an annual pension—how much? (4) How long did he live to enjoy that pension? (5) Who succeeded him—son, brother? (6) Azimoolah Khan was Prime Minister at the time of the first ruler's death. Am I correct?

ROB ROY.

[The annexation of Oudh took place in February, 1856. The pension paid to Wajid Ali was 120,000*l.* a year.]

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE."—When, and by whom, was this expression first used? Is it possibly due to Horace, Ode 1. xxxiv. 5, 7, 8?

G. C. TICKENCOTE.

[This was discussed at 7 S. iii. 388, 522; iv. 212, 333. At the first and second references mention was made of the use of the phrase in a leading article in *The Times* of 25 April, 1887, and in a speech by Parnell a week earlier. At the third reference DR. ALFRED GATTY refers to Carlyle's "Arrestment, sudden really as a bolt out of the blue," as a probable origin for it. It is likely enough that, in a general way, Carlyle had some classical reference in mind, and our correspondent will recollect that besides the lines he quotes there is Virgil's

Non alias cælo ceciderunt plura sereno
Fulgura. ('Georg.,' i. 487-8).

LORD: USE OF THE TITLE WITHOUT TERRITORIAL ADDITION.—When did it become the custom to prefix the word "Lord" to a surname only, as in the cases of Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, &c.? The common-law rule was that the ennobled person should be named from his domain, and to that end it was necessary that he should own a piece of land, however small, in the very locality. Thus William Howard, already seised in fee of the Manor of Effingham, in Surrey, was created Baron Howard of Effingham in March, 1553/4. It is hardly necessary to note that Francis Bacon was not Lord Bacon, though commonly so styled, but Lord Verulam. In 1782 Admiral Hood was created an Irish peer, but it was as Baron Hood of Catherington, in Hampshire. Fifteen years later, Admiral Jervis became Lord St. Vincent, a title chosen for him by George III., and taken from Cape St. Vincent, which never belonged to the English Crown. This precedent was followed partly, in 1868, when Field-Marshal Napier was made Lord Napier of Magdala—a more correct designation than the last. The first Duke of Wellington in 1808 was made Baron Douro of Wellesley and Viscount Wellington of Talavera. It is my impression

that he purchased a freehold in Wellington to qualify himself for the title, which, says the 'D.N.B.,' was chosen for him by his brother, apparently to minimize the change of name.

My inquiry, then, is twofold. When did such titles as Lord Roberts come into use? And was Lord Roberts seised in fee of any English land so as to make him lord of the district including such land? The same query would, of course, apply to Lord Kitchener, and to certain law lords who are commonly entitled by surname.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

8, Mornington Crescent, N.W.

[The connexion of the Duke of Wellington with Wellington in Somerset was discussed *ante*, pp. 49, 133, 153.]

CANDLESTICKS AT THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.—*The Times* on 20 Nov., in a short description of the Duke of Wellington's funeral in November, 1852, mentioned that the body lay in state in Chelsea Hospital for six days and nights, and that it was surrounded by fifty-four colossal silver candlesticks, 7 ft. high, with wax candles, 7 ft. long and 3 in. thick. What became of these candlesticks?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

THE "KINGDOM" OF FIFE.—In Scotland the county of Fife is often thus designated. Can any one tell me the reason of this?

M. S.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY KENTISH TOKENS.—I have in my possession three Kent half-penny tokens, each bearing the date 1794.

The first has on its face the arms of the city of Canterbury, with the words "Kent half-penny token," and on the reverse the arms of the city of Chichester, with the words "Sussex" (under the arms) and "For change, not fraud."

The second has on its obverse the arms of Kent, and on the reverse the arms of Canterbury, together with the words "For general convenience."

The third has on its obverse the initials "J. S.," surmounted by a stag's head, together with the words "Staplehurst half-penny token," and on the reverse the arms of Kent, together with the words "For exchange, not fraud."

I shall be glad to have some information regarding these. By whom were they issued? Those which I have first and secondly described have not the name or initials of the person issuing them inscribed. By whom

were they redeemable? Why do the arms of Canterbury appear on them? and why should the arms of a Sussex city (Chichester) be placed on a Kent token?

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

"TARTS."—There is a line in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' of which I understand only the first word:—

Behold!—ye tarts!—one moment spare the text. Will some one kindly explain the rest of the line?

J. J. FREEMAN.

Shepperton-on-Thames.

A THANKSGIVING IN NEGATIVES.—I have seen a thanksgiving in verse which is all in the negative, so to speak, e.g.:—

For the frantic word not spoken,
For the angry blow not struck, &c.,
We give Thee thanks, O Lord.

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me the author and title of any volume in which it is published, or give the complete poem?

RADER.

THE ITALIAN GOAT: ITS COLOUR.—In Horace, 'Odes,' IV. iv. 13,

Qualemve lætis caprea pascuis
Intenta fulvæ matris ab ubere
Iam lacte depulsum leonem
Dente novo peritura vidit,

there is a well-known difficulty, solved in various ways. Is the *fulva mater* the mother of the *caprea* or of the *leo*? If it were obviously applicable to the lion, and not to the goat, the sense of the passage would, without emendation, be much clearer, I think, to scholars. What is the prevailing colour of the Italian goat? Could it be called *fulvus*, as the *vitulus* is which figures in Ode ii. of the Fourth Book?

V. R.

LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS CARTERET HARDY (Colonel-Commandant of the York Fusiliers, baptized 1757, died 1796).—Is anything known of the following incident, which is said to have taken place in Flanders when Col. Hardy was serving in the army of the Duke of York? In retreating from the French the Duke's horse refused to swim the river, and Hardy's having no objection, he at once gave it up to his Royal Highness, and so saved the situation (which was a question of prisoners). For this deed an annual pension was conferred upon Hardy, and also 10*l.* a year on his children and grandchildren, the latter being continued up to 1856-8, when it ceased—probably commuted. Col. Hardy was attached to the Duke's staff. I should be glad to know after what particular batt

this service was rendered, and to receive any other information respecting it, or indications as to the direction in which I might best prosecute inquiries.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

"GOAL-MONEY."—What is the meaning of this term found in old parish registers? and what is its equivalent in the present day?

A. BROOKE.

["Goal" and "gaol" were often confused, and the entries about which our correspondent asks undoubtedly refer to "gaol-money," paid for the maintenance of gaols.]

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS.—The late Leo Grindon, the botanist, gives in one of his books a particularly good description of the sundew (*drosera*). Can any reader supply the reference?

J. E. GOODWIN.

ST. MARY'S, SOHO.—The query of the VENERABLE ARCHDEACON DOWLING, *ante*, p. 386, has suggested to me two others:—

1. Where can I find a biography of the Most Rev. Joseph Georgeirenes, Archbishop of Samos, who is stated to have founded in 1677 the Greek Church in Hog Lane, Soho, on the site of which the above-mentioned church stands?

In 1684, as DR. DOWLING says, "it passed into the possession of the French Protestants." They in their turn were succeeded by Baptists, who yielded to Anglicans. The present Vicar advertises "Old Catholic" services in German.

Thus from 1677 to the present day the same site, though not the same building, has witnessed the divers rites of five denominations of those "who profess and call themselves Christians."

2. Is not this record unique?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

EARLY STEAM-ENGINES: ABRAHAM POTTER: HUMPHREY POTTER.—According to the late W. G. Norris of Coalbrookdale Ironworks, Shropshire, John and Abraham Potter were engineers in Durham who erected a steam-engine for Mr. Andrew Wauchope (Laird of Edminstone) in Midlothian in or about 1725. We know John Potter of Chester-le-Street from the Patent Office 'Abridgments'; but what is the authority for the statement that his brother's name was Abraham? An Isaac Potter erected a steam-engine in Hungary about 1722, and, according to a Vienna monthly paper of 1727, his brother (what was his Christian name?) received 100,000 livres

from the King of France for building a steam-engine in England and erecting it in France. Then we have Prof. Thurston's statement (also without giving his source) that a bright "cock-boy," Humphrey Potter, who in 1713 contrived an automatic gear for doing his work, in time became a skilful workman and went on the Continent, where he erected several fine engines. Could any kind reader quote chapter and verse for this?

L. L. K.

'THE DUEL,' BY ROSA BONHEUR.—Can any correspondent tell me where is now the original of this picture—two horses fighting?

R. C.

"EPHESIANS": A SHAKESPEARIAN TERM.—Can any one tell how this term, which is found in '2 Henry IV.,' II. ii., came into use to describe profligate idlers? One is familiar with the word "Corinthians" as used in the same sense. Is it not probable that the word "Corinthians," as denoting both an epistle of the New Testament and persons of the class above referred to, suggested the jocular use of "Ephesians" in the same way? The fact that in the passage of Shakespeare in question the "Ephesians" are said to be of "the old church" seems to indicate that there was some religious association with the word.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

Replies.

DENE HOLES.

(11 S. x. 249, 314, 390, 437.)

Neville (R. C.), Shafts discovered at the Roman Station at Chesterford, Essex (*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. xii., 1855, pp. 109-26).—These shafts, some fifty in number, varied in depth from 5 ft. to 28 ft. Roman remains were found in all of them.

Nicholls (W. J.), The Chislehurst Caves and Dene-Holes (*Journal of the British Archaeological Assoc.*, vol. lix., 1903, pp. 147-62; vol. lx., 1904, pp. 64-74).—Author suggests that the caves were used by the ancient Druids for worship and sacrifice.

Norris (R. A.), Dene-Holes (*Home Counties Mag.*, 1900, p. 167).—A brief article by "One who is engaged in making Dene-Holes." Describes the method of sinking pits from 50 ft. to 90 ft. deep at Hemel Hempstead to obtain chalk for lime-burning.

N[unn (F. W.)], The Chislehurst Caves (*The Kentish Mercury*, 27 Dec., 1907; 17 Jan., 1908).—Replies to Mr. Griffin's articles in the same paper for 13 Dec., 1907, and 19 Jan., 1908.

- Palin (W.), *Stifford and its Neighbourhood* (1871).—More about Stifford and its Neighbourhood (1872).—Both volumes describe the deneholes at Hangman's Wood.
- Payne (G.), *Discovery of a Dene Hole at Plumstead* (*Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries*, 2nd Ser., vol. xiii., 1891, pp. 245-6).
- Pennant (T.), *Journey from London to Chester* (1782, p. 303).—Describes the use of chalk, obtained by sinking pits, for manuring land.
- Journey from London to Dover* (vol. i. pp. 45, 55).
- Petrie (W. M. Flinders), *Shaft and Subterranean Chamber at Eltham Park* (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxv., 1878, pp. 179-82).
- Philip (A. J.), *Dene-Holes of Kent and Essex*, illus. (*The Reliquary*, 1908, pp. 188-98).
- A Prehistoric Civilization on the Banks of the Thames, illus. (*Home Counties Mag.*, 1911, pp. 46-55).
- Recent Dene-Hole Discoveries, illus. (*Home Counties Mag.*, 1909, pp. 91-5).
- Pliny, *Natural History*, lib. xvii. c. 8.
- Plot (Dr.), *Natural History of Oxfordshire* (1705).
- Reader (F. W.), *Deneholes* ('Old Essex,' ed. by A. C. Kelway, 1908).
- Deneholes, Chalk Mines, and some Ancient Uses of Chalk* (Woolwich Antiquarian Soc. Report, 1909, illus., pp. 31-50).
- Rivers (J. Pitt), *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, 2 vols.
- Roman Pits ('N. & Q.,' 9 S. xii. 28, 131).
- Round (J. H.), *The Origin of Deneholes* (*Trans. of the Essex Archæological Soc.*, N.S., vol. vii., 1900, pp. 400-401).
- Scarth (H. M.), *Roman Britain* ("Early Britain" Series), c. 1885, pp. 18-19.
- Smith (C. Roach), *The Caves or Pits in Kent, and in the Parish of Tilbury in Essex* (*The Gentleman's Mag.*, 1867, pp. 357-8).
- Retrospections* (vol. i., 1883, p. 157; vol. iii., 1891, pp. 268-71).
- Roman Antiquities found near Winchester* (*The Gentleman's Mag.*, 1838, pp. 371-2, 611-613).—A number of pits were discovered varying from 30 ft. to 40 ft. in depth.
- Collectanea Antiqua* (vol. vi. pp. 243-7).—A short account of the Deneholes of Kent and Essex.
- Smith (Worthington G.), *Man, the Primeval Savage* (1894, pp. 326-8).—Describes a Dene-hole at Maiden Bower, Sewell, explored to a depth of 116 ft., the bottom not being reached. Bones of animals and birds, as well as burnt wood and pottery, were found.
- Somerset Archæological Soc., *Proceedings*, vol. ii. p. 64.—Description of a pit at Worlebury in which deposits of grain have been discovered.
- Spurrell (F. J. C.), *Neolithic Flint Mines at Crayford, Kent*, illus. (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvii., 1880, pp. 332-4).
- Dartford Antiquities* (*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xviii. pp. 317-18).—Supports the granary theory.
- Deneholes and Artificial Caves with Vertical Entrances*, illus. (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxviii., 1881, pp. 391-409; vol. xxxix., 1882, pp. 1-22).—This is probably the best résumé of the subject yet published. Mr. Spurrell shows that pits for the storage of grain have been common in Europe, Asia, and Africa from the earliest times.
- Deneholes and their Relation to Other Earthworks* (*Proceedings of the Essex Field Club*, vol. iv., 1892, pp. 58-61).
- Steadman (W. H.), *Some Notes on Deneholes* (Northfleet Natural History Soc., *Trans.*, 1905-6).
- Stevens (E. T.), *Ancient Pit-Dwellings near Salisbury* ('Flint Chips,' 1870, pp. 57-60).
- Stone, Kent, *Denehole at* (*Proceedings of the Geologists' Assoc.*, vol. xx., 1908, pp. 458-62).
- Stukeley (W.), *Palæographia Britannica* (1746).—Royston cave.
- Tacitus, *Germanica*, c. 16.
- Tucker (C.), *Discovery of Roman Remains near Tiverton, Devon* (*Archæological Journal*, vol. v., 1848, pp. 193-8).—A shaft, 58 ft. deep, was found, containing fragments of broken urns, ashes, bone, armillæ, &c.
- Varro, *Rerum Rusticarum*, vol. i.
- Verly (H.), *Les Monuments cryptiques du Nord de France*.
- Vincent (W. T.), *Chislehurst Caves and Deneholes* (*The Kentish Mercury*, 20 Dec., 1907).—A reply to Mr. Griffin's article in the previous issue.
- The History and Mystery of Deneholes*, illus. Woolwich Antiq. Soc. Papers, 1897-8, pp. 20-41.
- Records of the Woolwich District*, c. 1890 (pp. 531, 615).
- Side Streams in Archæology* (*The South-Eastern Naturalist*, 1907, pp. 50-51).
- Walker (H.), *An Ancient British Pit-Village* [Hangman's Wood], illus. (*The Leisure Hour*, 1882, pp. 671-4).
- Waller (J. G.), *Deneholes* (*The Reliquary*, 1896, pp. 36-8).
- Some Remarks on Dene-Holes* (*Home Counties Mag.*, 1900, pp. 43-4).
- Warne (C.), *Shafts discovered at Ewell* (*Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries*, 2nd Ser., vol. i., 1861, pp. 309-13).
- Weston-super-Mare, *Visitor's Handbook to*, by L. E. H. J.—Describes a pit at Worlebury in which deposits of grain were found.
- Windle (B. C. A.), *Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England* (1904, pp. 266-8).
- Wood (J. G.), *Man and his Handiwork* (1886).—Chaps. iii. and iv., 'Cavern Life,' deal largely with Deneholes, and suppose a Neolithic origin.
- A Picnic Underground* (*Good Words*, 1879, pp. 749-52).—The chalk-pits of Kent.
- Wyatt (J.), *Denehole at Maiden Bower, Sewell* (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1861, p. 172; *The Times*, 9 Oct., 1860).
- Other references to the existence of Deneholes will be found in the following papers: *Architect and Contract Reporter*, 26 Sept., 1903; *The Daily Graphic*, 20 April, 1895, 8 Jan., 1908; *The Daily News*, 7 Jan., 1908; *The Times*, 30 Sept., 1905, 2 Jan., 1908; *West Kent Advertiser*, 6 1908; *Woolwich Pioneer*, 15 N 14 and 21 Feb., 1908; *The Dartford Press*, 3 March, 1908; *Norwood Press & Advertiser*, 20 Sept., 1902; *E. Advertiser*, 14 April, 1906.
- Plumstead, W. GEO. C

"KULTUR" (11 S. x. 331, 377, 412).—

"What else is *Kultur*," asks Goethe, "but a higher notion of political and military relations? Everything depends, for a nation, upon the art of bearing itself in the world and of striking in when necessary.....Whenever and wherever the French lay aside their Philistinism, they stand far above us in critical judgment and in the comprehension of original works of the human spirit."

One of your correspondents has asked for a definition of German "culture." Perhaps he will take Goethe's description of it as adequate.

H. H. JOHNSON.

68, Abbey Road, Torquay.

THE GARDNER PRINTS AND DRAWINGS OF OLD LONDON (11 S. vi. 348, 432).—The pamphlet or fragment which occasioned my query has since been identified as part of the "Catalogue of Portraits, &c., exhibited at the opening of the New Library at the Guildhall, November, 1872." This imposing volume, a stout 4to, bound in red cloth, gilt, is quite a familiar work; but a few copies of the section dealing with the loan collection of Mr. J. E. Gardner's prints and drawings were printed in a smaller size, and as a separate pamphlet. Of the complete work there is also an 8vo edition on ordinary paper, an issue probably intended for use at the exhibition.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

LAW AGAINST CUTTING ASH TREES (11 S. x. 211, 396).—I have acted on the suggestion at the second reference, and have looked up the paragraph in *The Morning Herald*. It seems to be worth printing in full in order to show that it is by no means the report of a case, as would naturally be supposed. It runs as follows:—

"James Baker was sent to the tread-mill for non-payment of 20*l.* penalty and 1*l.* costs for cutting the bough off [not *of*, as printed at p. 211] an ash tree. (See Newspaper of Saturday, June 19.) By statute 6th Geo. II. c. 37, it was felony, without benefit of clergy, to destroy an ash. Dr. Ash, a great wit and friend of Swift, was once wet through with the rain, and upon going into an inn, asked the waiter to strip off his coat for him, upon which the waiter started, and said he would not, for it was felony to *strip an Ash*. Dr. Ash used to say he would have given 50*l.* to have been the author of that pun."

It is clear from the above that the writer simply used the case of James Baker as a peg for the witticism. It should also be noted that he does not say that the conviction was under the statute cited; in fact, by saying "it was felony" he rather suggests that the statute had been repealed, though if this was his meaning, he was mistaken.

As to the statute itself, it is quite true that it contains no reference to ash trees;

but it does contain a clause that must have been the source of the statement in *The Morning Herald*. By 9 Geo. I. c. 22, section 1, it was enacted that any person or persons, "being armed with swords, firearms, or other offensive weapons, and having his or their faces blacked, or being otherwise disguised," who shall "cut down or otherwise destroy any trees planted in any avenue, or growing in any garden, orchard, or plantation, for ornament, shelter, or profit," should be liable to the death penalty "as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy."

This enactment, which was temporary, was continued by 6 Geo. II. c. 37, section 4. There was clearly no special protection for ash trees, nor would the destruction of an ash (or any other) tree, apart from the circumstances of aggravation set forth in the statute, be punishable as felony. Nevertheless, the enactment does afford some sort of justification for Larwood's statement, though in the form given by him it is most misleading. It may be added that both statutes were repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27, section 1.

F. W. READ.

THOMAS SKOTTOWE (11 S. x. 389).—Thomas Skottowe, Governor of South Carolina, died 23 Nov., 1788, at Kings Langley, co. Herts, and was buried at Chesham, co. Bucks, where the Skottowe family had considerable property. In 'A Chat about Chesham,' by G. J. Smith, will be found an illustration of 'Chesham Church and Rectorial Manor,' taken in 1770, showing the old Skottowe residence, dismantled by a member of the family of Lowndes, who purchased the property.

Thomas Skottowe married Mary Lucia Bellinger, who died in 1781, and was buried at Charlestown, South Carolina, and had seven sons—viz., Thomas Britiffe, Nicholas Britiffe, Coulson Britiffe, John Bellinger, Edmund Massingberd, George Augustus Frederick, and Coulson—and one daughter, Anne Langford.

The Governor was immediately descended from the Skottowes of Great Ayton, co. York, who derived from the Skottowes of Melton Parva, co. Norfolk, in which church there are numerous tombs dating back to 1656. After the American War Thomas Skottowe petitioned Parliament for compensation, claiming 3,301*l.* for loss of property, and 1,500*l.* for loss of income per annum. He was given a temporary allowance of 200*l.* a year until 1788, when he was granted 820*l.* for his first claim, and 1,400*l.* for the second,

and a pension of 600*l.* a year for two lives (see Treasury Letters). He is reported to have been imprisoned at the outbreak of war. His brother John Skottowe, who died in 1786, and is also buried at Chesham, was Governor of St. Helena, and his son, who died in 1820, appears to have disposed of the Buckinghamshire property. I doubt if the family, which was early connected with Norwich, had any connexion with Skottowe Hall. If still in existence, they appear to have parted with all the old landed possessions in Bucks, Norfolk, and Yorkshire.

Norwich.

J. P.

Thomas Skottowe was Secretary of State to South Carolina 1762-75. A copy of George III.'s order for his appointment is in the British Museum, Additions, MS. He is described in his will as the fourth son of Thomas Skottowe of Great Ayton, Cleveland. The Skottowes held Little Melton Hall, near Norwich, from the days of Elizabeth to 1745. Early in the eighteenth century they inherited large estates in Northumberland, Durham, Yorks, and Bucks, including Great Ayton and Chesham. There is no evidence of connexion with Scottow Hall or Scottowe village, unless it can be proved that they were descended from the De Skothowes, who owned the estate till 1279.

Thomas Skottowe left seven sons and one daughter. He is buried in the family vault in Chesham Church, where there is a tablet with inscription. His will is at Somerset House.

B. C. S.

JANE AUSTEN AND COLUMELLA (11 S. x. 388, 409).—I have the following notes on 'Columella: the Distressed Anchoret,' which may furnish some additions to the account given by Mr. HUMPHREYS:—

Cornelius Milward, *alias* Columella, inherits, when young, a small estate and a competency. Being of a quiet, retiring, romantic disposition, he resolves to pass his life in rural solitude, and adopts no profession. But in the quiet of his country home he becomes nervous and irritable, and sinks into vice from sheer boredom. Eventually he marries his housekeeper, and lives a martyr to gout and spleen, with no amusements than the education of his children and the theological controversies of his neighbours—a parson, a Papist, and a Methodist. With him are contrasted his two college friends, Atkins, *alias* Atticus, and Horton, *alias* Hortensius. They both take up professions, at which they labour until

they have acquired comfortable fortunes; they then marry beautiful young ladies of their own rank, and settle down in the country to the occupations of husbands, fathers, and magistrates.

It is most appropriate that this book should be quoted in 'Sense and Sensibility,' as it carries even to excess Elinor Dashwood's distrust of romance and belief that everybody ought to be like everybody else. The moral is that every young man ought to work hard at some profession in order to keep himself out of mischief, and that every middle-aged man ought to retire and marry. The author regards work merely as useful to the individual, for he sneers at the physician who, when he might retire, continues to work "for the good of humanity." There are no plot, no action, no living characters, and very little literary charm. All the other persons in the tale abuse poor Columella, and tell long stories which enforce the author's moral, or illustrate kindred points. One shows the misery of love in a cottage; another points out the danger of doing anything unusual, for a tutor nearly ruined his career by persuading his pupil to give a classical banquet, where the guests reclined on sofas and were crowned with chaplets; another commends the prudence of a young lady who, when her parents objected to her lover, would not marry him until he went to the West Indies and returned rich; and so on.

The book is interesting only for its illustration of eighteenth-century manners, and at first sight it appears to contradict all our usual ideas about that period. We imagine it to have been the age of dignified leisure, in contrast to the rush of modern life, yet here we find Columella absolutely unable to enjoy his leisure, after he has finished contriving groves, vistas, cascades, and grottos in his grounds. We imagine that it was the age of strongly marked individual character, yet here every small deviation from the ordinary is condemned, even when it is obviously for the better.

Mr. Graves, however, did not practice as he preached. He himself, though very popular for his wit and good humour, was markedly eccentric in dress and habits. The original of Columella is supposed to have been the poet Shenstone, who must have been able to employ himself in his rural solitudes by writing. Finally, Graves, the professor of common sense and the opponent of romance, made a love match which offended all his family, but turned out very happily for himself (see 'D.N.B.'). My

conclusion from all this was that 'Colu-mella' was to a great extent only his fun. MR. HUMPHREYS, however, suggests that Graves was giving in the book the results of his bitter experience, and this seems equally probable.

M. H. DODDS.

"BOCHES" (11 S. x. 367, 416).—In Lucien Rigaud's 'Dictionnaire d'argot moderne,' 1888, the explanation of this word is as follows:—

"Boche (Tête de).—Tête dure, individu dont l'intelligence est obtuse, c'est-à-dire tête de bois—dans le jargon du peuple. Dans le patois de Marseille une boule à jouer est une boche."

The sense appears pretty plain. The Germans are looked upon as a kind of football which has been kicked into France only to be kicked back again, with the added insinuation that they are thickheads or wooden heads.

E. G. B.

"TABLE OF PEACE" (11 S. x. 410).—This was an osculatorium or "Pax-Brede." See the article under the former of these names in Dr. F. G. Lee's 'Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms,' where illustrations of two examples may be seen:—

"The rule of Sarum was to send the Pax before communion to all the faithful present, and it was given by kissing a small plate of ivory, or precious metal, with a handle behind. On this was commonly engraved, either a representation of the crucifixion of our Lord, or a figure of the Agnus Dei. The osculatorium was found in every church sacristy, and numerous records of the donation of such are preserved."—*Ibid.*, p. 254.

DICKENS AND WOODEN LEGS (11 S. x. 409).—Lovers of Dickens must feel grateful to OLD GOWN for challenging them to call to memory the various instances of this peculiarity. Personally, I confess to a special liking for Thomas Burton,

"purveyor of cat's meat to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and several members of the Common Council,"

who was firmly persuaded that the constitution of his second-hand wooden legs was undermined by the glass of hot gin and water—sometimes two—that he drank regularly every night, and for that yet more famous leg,

"gone likewise home to its account, which in its constancy of walkin' into wine vaults, and never comin' out again 'till fetched by force, was quite as weak as flesh, if not weaker."

Indeed, even with the recollection of Silas Wegg, that "literary man—with a wooden leg," I should be inclined, in this respect, to place the deceased Mr. Gamp first. But need one suppose that the humorous possibilities in wooden legs were suggested by any

definite original in earlier fiction or in actual life? From a child Dickens had a remarkably observant eye, especially for all that was abnormal or grotesque, and in the streets of Chatham and London he must have seen many sailors and soldiers who had been maimed in the Napoleonic wars.

If it had been necessary for Dickens's imagination to be stirred by an instance in literature, one would be tempted to point to Lieut. Hatchway. 'Peregrine Pickle' was among Dickens's first literary associations. When describing his own childhood in 'David Copperfield,' and how he gave a local habitation to his favourite characters in fiction, he writes:—

"I have seen Tom Pipes go climbing up the church-steeple...and I know that Commodore Trunnion held that club with Mr. Pickle in the parlor of our little village alehouse."

It is in the alehouse scene in the second chapter that Jack Hatchway wards off a blow from Trunnion's crutch with his wooden leg.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MOURNING LETTER-PAPER AND BLACK-BORDERED TITLE-PAGES (4 S. iv. 390; 11 S. x. 371, 412).—The custom of printing black borders on the title-pages of funeral sermons must date much earlier than the one (1735) quoted by MR. WELFORD. The earliest I can refer to at the moment is dated 1678, entitled:—

"The Fight of Faith Crowned: or, A Sermon preached At the Funeral of that Eminently Holy Man Mr. Henry Stubbs. By Tho. Watson Minister of the Gospel. London, Printed, and are to be sold by Joseph Collier at the Bible on London-Bridg [sic], under the Gate, 1678."

Thick black lines also head the Epistle and the commencement of the sermon.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

I have in my possession a volume of old funeral sermons. Those of the eighteenth century all appear with black borders, &c., as described by MR. WELFORD, while those of the nineteenth century are quite plain. Among them are:—

"A Sermon Occasioned by the Death Of the late Reverend Isaac Watts, D.D. Preached to the Church of which he was Pastor. December 11, 1748. By David Jennings. To which is added, The Funeral Oration at his Interment. By Samuel Chandler. Both Published at the Request of the said Church. London: Printed for J. Oswald, and W. Dilly, at the Rose and Crown in the Poultry, near the Mansion-House; J. Buckland at the Buck in Paternoster-Row; and E. Gardner, at the Ship, in Low-bard-street. MDCCLXIX. Price Six-pence" (pp. 45).

"A Funeral Sermon on the Death of Dame Mary Abney, Relict of Sir Thomas Abney, Knt. and Alderman of London; who Departed this Life the 12th of January 1749. By Samuel Price. London: Printed for J. Buckland, in Paternoster-Row; and E. Garlner, in Lombard-street. MDCCL." (pp. 48).

JOHN T. PAGE.

I can furnish MR. WELFORD with an earlier example of a funeral sermon printed with black border. In my local collection I have a copy of a pamphlet of iv+22 pp., entitled:—

"A Sermon Preach'd at St. Maries in Nottingham, January the 30th, 1722, Being the Anniversary Fast, on occasion of the Martyrdom of King Charles I. By John Disney, Vicar of the said Church. The Second Edition. Nottingham Printed by John Collyer; and sold by Tho. Payne, near Stationers Hall, London 1722. [Price Four-Pence.]"

There is a black border round the title-page, and two lines of black head the text.

JOHN HARRISON.

Nottingham.

The earliest black-bordered pamphlet I have is of 1699:—

"The Blessedness of Good Men after Death. A Sermon Preached at the Funeral of the Rev^d Mr Henry Cornish, B.D. Who died on Sunday, Decemb. 18th, in the Eighty Ninth year of his Age, and was Interred on Thursday, Decemb. 22d, 1698, in the Church of Bisle, in the County of Oxford. With a Preface to Rectify some Misrepresentations, &c. in a late Pamphlet, entitled, *Some Remarks on the Life, Death and Burial of the said Mr Cornish.* By John Ollyfe, Rector of Dunton, in the County of Bucks. London: Printed for Jonathan Robinson, at the Golden-Lion in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1699."

The black border (on the title-page only) is a quarter of an inch in width, the cross lines (as represented by the sign || above) being of the same width, except the first two, which are slightly narrower.

Another specimen I have is the title-page of a sermon

"preached in the Parish Church at Souderne in Oxfordshire, December 8th, 1706, in memory of the Reverend Mr. Jeffery Shaw, B.D., late Rector of that parish.... Who Died whilst he was in the Church at Evening-Prayer, Nov. 17. 1706." London, 1707.

The black border round this title-page is also a quarter of an inch thick.

GEORGE J. DEW.

Lower Heyford, Oxon.

HELMET WORN AT FLODDEN FIELD (11 S. x. 270, 392).—In the chancel of Framlingham Church, Suffolk, are several tombs and monuments of the Howard family, including the mausoleum of Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey and third Duke of Norfolk, who died

in 1554. Lord Thomas Howard served under his father, then Earl of Surrey, and in command of the English army at Flodden Field. Green, the historian of Framlingham, writing about fifty years ago, says:—

"Directly over the keystone of the arch parallel with this tomb is a helmet with the crest of Howard, a lion statant, tail extended, and crowned or, which beyond all shadow of doubt was worn by one of the noble warriors at the battle of Bosworth, and possibly even at that of Flodden Field."

I am not aware if this helmet is still preserved at Framlingham, but if so it may be the one referred to by your correspondent as having been worn by the Earl of Suffolk (Surrey).

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

Bow Library, E.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF "OW" (11 S. x. 411, sub 'Sparrowgrass').—W. S. B. H. refers to "the pronunciation at one time of the *Cow* in Cowper as *coo*." But the "one time" was surely always, and the last Lord Cowper (by whose death in 1905 the family became extinct) would indeed have shuddered if he had heard the first syllable of his name pronounced so as to rime with *now*.

G. W. E. R.

Perhaps W. S. B. H. would like to have the following references for the pronunciation of "ow":—

But a more powerful saint enjoys ye now,
Fraught with sweet sins and absolutions too.

Otway's 'The Soldier's Fortune,'
Prologue, l. 13.

A wit to no man will his dues allow:
Wits will not part with a good word that's due.

Epilogue to the same, l. 25.

H. K. ST. J. S.

At p. 411 the mispronunciation of "asparagus" as "sparrowgrass" is compared with that of "cucumber." Walker makes the same comparison, but he considers that the latter word should be pronounced, not as it is spelt, but as we should pronounce it if spelt (as it once was) "*cowcumber*." That this was at one time the usual pronunciation is certain, but it does not follow that when the spelling which led to it was first used it was so pronounced; indeed, we may assume that it was not. "*Cowper*," as we know, both as a family name and as a common noun, was, in Tudor times and earlier, pronounced "*Cooper*," and as a family name this pronunciation still survives. So, too, the place-name "*Crowle*" is still pronounced "*Crool*," except by primary-school teachers and their victims. Cf. "*cuckoo*," formerly often spelt "*cuckow*." Walker tells us, too, that in his

day the pronunciation "coccumber" still lingered in the Western counties. The case of this word is quite different from that of "sparrowgrass," which is merely a vulgar error. This can hardly be said of "coccumber"; it was, however, in error, due to a general change in the pronunciation of the diphthong *ow*. C. C. B.

WALTER SCOTT: SPURIOUS WAVERLEYS, PIRACIES, AND ATTACKS (11 S. x. 330, 374, 393, 416).—In the second edition of Landor's 'Imaginary Conversations' (1826, vol. ii. p. 281) there is a note referring to "certain famous novels." Landor says:—

"I do not attempt to conjecture who is the author of them; but he is evidently a person who in his youth and early manhood was without the advantages of literary, or polished, or very decorous society. It is remarkable that the most popular works of our age, after Lord Byron's, are certainly less elegant in style than of any other age whatever. I have perused no volume of them in which there are not, at the lowest computation, twenty gross vulgarisms, or grosser violations of grammar, and in places where the character did not require nor authorize them."

Landor then gives some examples, including one from 'Redgauntlet,' and he goes on to say:—

"I invite the learned to show me, in any volume in any language, the same number of equally great faults within the same space."

The Aquilius Cimber mentioned in the conversation between Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero may, perhaps, be meant for Scott; but see Mr. Crump's note on the subject in his edition of the 'Conversations' (vol. ii. p. 65). Landor, however, presently became a warm admirer of Scott. "We ought to glory in such men," he said (Forster's 'Landor, a Biography,' 1869, ii. 527); and he makes Porson say of him:—

"There is a freshness in all Scott's scenery; a vigour and distinction in all his characters. He seems the brother in arms of Froissart."

STEPHEN WHEELER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

MODERN ADVOCATE OF DRUIDISM (11 S. x. 408).—Dr. Pan Jones, who in the eighties of the last century styled himself "Arch Druid of Wales," may be the person inquired for by Mr. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA. If I remember aright, he got into trouble by burning his daughter's corpse on a mountain.

HALF-WELSHMAN.

MR. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA will be interested to know that, as a Welshman, I can tell him something of Dr. Price, a medical man in Monmouthshire, near Abergavenny,

who was such an advocate of Druidism that, when his infant died, he ascended one of the neighbouring hills and cremated the corpse publicly. The police interfered, and the doctor was the object of odium and amused surprise for some little time. But Wales has always, and apparently always will have, people who cling to Druidism and Bardism; still, the Welsh character, like the Scotch, is averse from anything that involves loss of money by being conspicuous in anything that will affect the market world unfavourably.

H. H. JOHNSON.

Dr. William Price of Llantrisant attracted much attention in South Wales by his advocacy of Druidism, but he can hardly be the "modern writer" about whom information is desired, because he does not appear to have published anything except a small Welsh pamphlet, and the spelling of this was so uncouth that few people can have taken the trouble to read it.

Dr. Price called himself the Archdruid of Wales, and dressed himself for the part in green trousers and shawl, scarlet vest, and foxskin cap. He died at the age of 90 on 23 Jan., 1893. By his own directions his body was burnt in one of his fields on the summit of a hill. Vast crowds watched the cremation.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

[Further particulars of Dr. William Price will be found at 11 S. iv. 273-4.]

PRZEMYSŁ: LANGUAGE OF GALICIA (11 S. x. 410).—MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT will be sorry to know that we British cannot get our tongue to fashion to pronounce aright this word. I consulted lately a Bohemian, who tried vainly (and smilingly) to make me pronounce the *r*, which apparently is something like *tch*, so that the whole word runs nearly *P'tchz'm'sl*. Galician, Polish, Russian, and Bohemian are all allied phonetically, and are all Slav.

H. H. JOHNSON.

68, Abbey Road, Torquay.

The Polish compound consonant *rz* corresponds to the Bohemian *ř* (*rzh*, or trilled *r*). In grammatical lists the sound is described as that of French *g* in *logis*, and the letter *z* has the same sound. Přemysl was the first legendary Bohemian prince, and Přemysl Ottakar one of the greatest kings. Etymologically, the name would appear to mean forethought.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham.

The name of this town is pronounced *Pshe-missl*. As regards the query about the language, Galicia being Austrian Poland, the predominant language is, of course, Polish, but nearly as large a percentage of the population speak Ruthenian, i.e., "Little-Russian." The Yiddish element is also well represented. L. L. K.

The name of Przemyśl (meaning originally, in Polish, perception, invention, industry) is pronounced nearly like *Pshemeesle* in English. The languages of Galicia are partly Polish (chiefly in Western Galicia, having at Cracow its centre); partly Ruthenian or Malo- (i.e., Little- or Southern-) Russian, with the capital of L'vov (i.e. Leopold, or Lemberg) in Eastern Galicia. Ruthenian, or Malo-Russian, differs as widely from Veliko- or Great-Russian as from Polish (cf. my note, *ante*, p. 308). H. KREBS.

FLORAL EMBLEMS OF COUNTRIES (10 S. v. 509; vi. 52; 11 S. x. 349, 413).—If I remember rightly, I read in some newspaper a paragraph describing the new 11. notes, the second issue of a larger size and on superior paper, about 1 Nov., in which the daffodil was said to appear in these notes as the floral emblem of Wales. If it is there it must be among the watermarks, and is not easy to discover. One can find the rose and the shamrock.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AND PRINCE LEOPOLD: PORTRAITS (11 S. viii. 187).—My query is more than a year old, but perhaps I may be allowed to answer it in part. The following are the titles, &c., taken from copies from which the margins have not been cut:—

Her Royal Highness
The

Princess Charlotte of Saxe Coburg &c. &c.
Painted by Geo. Dawe, Esq. R.A. October 1817.
& Engraved with Permission of Her Royal Highness by Hen^d Dawe.

London Published by Mr. Dawe Dec^r 1 1817,
22 Newman St.

His Serene Highness
Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, &c. &c. &c.
Painted by Geo. Dawe Esq. R.A. 1817.
& Engraved by Hen^d Dawe with Permission of
H.R.H. Princess Charlotte.
London Published by Mr Dawe Dec^r 1 1817.
22 Newman St.

It will be seen that the portrait of the Princess was painted, or perhaps finished, only a few weeks at the most before her death on 6 Nov., 1817, and that both portraits were published twenty-five days after that sad event. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ROBERT LEYBORNE (11 S. x. 409).—There is a tablet to Dr. Leyborne's first wife in Stepney Church. According to the inscription she seems, like her successor, to have been a model of perfection. Her parentage is not referred to, but possibly the arms which are displayed on the tablet may enable G. F. R. B. to find this out. They are as follows: Sable, six lions rampant, three, two, and one, argent, impaling Gules, three lilies slipped and leaved, argent.

JOHN T. PAGE.
Long Itenhgton, Warwickshire.

AUTHOR WANTED (11 S. x. 250).—

Ha'e faith in God, and He will see th' thro'.

If from a source in Scottish dialect, this line contains four words wrongly spelt, so that the querist may not be familiar therewith, and may be thinking of James Ballantyne's "Ilka blade o' grass keeps its ain drap o' dew." The words in that lovely song most resembling the above are:—

Confide ye aye in Providence....

...ha'e faith, an' ye 'll win through

J. K.
Cape of Good Hope.

DUD DUDLEY (11 S. iv. 406, 494).—At the former of the above references Mr. QUARRELL gives an account of the inauguration, on 7 Oct., 1911, of the renovated memorial to Dud Dudley in St. Helen's Church, Worcester. I followed this with a note stating that Mr. J. Willis Bund had prepared a valuable memoir of Dudley, a proof of which I have seen. It was to have been published in the *Transactions* of the Staffordshire Iron and Steel Institute but in reply to inquiries the secretary informed me on each occasion that the proof was still in Mr. Willis Bund's hands.

I have had an opportunity of seeing the renovated monument, which is a beautiful piece of work, but marred by certain eccentricities of spelling. The full effect of these is realized only when reading the inscription as a whole. In nearly every case the long "f" has been mistaken for "f"; so that we have "servus," "femel," "long-iffima," &c. Assuming that the present inscription is an exact reproduction of the original, the question arises as to the necessity of perpetuating the blunders of the seventeenth-century letter-cutter. For the work of "th' unlettered muse" I have every respect; but when it has suffered from the ravages of time, and a new edition is required, it is quite permissible to correct obvious errors. Quaint forms should, of

course, be preserved, but I am now dealing with an epitaph in a dead language the orthography of which has long been fixed. We must also remember that Dud Dudley was a scholar. What, therefore, would he have said to the phrase "Pulvis et Vmbra fumus" which stands at the head of the tablet? This is a puzzle, until we remember that "f" has been substituted for "i"; the "smoke" then disappears, and the meaning becomes clear. Nash in his 'Worcestershire' (vol. ii., Supplement, p. cxliv) prints the epitaph without these errors. There are other words in the inscription which appear open to doubt; but I will mention only "hodieve" (reproduced by Nash), which I suggest should be "hodieque."

R. B. P.

EARLS OF DERWENTWATER: DESCENDANTS (11 S. x. 148, 218, 256, 271, 311, 373, 415).—The pedigree of Cadman, as given in Foster's 'Yorkshire Pedigrees,' shows the following:—

"Charles Cadman of Westbourne House, Sheffield, born 12 Jan., 1780, died 19 March, 1852, married on 3 Nov., 1806, the Hon. Mary Goodwin, daughter of George, sixth Earl of Newburgh, grandson of the unfortunate Charles Radcliffe of Dilton Castle and Charlotte Maria Livingstone, Countess of Newburgh in her own right. She represented the only surviving branch of the united families of Radcliffe and Livingstone, every other springing from the union thereof having become extinct, and thus was heiress-at-law to the dignities and estates of the families aforesaid. She was the last of the Goodwins. Born 25 Dec., 1785; died 12 Dec., 1862."

There are descendants of Charles Cadman and the Hon. Mary Goodwin living to-day.

CHARLES DRURY.

CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS (11 S. x. 310, 354).—For "Act of Parliament" clocks see Britten's 'Clocks' (1904), pp. 511-17, and Cescinsky and Webster's 'English Domestic Clocks' (1913), pp. 340-44. It does not appear that these clocks were always made with black faces, for in the second work mentioned are illustrations of four with white dials and two with black, the numerals of the latter being in gilt. Would the black dial be chosen in order to throw up the gilt numeral?

ROLAND AUSTIN.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND QUARTERLY (11 S. x. 281, 336, 417).—The monumental slab in champlévé enamel of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou—produced from 'L'Art Gothique,' by Louis Gonze—is shown, uncoloured, in Mr. G. W. Eve's 'Decorative Heraldry' (1897), p. 97. It is assigned to the twelfth century; and elsewhere I find

the lions given as golden upon a blue shield. As it is nearly thirty years since I saw this beautiful monument, I did not venture to state the tinctures of the charges and the field, at the second reference, from memory.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Notes on Books.

The Piscatory Eclogues of Jacopo Sannazaro. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Wilfred P. Mustard. (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press.)

This is an excellent example of the newer American scholarship, which busies itself about writers more than half-forgotten, and brings to the task a care and thoroughness deserving well to be described by that word beloved of journalists, "meticulous." There may be some question whether the expenditure of time, energy, and acumen is justified by the sort of sheaves the harvester brings home; there can be no question as to the high standard of the method of work, or of the excellent practice it must afford.

Sannazaro, however, rewards the student better than many academic poets do. In the first place, there is something to reflect on in the matter of his choosing fishermen rather than shepherds as the personages of his eclogues. One cannot but feel sure that lambs and flowers look prettier as presents to a mistress than oysters; still, it is interesting to see what a clever man can make of oysters in this connexion, writing, too, not in some rough, hearty vernacular, but in the stately language which has been withdrawn from everyday speech to the sole service of the muses, and the commemoration, by careful and closely criticized imitators, of classical writing. Sannazaro manages very well. He has, perhaps, no special merit in the invention of change or music in his lines; and his subjects rather block out originality of thought. His fondness for names waxes sometimes inordinate, and he has not that intuition into the presence or absence of magical value in a name which has lent a peculiar charm to the work of more than one great poet. On the other hand, he possesses a considerable felicity in the use of words, and in the coining of pretty, even original phrases; he is elegant with an elegance of rather delicate, pleasing, and fluent Latinity; and he can fit words to pictures in a manner by no means widely removed from the special manner of his two chief masters—Theocritus and Virgil. In fact, if one did not know that the whole thing was artificial—a poetical exercise, though this at its very best—one might be inclined to treasure these poems among the works of the worthier minor poets as of intrinsic, permanent interest.

Sannazaro lived from 1458 to 1530, a Neapolitan who had some experience of Courts and of war, some also of exile, but was chiefly throughout his life a scholar and leader of scholars, beloved and admired. Prof. Mustard, in his careful Introduction, has collected the testimony to his merits and demerits furnished by many writers in many countries, and through several generations. He provoked numerous imitators—French, English, Italian, Portuguese, and writers of Latin, English eighteenth-century critics (Dr. Johnson

the most emphatic among them) were inclined to scold him for the piscatory innovation, taking over-seriously what was in reality a change of *mise en scène* and decoration rather than of nature or general purport. Modern criticism would probably assail him from another quarter, and complain that he had failed to throw himself with sufficient energy and directness into a line of imagination which had other merits than that of constituting a change from shepherding.

We are glad to have this little book, and to recommend it to the attention of those for whom it is designed. The present war presses, perhaps, on none more heavily than on the man of letters, who can follow all too vividly in thought the events which are happening at the front, and—grievously enough to himself—is unable to take a hand. The more remote a book is from the pre-occupations of the moment and from modern conditions, the more effective may be the hour or so of relief and distraction it can provide, and all the happier if it incite to pleasant criticism and join itself to beloved and inveterate associations. There must, we think, be many English scholars who will be glad to make, or to renew, their acquaintance with Sannazaro in the attractive form in which Prof. Mustard here offers them his best-known work.

The Fellowship of the Mystery: being the Bishop Paddock Lectures delivered at the General Theological Seminary, New York, during Lent, 1913. By John Neville Figgis. (Longmans & Co., 5s. net.)

THIS book has all the characteristics with which those who are wont to attend to and admire the work of Dr. Figgis are already familiar. His main view of Christianity as the central response, given from without, to an indefeasible human need was first expressed in such a way as to attract a large circle of readers in the Hulsean Lectures for 1908-9—'The Gospel and Human Needs.' In the lectures now before us this view, with its numerous and far-reaching implications, is brought to bear upon the existence, constitution, and functions of the Catholic Church. Dr. Figgis keeps himself strenuously within the full current of modern thought, and all the philosophical speculations, the fresh literary and scholastic and artistic activities with which the air was rife last year, are reflected in these pages. In an Appendix on 'Modernism versus Modernity' the writer offers a contribution to one division of the Kikuyu controversy. In the Preface, dated 3 Oct., he effectively applies to the attitude of Germany as a whole in the present war those explanations, based on a theory of group-hypnotism, which German savants have put forward to account for the growth of Christianity. We notice in this book, as we have in more than one of Dr. Figgis's works, a certain failure here and there to get the last clinch; but the suggestiveness, the breadth of sympathy, and (if we may so call it) the accuracy of intent are as striking and attractive as ever. If we do not enter upon his subject-matter and his dealing with it, it is because neither devotional writings as such nor religious controversy come within the scope of 'N. & Q.' We may, however, mention as of high interest, from more than one point of view, the first Appendix (reprinted from *The English Church Review*) on Newman. It is, to our thinking,

one of the best—if not the best—of the shorter appreciations of Newman that have ever appeared.

A Picture Book of British History. Vol. I. (Cambridge University Press, 3s. 6d. net.)

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION has recently drawn attention to the importance of pictorial illustration in the teaching of history, and has suggested that "portraits of eminent persons, reproductions of old prints, documents, and other famous records... will often form the best means of representing social life and customs, pageants and battles, the apparatus of husbandry, trade, and war." The Cambridge Press in response is issuing this Picture Book.

The aim of this volume and those which are to succeed it is in part the ideal set forth in the preface to the illustrated edition of Green's 'Short History of the English People,' viz., that of interpreting and illustrating history "by pictures which should tell us how men and things appeared to the lookers-on of their own day, and how contemporary observers aimed at representing them." With this end in view, archaeological relics, coins, seals, brasses, and manuscripts have been freely used. The grouping is chronological, excepting in the section on Architecture, where the wealth of material is so great that it seemed best to devote a page to each of the periods, a summary of the ecclesiastical styles, and some examples of domestic architecture, being added towards the end of the book.

This first volume takes us down to 1485, the last illustration being the portrait of Richard III. On the same page is a specimen of Caxton's printing, showing a portion of 'The Canterbury Tales,' to which a page of illustrations is devoted. Among the illustrations we may mention the warship of Roman times from the sculpture in the Vatican, and the remains of a Roman boat discovered during excavations in London in 1911.

Each of the 184 illustrations has a very short note, the aim being to give the minimum which will render the illustrations intelligible, and encourage the student to turn with increased interest to his textbook, and it is hoped that the book may find its way to the shelves of those "to whom the study of the teaching of history is a recreation rather than a task." Mr. S. C. Roberts has evidently bestowed much care and pains in selecting the illustrations, and his brief notes are always to the point. The volume is a handsome folio, and the low price should command a large sale.

The Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal: October. (Reading, Slaughter & Son; London, Elliot Stock, 1s. 6d.)

MR. CHARLES E. KEYSER continues his notes on the churches of Stanford-in-the-Vale, twelve full-page illustrations of Shellingford Church being supplied; and Miss Mary Sharp continues her history of the parish of Beenham. The church at Beenham was restored in 1853. After the funds for the work had been raised the churchwarden refused to allow his large square, deal-boarded pew to be interfered with, and it was with difficulty that his consent to its removal was obtained. A similar difficulty had occurred in a neighbouring village, when the chief man in the parish had his pew in a gallery which was

pulled down. Failing to get his consent to its demolition the architect took away the rest of the gallery, leaving the pew like a cage on four legs, with a ladder staircase, up which the chief man's daughter climbed every Sunday morning when she came to service.

Mr. L. J. Acton Pile continues the list of Feet of Fines for Berkshire, and Mr. Tudor Sherwood his transcriptions of early Berkshire wills.

The Fortnightly Review for December is a good one. Dr. Chatterton-Hill's paper on 'Paul Claudel' deserves the attention of all those among us who are interested in the French literature of to-day. Claudel has as yet been but little discussed in England, though his name crops up from time to time; but his genius, if it appeals not very widely even among his own countrymen, appeals surely and profoundly, and Dr. Chatterton-Hill has, in our opinion, by no means made too much of it. Mr. Holford Knight writes on Lord Alverstone's 'Recollections'—a paper which brings out well the main good things in the book. Except for Mr. James Davenport Whelpley's article on 'The American Elections,' the rest of the number is devoted to aspects of the war. Mr. Wilfrid Ward's 'The War Spirit and Christianity' is sure to be welcomed by a large number of readers, for it gives form and words to reflections which must be, inchoate perhaps, in many minds, and reinforces wisdom, verbally at least very familiar, by several suggestive remarks. The place of honour is given to Mr. Sidney Whitman's 'Blight of Prussian Aristocracy.' Both the writer and the informants he quotes are able to speak from first-hand observation. That part of the article which deals directly with the Kaiser emphasizes the unfortunate effect upon him of his education, and in particular of his time as a student at Bonn. King Edward, embittered during the last days of his life by the Kaiser's unmannerliness, is said to have remarked of him that there would be trouble with him, for he was not a gentleman. Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw writes on 'The Effect of Warfare upon Commerce and Industry,' Mr. J. B. Firth on 'War and Finance,' and Mr. Archibald Hurd on 'The Submarine in War'—three excellent papers worth careful study. The Eastern Question is dealt with by Mr. Arthur E. P. B. Weigall and Mr. J. Ellis Barker in papers on Germany, Turkey, and Egypt, and by Nautilus in a paper on the German naval plot in the Mediterranean.

THE December *Cornhill Magazine* is a somewhat unequal number. To begin with what we liked least—Admiral Sir F. H. Seymour's 'Naval Warfare of To-day' consists of a string of chatty, pleasant paragraphs very unequal to the subject he is supposed to be dealing with. 'Escapes,' by Mr. A. C. Benson, is one of those meanderings in meditation in which he so unremittingly allows himself, and though it has two or three wise words in it, we thought it, as a whole, jejune. Then there is a story called 'The Woman' which seemed to us hardly worth while. On the other hand, Katharine Tynan has a charmingly written and quite unusual story called 'Martha,' about a hen; there is one of Mr. Hesketh Prichard's delightful essays (mingling the sportsman and the naturalist) entitled 'With Widgeon and Mallard'; and a weird sketch, 'Concerning Snakes,' by Mr. Shelland Bradley. Dr. Squire

Sprigge, in 'On Unbending over a Novel,' gives some very good advice as to recreation—the kind of book which truly constitutes this, and the way to read it. Mr. Frank Mulgrew in 'A Real Dotheboys Hall' describes the life of boys at Eden Hall in Yorkshire, where one Atslabie kept the school in question, the details about which are drawn from the 'Life of Sir Joshua Walsley.' The resemblances between Atslabie's ways and those of the renowned Squeers are certainly striking, and it is curious that this school also included a Smike. The war is represented by two very interesting articles of non-technical merit: Mr. Robert C. Witt's account of a visit to 'The Battlefield between the Marne and the Aisne,' and Lady Charnwood's story of preparations for receiving Belgian refugees in 'Our City and the War.'

WE found the new *Nineteenth Century* one of the best numbers we have recently seen. It deals effectively, and also readably, with many aspects of the war; but it affords also abundant relief in the way of articles dealing with other subjects. One hardly knows whether to reckon among these a set of lively letters describing, from a woman's point of view, events at Paris and Soissons in 1814, communicated by Lady Kinloch-Cooke. They derive no small part of their undeniable interest from the resemblances and differences between the present situation and what they depict. 'The Case of Dr. Axham,' set out with some justifiable heat by Mr. J. L. Walton, will, we hope, find careful readers. Not only does it draw attention to an instance of grievous hardship and injustice, but it opens up a question which needs more candid treatment than it has yet received as to the position and claims upon its members of the medical profession. Mr. S. G. Dunn has a thoughtful paper entitled 'Some Considerations on the Self,' expressing his views on the enterprise of trying to draw India within the pale of our Western schemes of religion. Those who do not agree with him will still find him suggestive. Mr. H. M. Wallis in 'A Naturalist in North Africa' has a fascinating subject in which he shows how well he is at home. The moral and ideal aspects of the war are those which this review chiefly discusses, no fewer than seven of the papers being on these lines, including essays from the pens of Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, Sir Harry Johnston, the Bishop of Carlisle, Bishop Frodsham, and Mr. W. H. Mallock. They are, as one would expect, different utterances of what is practically the same spirit and will—common to the majority of British men and women. We may also mention Col. Keene's eager appreciation of Lord Roberts, and an article by Mr. William Blane on Tsingtau.

Notices to Correspondents.

M. S.—'A Child's Caul' has been discussed a good deal in 'N. & Q.' Many of the correspondents bring forward instances of a belief current among nurses that the caul preserves from drowning. (See 9 S. iii. 26, 77, 175, 295, 408, 491.) Brand's 'Popular Antiquities' (Bohn's edition, vol. iii. pp. 114-19) might be consulted.

CORRIGENDUM.—Jane Austen lived at 4, Sydney Terrace—not 24, as stated *ante*, p. 430, col. 1.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 259.

NOTES:—Concordances of English Authors, 461.—The Literary Frands of Henry Walker the Ironmonger, 462.—Sir Richard Phillips, 463.—Inscriptions in the Ancien Cimetière, Mentone, 464.—Ship and Lighthouse on the Bronze Coinage, 465.—"Miser"—Celtic Place-Names in Lincolnshire, 466.—"Pious chansons"—"Practical politics"—A Puritan Ordeal, 467.

QUERIES:—Heraldry of Lichfield Cathedral—Tooth-Blackening—"Madame Drury, aged 116," 467—"As sound as a roach's"—"Gallman"—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Alphabetical Nonsense—"Grim the Collier"—Latinity—Card Coincidence, 468—Biographical Information Wanted—Detectives in Fiction—Hornsey Lodge: Wallace—Bruce—Crispin Van der Passe's Print of the Gunpowder Plot Conspirators—The Wardrobe of Sir John Wynn of Gwydyr, 469—O'Neill—Theological Paradoxes—Medal—German Critics on India, 470.

REPLIES:—Mr. Asquith and the City of London School, 470.—American Slang: "Nixie," 471—"Wearie verie meanes," "As You Like It"—Fire and New-Birth—Sir John Lade: "Mr. B-ck" and "Black D"—"Bobs," 472.—Words used in Lodge's "Wits Miserie"—Old Etonians, 473—"Daud"—George—Consumption in Ireland—"O si sic omnes"—Height of St. Paul's, 474—Moyle Wills—Regent Circus—A "trawn-chaer"—Warrington: Poem Wanted, 475—German Street-Names—Medicinal Mummies—"Yardland," 476—"Theophania"—Author of Quotation Wanted—The Purchasing of Dreams, 477.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Book of Sussex Verse"—The Structure of "Le Livre d'Artus"—"The Heart of East Anglia"—Bolton Parish Registers—"Oxford Garlanda"—"The Burlington."

OBITUARY:—William Francis Prideaux; Frederick Simon Snell.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

CONCORDANCES OF ENGLISH AUTHORS.

I HAVE asked and obtained permission from Prof. Charles G. Osgood, Secretary, of Princeton, New Jersey, to reprint (with slight changes) the list of Concordances which he issued as a part of Circular No. 7 of the Concordance Society. My changes are in the main intended to correct the list to date. It will be observed that I have not included the titles of works like Miss Lockwood's excellent Milton 'Lexicon'; and where there is more than one Concordance of the same poet, only the title of the better or best is recorded. It is to be hoped—for the convenience of the many readers who make inquiry for the sources of quotations—that these books will find their way into every library of importance.

THE CHIEF ENGLISH CONCORDANCES IN PRINT.

Beowulf.—Cook, Albert S. A Concordance to *Beowulf*. 8vo, 436 pp. Halle, Niemeyer; New York, Stechert. 1911. 12 marks; \$3.60.

Bible.—Strong, James. The Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible, showing every Word of the Text of the Common English Version of the Canonical Books, and every Occurrence of each Word in Regular Order; together with a Comparative Concordance of the Authorized and Revised Versions, including the American Variations; also Brief Dictionaries of the Hebrew and Greek Words of the Original, with References to the English Words. Royal 4to; iv, 1340, 262, 128, 82 pp. 1894. New York, Hunt, \$6; now Eaton & Mains, \$3 net. London, Hodder, 11. 15s. net; now 15s. net.

Burns.—Reid, J. B. A Complete Word and Phrase Concordance to the Poetry and Songs of Robert Burns, incorporating a Glossary of Scotch Words, with Notes, Index, and Appendix of Reading. Royal 8vo, 568 pp. Glasgow, Kerr & Richardson, 1889. 11. 5s. Out of print. May be obtained as a new remainder at \$3.50.

Common Prayer.—Jones, Joseph Courtney. A Concordance to the Book of Common Prayer according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; together with a Table of the Portions of Scripture found or referred to in the Prayer Book, and a Topical Index of the Collects. 8vo; v, 198 pp. Philadelphia, Jacobs, 1898. \$1.75 net.

Cowper.—Neve, John. A Concordance to the Poetical Works of William Cowper. Royal 8vo; viii, 504 pp. London, Low, 1887. 11. 1s.

FitzGerald's Omar.—Tutin, John Ramsden. A Concordance to FitzGerald's Translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám. Crown 8vo; v, 169 pp. London and New York, Macmillan, 1900. 8s. 6d. net; \$3 net.

Gray.—Cook, Albert S., editor. A Concordance to the English Poems of Thomas Gray. 4to; vii, 160 pp. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1908. \$2.50; to members of the Concordance Society, \$2.

Kemble.—[Anon.] A Concordance to 'The Christian Year.' 12mo; iv, 524 pp. 1871. Oxford, Parker, 7s. 6d.; New York, Pott, \$2. Out of print.

Kyd.—Crawford, Charles. A Concordance to the Works of Thomas Kyd. (Materialien zur Kunde des Aelteren Englischen Dramas, Bd. 15.) Demy 4to; v, 200 pp. Louvain, Uystpruyst; Leipzig, Harrassowitz; London, Nutt; 1906. Parts I. and II. (*A-Sudden*). Price, 25fr.; subscription price, 20fr.

Marlowe.—Crawford, Charles. A Concordance to the Works of Christopher Marlowe. In course of publication in the same series as the preceding Concordance. Part I. (*A-Christopher*).

Milton.—Bradshaw, John. A Concordance to the Poetical Works of John Milton. Cr. 4to; iv, 412 pp. 1894. London, Sonnenschein, 12s. 6d. net; New York, Macmillan, \$4 net.

Pope.—Abbott, Edwin. A Concordance to the Works of Alexander Pope, with an Introducti-

by Edwin A. Abbott. Royal 8vo; xviii, 365 pp. 1875. London, Chapman & Hall, 11. 1s.; New York, Appleton, \$1. Out of print.

Shakespeare.—Bartlett, John. A New and Complete Concordance or Verbal Index to Words, Phrases, and Passages in the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare, with a Supplementary Concordance to the Poems. Demy 4to; iv, 1910 pp. London and New York, Macmillan, 1894. 11. 1s. net; \$7.50 net.

Furness, Mrs. Horace Howard. A Concordance to Shakespeare's Poems: an Index to Every Word therein contained. 8vo; iv, 422 pp. Philadelphia, Lippincott, \$1 net. Contains also the text of the Poems.

Shelley.—Ellis, Frederick Startridge. A Lexical Concordance to the Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley. An Attempt to classify Every Word found therein according to its Signification. Demy 4to; xii, 818 pp. London, Quaritch, 1892. 11. 5s. net; now 10s. net.

Tennyson.—Baker, Arthur E. A Concordance to the Poetical and Dramatic Works of Alfred Tennyson. 4to, 1212 pp. London, Kegan Paul, 1914. 11. 5s.

Wordsworth.—Cooper, Lane. A Concordance to the Poems of William Wordsworth. 4to; xiii, 1136 pp. London, Smith & Elder; New York, Dutton, 1911. 21. 2s.

LANE COOPER.

Ithaca, New York.

[Under the heading 'Concordances in Preparation' our correspondent kindly gives particulars of works of this kind now in progress on Dickens ('Pickwick'), Herbert, Jonson, Keats, Spenser, Walt Whitman ('Leaves of Grass'), and Scott (Poems).]

THE LITERARY FRAUDS OF HENRY WALKER THE IRONMONGER.

(See *ante*, p. 441.)

3. 'PERFUME,' &c. "BY JOHN SALTMARSH."

JOHN SALTMARSH, THE INDEPENDENT, is a writer whose works are still read, yet his modern biographers, not excepting the 'D.N.B.,' concur in attributing to him this spiteful piece of scurrility. The tract appeared during the course of a controversy between the Presbyterian divine John Ley and Saltmarsh. The short titles of the tracts are as follows, and the dates are Thomason's:—

(a) 16 Jan., 1615. "The Smoke in the Temple. By John Saltmarsh."

(b) 11 April, 1646. "Light for Smoke; or, a cleare and distinct reply, by John Ley, one of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, to a darke and confused answer in a booke made and entituled 'The Smoke in the Temple' by John Saltmarsh, &c.... Whereto is added, 'Novello-Mastix; or, a Scourge for a scurrulous newsmonger.'.... By C. D. Master of Arts."

(c) 17 April, 1646. "An end of one Controversie. By John Saltmarsh."

It appears from Thomason's MS. notes that Henry Walker was at this time writing the *Perfect Occurrences*, under the general control of Saltmarsh, though Walker did not finally take over this newsbook until January, 1647. He, therefore, was the newsmonger referred to in 'Novello-Mastix.' On 19 April, 1646, he answered this by the tract in question, of which I now set out the full title:—

(d) "Perfume; against the sulphurous stinke of the snuffe of the light for Smoak called 'Novello-Mastix.' With a checke to Cerberus Diabolicus and a whip for his barking against the Parliament and the Armie. And an answer to the anti-quaeries annexed to the light against the Smoak of the Temple. Written by John Saltmarsh, Minister of God's Word."

On 5 June, 1646, appeared "An after reckoning with Mr. Saltmarsh.... by L. M. a student in Divinitie." Pp. 57-9 of this are devoted to

"A brief animadversion upon the mad pamphlet, composer of the 'Perfume,' &c., who out of the letters 'C.D.' by a rare spel of Dæmonology hath rayzed Cerberus Diabolicus; yet, withall, to give the devill his due, a word of apology for him against the posted reproach put upon him by John Saltmarsh and Giles Calvert."

Starting with

"The unsavoury pamphlet called 'Perfume' came out with such a stinck that those who had not lost their sense of smelling cried out 'Fye upon it,'"

the "Student in Divinitie" goes on to say that,

"for feare lest this worthy writer, Mr. John Saltmarsh, should receive reproach by such a senseless pamphlet, or Giles Calvert, his stationer, sustain losse, by disreputation of his papers in times to come, this antidote was posted up in severall places for publike view—"A pamphlet came out on Monday, April 19, called "A Perfume against the sulphurous," &c., said in the title to be written by John Saltmarsh, is put out wrongfully in his name and is none of his. Giles Calvert."

The Moderate Intelligencer, No. 59, for 16-23 April, 1646 (last page), states:—

"A pamphlet came out on Monday last called 'A Perfume against the sulphurous,' &c., said in the title to be written by John Saltmarsh, is put out wrongfully in his name and is none of his. Shall we never be rid of these mountebanks and impostors, who, when they have not braines to publish anything of worth, frame frothy titles, when no such thing is in the book, and put others names, who are in repute and honoured, to their simple stuffe. But to put the name aforesaid to so ridiculous a piece as this argued the author to have needed long since to be cut of the simples."

Walker then issued the following disingenuous apology in *Perfect Occurrences* for 24 April, 1646 (last paragraph):—

"We [when "we" is used at this period it usually means that the newsbook had more than one author, and the use of it here betokens an attempt to drag in Saltmarsh himself] have this day many things to impart, yet will not fain immoderate stories into a superfluous half-sheet to tell you that a pamphlet called 'Perfume' came out (that is a yard of poor intelligence), but Mr. Saltmarsh can clear the author that he writ his name and title, and with that it was licensed. The Printer acknowledges his fault."

The printer (Coe) did *not* acknowledge his fault, and when Walker, as "Luke Harruney," finally took over *Perfect Occurrences*, Ibbison became his printer, in the middle of the year 1647.

4. 'A REPLY TO A LETTER...IN THE NAME OF JOHN DEODATE, D.D.' BY "LUKE HARRUNEY."

"Luke Harruney" still appears in all catalogues as if he really had existed. I shall not, I think, now be asked to prove that this was merely the anagram of Walker's names, and that the tract in question was compiled by Walker. Its full title is as follows:—

23 Dec., 1646. "A Reply to a letter printed at Newcastle, under the name of an answer sent to the Ecclesiasticall Assembly at London, about matters concerning the King and the Government of the Church. With the copy of the said letter to the Assembly, in the name of John Deodate, D.D. Also a certificate from one of the scribes of the Assembly at London. London. Printed by J. C. 1646."

The preface to this is entitled "The Animadvertor's Epistle to all well affected Englishmen who are unwilling to be seduced to believe lies"! It is signed "Yours in the Lord, Luke Harruney, Gracious Street, this 15 of December 1646."

5. 'A DECLARATION BY KING CHARLES THE FIRST DATED 27 AUGUST, 1647.'

It is fairly well known that this declaration is a fraud, and Thomason has marked his copy "False." A grosser and more treasonable libel upon the King cannot well be imagined, and the document is so cleverly drawn that Walker must have had assistance in its composition. The title-page is as follows:—

"His Majesty's Declaration to all his loving subjects concerning his gracious inclination for Peace. Briefly expressing the Royal Disposition of His Majesty toward the Honourable City of London, and for the good of his Kingdoms in general.

[Illustration of the Royal Arms.]

"By his Majesties command. Printed for one of his Majesties servants. August 27, 1647."

This tract was brought to the King's notice, and the following disclaimer was issued by his command:—

"A Letter sent by Col. Whaley. Being commanded by His Majesty to declare His Majesties great dislike of a late pamphlet scandalous to His Majesty, being intituled, 'His Majesties Declaration to his loving subjects, touching his inclination for peace,' dated the 27 August, 1647. The which pamphlet His Majesty utterly disavows, as being published without his knowledge or consent. London. Printed by J. Coe for Henry Overton in Pope's Head Alley. 1647."

Some satirical Royalist verses appeared on 7 Sept., 1647, and were entitled:—

"The Old Protestant's Letanie; Against all sectaries and their defendants, both Presbyterians and Independents. Composed by a lover of God and King Charles. Printed in the year of Hope. 1647."—Press-mark E 405. (5.).

One verse runs:—

From Bailiffs, from Sergeants and "their subtle
setters,
From merciless creditors and their unjust debtors,
And from Harry Walker's King's (Counterfeit)
Letters,

Libera Nos, &c.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS,
1767-1840.

MR. THOMAS SECCOMBE ('D.N.B.' xlv. 210) and some other writers deride this publisher's opinions and criticisms, although they are obviously well founded, and carry valuable suggestions for reforms in social conditions generally, and the administration of the Poor Law in particular. Phillips wrote in advance of his time, but he lived to see some practical applications of his proposals. The last of his works is the most critical, 'A Personal Tour through the United Kingdom; describing Living Objects and Contemporaneous Interests.' This was published by his son, Horatio Phillips, at No. 3, Charing Cross, 1828. I offer one excerpt as the book is rarely referred to:—

"The neighbouring country, as though for effect of light and shade, was in perfect contrast of rustic barbarity to the superabundant refinements of Althorpe. I was on my way for Welford through Guilsborough, and a sorry way it proved; gates every two hundred yards—hills and ascents and descents, as left by tides of the ocean, when

it last worked in these parts—with miserable cottages and impoverished hamlets. I could not, however, banish from my thoughts the books and bindings at Althorpe. Perhaps the amiable Spencers are not proprietors here; yet I could not avoid thinking about that literary oddity, Dibdin, and the follies of the Roxburghe—of the glories of the binding, and the biographical notes in his whimsical volumes on glorious binders. Thirty thousand volumes encased for remote posterity by those sublime artists, so canonized or dibdenized, left nothing for road and village comforts; and if the waste was not felt here it must have been felt somewhere. Gracious God! thirty thousand full squared boards, rolled edges and sides, embossed leaves, silk linings, &c., would have covered in thirty thousand cottages, and the amount of the cost at ten per cent would in twenty years have improved this entire district."

This interesting work by Phillips was not completed. The 'Advertisement' announces:—

"The work may extend to two, three, or four volumes, or twelve or sixteen parts, according to the encouragement bestowed."

However, apparently only two parts were published. The copy before me consists of frontispiece, 'Nottingham Market Place'; title, Advertisement (i-vi); title of No. II., Advertisement (iii-vi); Contents (vii-viii); and pp. 1-220. The Museum copy is almost identical, but the original covers of the two parts have been bound up at the end.

Phillips has also been credited with the similar work, 'A Tour in Wales and through Several Counties of England, including both the Universities, Performed in the Summer of 1805.' He published this the following year at 6, New Bridge Street. There is no similarity in style between this and the work just discussed, and it is difficult to believe that it is anything more than the production of one of his hack writers.

One of Phillips's most successful publications was the 'New Picture of London' (1802). The title was borrowed from a similar work published by J. Wilson of Oxford Street, 1791, and I have copies of the companion to the principal places of curiosity and entertainment, &c., of this date, lettered on back 'Picture of London.' The first imitator of Phillips was the subsequently famous Tegg, who published in July, 1803, 'Tegg & Castleman's New Picture of London for 1803-4,' &c. That rivalry with Phillips was intended is evidenced in the Preface as well as in the style and purpose of the volume. Here is an excerpt with some significance:—

"Instead of making reflections on *men and manners*, the compiler has impartially presented *objects as they are*, and left his readers to draw

their conclusions, for he deemed it the height of presumption to attempt to regulate the opinion of individuals, many of whom are greatly superior to him in abilities."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

[For other information concerning Sir Richard Phillips see 2 S. iii. 351; 4 S. i. 37; 5 S. ii. 226, 316; iv. 95, 136, 180; v. 38; x. 88, 236; 6 S. ii. 408, 437; 8 S. ix. 104, 315; 9 S. x. 407; xi. 341, 381, 434, 476.]

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE ANCIEN CIMETIÈRE, MENTONE.

(See *ante*, pp. 326, 383.)

THE third terrace is reached from the first by a flight of steps not far from the before-mentioned gate.

THIRD TERRACE, RIGHT SIDE OF PATH.

149. John Miller Morison, Surgeon, Beith, Scotland, d. 22 Jan., 1881.
150. Rachel, dau. of J. Cooper, Esq., co. Limerick, d. 16 Dec., 1880, a. 2.
151. Thomas Francis Allan, d. 10 May, 1880, a. 2(9).
152. Eleanor Eliza, w. of Edward R. Meade, Esq., d. 4 April, 1880, a. 56.
153. Gertrude Mary, wid. of the Rt. Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, Tinode, Ireland, d. 25 Feb., 1900. *R.I.P.*
154. Herbert John, s. of Edmund and Ann Salome Reeves, of Heathfield, Wimbledon, b. 13 April, 1854, d. 27 Jan., 1880.
155. James Hussey, of the Close, Salisbury, d. Dec. 18, 1879, a. 71.
156. William Freebairn, b. in Glasgow, Nov., 1858, d. 2 Dec., 1879.
157. Ethel Dorothea Nicolls, b. 27 Dec., 1855, d. 8 April, 1879.
158. James Warren Robertson, 14th Hussars, and 2nd Middlesex Militia, d. April 4, 1879, a. 37.
159. John Charles, younger s. of John Barrington, of Riversfield, Wexford, d. March 25, 1879, a. 28.
160. Charlotte Dalrymple, 5th dau. of George Bennet Bradshaw, of Pegsborough, Tipperary, Captain 5th Dragoon Guards, d. March 24, 1879.
161. Frank, youngest ch. of William and Emily Shaen, b. in London, 30 Oct., 1802, d. 21 March, 1879. His elder bro., Arthur O'Ferrall Shaen, b. May 26, 1858, d. April 16, 1890.
162. William J. J. Smith, Capt. 75th Regt. of Ballymore, Tipperary, d. Feb., 1879, a. 59.
163. James McKeown, B.A., Belfast, d. 15 Dec., 1878.
164. Susan Hemmings, much valued servant of the Rev. Frederick and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, d. 10 May, 1878.
165. Isabel Louisa Venn, d. April 21, 1878, a. 32.
166. James Cruickshank, of Auckland, N.Z., b. 31 Dec., 1832, d. 29 March, 1878.
167. Matthew Herbert, s. of John Baxter, of Liverpool, d. 24 Feb., 1878, a. 22.
168. John Blenkinsop, of Denston and Newcastle-on-Tyne, d. Feb. 8, 1878, a. 42.

169. Catherine A. Gordon, only ch. of Charles H. Scott, Esq., Huntley Hall, Staffs, d. Feb. 5, 1878, a. 22.
170. John Arthur Jeffreys, of the Bengal Civil Service, 3rd son of Lieut.-Gen. Jeffreys, C.B., b. Sept. 19, 1851, d. Dec. 9, 1877.
171. John Thomas Cockin Drury, M.D., d. Nov. 24, 1877, a. 44.
172. Alice Mary Lancaster, d. Feb. 7, 1898, a. 51.
173. Mabel, eldest dau. of John Kenworthy, Esq., of Moor Court, Kington, Heref., d. 17 March, 1901, a. 25.
174. James William Turner, of Greenock, d. Dec. 11, 1905, a. 56.
175. Euphan Neil, b. Aug. 11, 1843, d. Feb. 22, 1906.
176. Mary Frances Webster, d. Jan. 26, 1911, a. 37.
177. Emma, w. of Mr. Henry Stead, of Liverpool, d. Feb. 25, 1906. *R.I.P.*
178. Ellen, w. of the Rev. E. Gabbett, Vicar of Bruree, d. 29 March, 1869.
179. John Hyslop Gordon, d. 19 Oct., 1869, a. 39.
180. Ankerville Scott, Cornet 16th (Queen's) Lancers, d. 29 Oct., 1869, a. 27.
181. Charles Hope Cay, Fellow of Gonville and Caius, Cambr., Mathematical Master of Clifton College, d. Dec. 22, 1869, a. 28.
182. Mary, only ch. of Gilbert John Elliot and Isabella Eliz. Gore his w., d. 13 Jan., 1870, a. 19.
183. Thomas Banco Powys Keck, 60th Rifles, d. Nov. 27, 1877, a. 32, at Hyères. Charles Horatio Gardiner Powys Keck, Lieut. 60th Royal Rifles, b. May 7, 1843, d. March 9, 1870.
184. The Rev. Robert John Ward, of Caius Coll., Cambr., and of Basing, Hants, d. March 14, 1870, a. 58.
185. Parthenia, w. of Allen W. Block, Esq., of Parkfield, Highgate, d. March 25, 1870.
186. David Rankin, of Londonderry, d. April 11, 1870, a. 34.
187. Cuthbert John Laws, of Tynemouth, Northd., d. April 15, 1870, a. 30.
188. Elizabeth Maria, dau. of Robert and Elizabeth Ogilby, d. May 6, 1870, a. 21. Margaret Harriet Ogilby, b. 6 Nov., 1845, d. 19 April, 1908.
189. William White Rouch, of Barnes, Surrey, d. Feb. 18, 1871, a. 39.
190. William Willoughby, b. 14 Jan., 1847, d. 10 Nov., 1870. George Willoughby, d. May 18, 1891, a. 42.
191. Norman, inf. s. of George Abercromby and Edith Dick, b. March 1, d. March 31, 1877.
192. William Barber, M.A., Chaplain of St. John's, Mentone, 1864-78, Vicar of Teynham, Kent; b. Oct. 6, 1811, d. Feb. 23, 1878. Harriet Howes, his w., d. at St. Martin Lantosque, Oct. 9, 1878, a. 64.
193. John Traherne Moggridge, b. March 8, 1842, d. Nov. 24, 1874.
194. Elizabeth Anderson Cramer, b. March 28, 1846, at Montgomery, Alabama, U.S.A., d. Dec. 25, 1872.
195. Rodolf Wolseley Haig, 3rd s. of George Augustus Haig, of Pen Ithon, Radnorshire, and of Anne Eliza Fell his w., b. at Adelaide Crescent, Brighton, March 12, 1860, d. at Villa Celeste, Mentone, March 7, 1876.
196. Charles Lewis, s. of Mary W. and Lovis C. Tiffany, of New York, b. Dec. 6, d. Dec. 29, 1874.
197. Helen, w. of Capt. R. H. Dyas, H.M. Indian Army, b. Nov. 26, 1840, d. April 21, 1872.
198. The Rev. W. Webb Ellis, Rector of St. Clement Danes, d. Feb. 24, 1872.
199. Aubrey Brock, of Cranley Mansion, London, S.W., b. at Swansea, Dec. 10, 1841, d. Nov. 28, 1895.
200. Major-General Geo. Owen Bowdler, 40th Regt., d. 27 Oct., 1895.
201. The Rev. Wm. Nevin Christie, B.A., of Wandsworth, d. Feb. 4, 1892, a. 28. *R.I.P.*
202. Anne Anderson, d. Feb. 10, 1892, a. 74.
203. Matthew Walter Tunncliffe, B.A., for 20 years Vicar of Earl's Heaton, Yorks, b. Nov. —, 1842, d. Feb., 1892. *[Stone broken.]*
204. Anne, wid. of John Challenor, of Blackwood, Staff., d. at Sospel, July 30, 1900.
205. Thomas Bokenham, d. March 15, 1897, a. 47.
206. Aline Monson, b. March 27, 1865, d. Jan. 18, 1901.
207. George Margrove, d. March, 1893.
208. Charlotte, w. of the Rev. Henry Lings, b. Dec. 5, 1819, d. —. The Rev. Henry Lyngs (sic), d. 20 Jan., 1900. *[Stone broken.]*
209. Anna, w. of Henry Griffith Keasby, b. May 28, 1855, d. March 13, 1897.
210. Mary Anne, wid. of John Ambrose Douglas, d. March 9, 1902.
211. Emma Grace Hill, b. Nov. 8, 1832, d. July 15, 1899.
212. Eliza Hamilton Warner, d. June 21, 1897.
213. Jack, s. of John and Frances Mary Foy, of London, d. March 6, 1900, a. 17.
214. Joseph Cameron, d. 14 March, 1888, a. 37.
215. Jennie H. Leavitt, b. May 30, 1843, d. May 17, 1899.
216. Annie, w. of Robt. Muir, of Heathlands, Wimbledon, d. 6 March, 1901, at Cap Martin, a. 70.
217. Samuel Lloyd Howard, C.B., of Goldings, Loughton, Essex, late Col. 1st Essex Art. Volunteers, b. Dec. 13, 1817, d. Feb. 3, 1901.
218. James Lane, d. Feb. 27, 1878.
219. Sarah A., wid. of Ernst Davidis, d. at Moulinet, Aug. 22, 1896, a. 81. Annie Eliz., his dau., d. 23 Ap., 1907.
220. George Evelyn Perreau, Sub-Lieut. R.N., d. Jan. 26, 1897, a. 21.
221. Elizabeth, w. of Surgeon-Major Chas. Gray, A.M.D., d. 1 April, 1897.
- G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.
- 17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

(To be continued.)

SHIP AND LIGHTHOUSE ON THE BRONZE COINAGE.—Following the kind advice given to the present writer in a letter from Lord Stamfordham, private secretary to His Majesty the King, a suggestion has been placed before the Chancellor of the Exchequer—in whom is vested, by the Coinage Act of 1870, the office of Master of the Mint—to reinstate the ship and lighthouse, on either side of Britannia, on our bronze coinage, which were most inadvisedly

removed in 1895. It is widely felt that the present would be a most suitable moment for these emblems of our maritime supremacy to reappear on our money. The ship was first seen on the coinage in 1797, but was used on medals in conjunction with Britannia a century before. The lighthouse dates from 1860.

The addition of Britannia—probably in imitation of a somewhat similar figure found on some Roman coins—we owe to the admiration excited by the figure on the reverse of the medal struck to commemorate the Peace of Breda in 1667, and the extraordinary efforts which England had made to increase her navy, enabling her “to put to sea, after the lapse of a few weeks, the best fleet, in regard to ships, artillery, and crew, till then possessed by this country.”

On this medal Britannia is shown seated at the foot of a rock, looking on the ocean. Her left hand rests on her shield, her right grasps a spear. A large man-of-war is leaving the coast, and a fleet lies in the offing. Legend: *FAVENTE DEO*. Obverse: bust of Charles II., laureate.

The figure of Britannia on the medal is a portrait of Frances Stuart, a reigning Court beauty at this period. Pepys says (Diary, 25 Feb., 1667):—

“At my goldsmith’s did observe the King’s new medall, where in little there is Mrs. Stewart’s face, as well done as ever I saw anything in my whole life, I think.”

Britannia was transferred to the coinage in 1672, the figure facing left. In 1821 it was reversed, and the helmet first added.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

“MISER.”—The following illustration of the archaic and classical use of the word is too long for a dictionary, yet it should be recorded somewhere:—

We! then let see what reason or what rule
Can miser moue to march among the rest.
I mean not miser he that sterues his Mule
For lack of meat: no that were but a iest.
My Miser is as braue sometimes as best,
Where if he were a snudge to spare a groate,
Then Greedy minde and he might weare one
coate.

But I by Miser meane the very man
Which is enforst by chip of any chaunce
To step aside and wander now and then
Til lowring lucke may pype some other daunce.
And in meane while yet hopeth to aduance
His haples state, by sword, by speare, by sheeld:
Such bulwarks (lo) my Mysers brayne doeth
buyde.

Geo. Gascoigne, ‘Woorkes,’ pp. 128-9 (1587).

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

CELTIC PLACE-NAMES IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—Mr. W. F. Rawnsey in his recently published ‘Highways and Byways in Lincolnshire,’ in dealing with the Isle of Axholme, repeats the assertion—often made by previous writers on local topography—that the nomenclature of the district shows many Celtic elements. The word “Celtic” should always be regarded in such matters as a danger signal warning us of possible inaccuracies to come, and this case is probably no exception. Mr. Rawnsey says (p. 208):—

“The whole region is full of Celtic names, for it evidently was a refuge for the Celtic inhabitants. Thus we have Haxey, and Crowle (or *Cruadh*=hard, i.e., *terra firma*), also *Moel* (=a round hill, which appears in Melwood.”

As regards Melwood, which was the seat of a Carthusian priory, it is to be remarked that *moel*, which as an adjective means “bald,” has, when a noun, the meaning “bald hill” (i.e., a hill bare of trees), not “round hill.” Hence *moel*-wood is a contradiction in terms. Moreover, Melwood is a comparatively late form of the name. In thirteenth- and fourteenth-century charters I find the forms Methelwude (B.M. Add. Ch. 22,567), Medelwde (Add. Ch. 19,819), Methelwud (Add. Ch. 19,820), Melewde (Add. Ch. 20,849), Methelwude (Harl. Ch. 48 I. 40), Methelwode (Add. Ch. 20,610). In Add. Ch. 20,612 the Priory (of the second foundation) is described as “*vocata le Pryoure of the Wode*.” The forms above quoted quite rule out *moel* as an element in the name, and suggest (but I do not press this or any other alternative explanation) that the *mel* of Melwood is a shortening of *middle*—or, rather, of an old form of the word (see the ‘N.E.D.’ s.v.).

The derivation of Crowle from *cruadh* is found, like the etymology of Melwood, in J. K. Johnstone’s ‘The Isle of Axholme: its Place-Names and River-Names’ (Epworth, 1886), from which book, indeed, Mr. Rawnsey may well have got both explanations. Mr. Johnstone says:—

“Crowle, older forms, *Crule* and *Croule*, from Celtic *cruadh* (pronounced *croo*), ‘hard,’ whence *cruadhail* (pronounced *crool*), ‘hard land’=terra firma....cf. Cruell in the parish of Aghaboe in Queen’s County.”

I know nothing of Irish, but I confess this fails to inspire me with confidence. How are we to explain the presence of a Goidelic word like *cruadh* in the East of England? Moreover, an Irish scholar tells me that even the derivation of Cruell from this root, though given by Joyce, is very doubtful,

and that at any period when Goidelic Celts can conceivably have inhabited Lincolnshire *crudhail* could not have been pronounced *crool*, and could not, therefore, have been borrowed by the English in such a form as to yield the Doomsday "Crul."

H. I. B.

"PROUS CHANSONS."—This expression, which occurs in 'Hamlet,' Act II. sc. ii., has given rise to much discussion, a summary of which may be found in Furness's 'Variorum Shakespeare,' i. 175, note. I make the suggestion with much diffidence: Can it have anything to do with 'Piæ Cantiones,' published in 1582 for the use of the Lutheran communion in Sweden? The work is extremely rare, and is not to be found in the British Museum Library. It was used by the Rev. Dr. Neale and the Rev. T. Helmore as the source of some of their 'Carols for Christmastide,' published in 1853. It is now fairly well known through a translation, with copious notes, by the Rev. G. R. Woodward, which appeared about three years ago.

R. B. P.

"PRACTICAL POLITICS."—In a letter in *The Times* of 21 November, Sir Harry B. Poland writes:—

"There is a general belief that it [the phrase] was first used by Mr. Gladstone in a letter which he wrote to the Warden of Glenalmond, 1865, that the question of the Irish Church was 'remote and apparently out of all bearing on the practical politics of the day'; and in a speech which he made at Dalkeith in 1879 he refers to what he had so written, and again uses the phrase.

"The first time I can find the phrase in print is in 'Vivian Grey,' which Mr. Disraeli wrote in 1825-6. At page 70 of the Hughenden Edition, Vivian says:—

"'I remember his [Marquess of Almack] observing to a friend of mine, who was at that time desirous of getting into the House, 'Hargrave,' said his lordship, 'if you want any information upon points of practical politics'; that was his phrase; you remember, Mr. Toad, that his lordship was peculiar in his phrases.'"

The above should, I think, find a place in 'N. & Q.'

A reference more generally useful than Hughenden Edition, p. 70, is vol. i. chap. xv. I am referring to the edition of 1833 among "Colburn's Modern Novelists."

I may add that in this edition "I remember him" appears instead of "I remember his"; that the words "practical politics" are in italics; and that a query appears at the end of the sentence. The man to be applied to was Stapylton Toad himself.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

A PURITAN ORDEAL IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Benjamin Smith Lyman, the geologist, informs me that in the first half of the last century they had in Massachusetts an ordeal in this wise. A child who was accused of misconduct and denied it was made to hold a heavy Bible with a key on it. If the key shook, the child was guilty.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

HERALDRY OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.—In one of the Library windows are these arms, which I am at present unable to identify, but which are believed to have appertained to local ecclesiastical dignitaries. Speedy help would be very welcome.

1. Gu., a cinquefoil ermine.

2. Or, a lion rampant gules.

3. Gu., a castle triple-towered or; on a chief of the second a lion's head erased between two cocks gu.

4. Argent, three cross-crosslets azure; on a chief of the second two molets or, pierced gules.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

TOOTH-BLACKENING.—In Haxthausen's 'Studien über die Innern Zustände, das Volksleben und insbesondere die Ländlichen Einrichtungen,' Hannover, 1847, S. 76, it is said that the Great Russian women "paint their cheeks very red, and formerly they often dyed their teeth black"! Can any of your readers tell me what preparation was used in their tooth-blackening?

Likewise, the Japanese women of old times used to paint their cheeks and blacken their teeth. The former usage died out during the eighteenth century, whereas the latter practice is still met with occasionally in the country parts.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

"MADAME DRURY, AGED 116."—I have an old newspaper cutting which reads as follows:—

"Died, on Saturday night, of a gradual in the hundred and seventeenth year old Madame Drury, who ~~lived~~ saw many generations pass. She remembered Betterton macy with Wilks, Booth, old Macklin when he was a pitality exceeded that of the

even in its earliest days of festivity, having almost through the whole of her life entertained from one to two thousand persons of both sexes six nights out of seven in the week; she was an excellent poetess, could be gay and grave by turns, and yet sometimes, catching disorder from intrusive guests, could be dull enough in all conscience; her memory was excellent, and her singing kept in such a gradual state of improvement that it was allowed her voice was better the three or four last years of her life than when she was in her prime, at the latter end of the last century. She had a rout of near two thousand people at her house the very night of her death; the old lady felt herself in such spirits, that she said she would give them no supper without a song, which being complied with, she fell gently back in her chair, and expired without a groan. Dr. Palmer, one of her family physicians, attended her in her last moments, and announced her dissolution to the company."

There is nothing to show the name or date of the paper this is cut from, but there is the date—immediately above it—of 6 June, 1791. Can any reader kindly supply any information regarding Madame Drury?—dates of birth, death, parentage, &c., also marriage. CHARLES DRURY.

"AS SOUND AS A ROACH'S."—Is not this a novel expression? I recently heard it used in reference to a man's heart. "Bell," in the same sense, we know, of course.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"GALIMAN."—Can any of your readers locate this alien? The word occurs in a decision of the King's Bench Court, 23 Henry VI. :—

"Si un alien comme Lombard ou un Galiman on tiel marchant que vient ici per licence et sauf conduit et prend icy en Londres ou ailleurs un meason per le temps si ascun debruse le meason et prend ses biens il aura action de trespas : mais s'il soit enemy le Roi et vient eins sans licence ou sauf conduit autre est. Et puis à auter jour le Defendant dit que le Plaintiff est et fuit jour du brief purchasé un alien né en le dit vill de L. desoub le legiance le roi de Denmarke qui est enemy à," &c.

"Debruse" means evidently something like destroy.

"Purchasing a brief" is the technical language of the time for procuring a writ to be issued.

It seems that both were friendly aliens, and settled in England permanently or whilst carrying on business. The purport of the judgment was to the effect that the friendly alien, as distinct from the enemy alien, was entitled to protection, and his foreign birth did not deprive him of civil rights in this country. L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—1. "Over the hills and far away." 2. "Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT

[1. A line of a nursery song which, as Halliwell-Phillipps points out in 'The Nursery Rhymes of England,' is partly to be found in one called 'Jockey's Lamentation,' for which v. 'Pills to purge Melancholy,' 1719, vol. v. The beginning is:

Tom he was a piper's son,
He learned to play when he was young;
But all the tune that he could play
Was 'Over the hills and far away.'

The song goes on to relate Orpheus-like exploits on the part of Tom.

2. This is a slightly incorrect reminiscence of part of Johnson's epitaph on Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey :—

Qui nullum fere scribendi genus
Non tetigit,
Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit.]

ALPHABETICAL NONSENSE.—Will some reader kindly supply the missing lines, and give the correct version?—

One old ox opening oysters.
Two toads totally tired trying to trot to Tenterden.
Three thirsty tailors tickling trout.
Four funny Frenchmen flying to France for fashions.
Five fat friars fanning a fainting fly.
Six silly sailors sailing south for salmon.
Seven....
Eight....
Nine niggardly noblemen nibbling nuts.
Ten tomtits twittering on the top of a tall tree.

AITCHO.

"GRIM THE COLLIER."—The orange hawk-weed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*) is often called "Grim the Collier." Can any reader give a reason for this sobriquet? W. H.-A.

LATINITY.—I distinctly remember seeing an inscription made by, or on, a bishop in an English cathedral. It was of some length, and ended :—

Monumentum poni curavit...[not *jussit*].

Is there any authority for this use of the infinitive passive? or is *ponendum* the only legitimate word?

CARD COINCIDENCE.—I have not read in books, but have heard from old cribbage players, that the following rule is so general that they conduct their play in accordance with it, namely, when court cards, medium numbers, or "little ones" predominate in your hand, your opponent holds the same class.

Is this peculiar to the game? and is there any mathematical explanation? J. K.
Cape of Good Hope.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

I should be glad to obtain information concerning the following Old Westminsters: (1) Andrew Macdowell, K.S. 1679. (2) Ralph Macro, who graduated M.B. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. in 1684. (3) Richard Maddocks, who graduated M.A. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1618. (4) Peter Mallortie, son of James Mallortie of London, who graduated B.A. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. in 1726/7. (5) George Man, son of George Man of London, who matriculated at Oxford from Christ Church, 1 June, 1681, and is said to have been admitted to the Middle Temple in 1683. (6) William Manly, elected to Christ Church, Oxon, 1643. (7) Peter Maplesdon, who graduated M.A. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. in 1620. (8) Thomas Martyn, who graduated B.D. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1669. (9) John Matthew, M.A. of Trin. Coll., Camb., who was the University Librarian 1587-94. (10) Thomas Meredyth, who was admitted to Trin. Coll., Dublin, 20 Dec., 1754. (11) Anthony Mettayer, son of Lewis Mettayer of Pall Mall, who graduated M.A. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. in 1748. (12) William Millward, son of Robert Millward of Stafford, who graduated B.A. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1683. (13) James Molesworth, son of Walter Molesworth of Westminster, K.S. 1733, aged 13. (14) Henry Mompesson, elected to Trin. Coll., Camb., 1598. (15) Charles Moore, son of John Moore of Woodford, Essex, K.S. 1739, aged 15. (16) Stephen Moore, son of Richard Moore of Dublin, who became a Scholar of Trin. Coll., Camb., in 1768. (17) Richard Moreton, K.S. 1698. (18) John Morice, Q.S. 1707. (19) Thomas Morrer, K.S. 1668. (20) Miles Mossum, K.S. 1690. (21) Francis Mynne, son of Richard Mynne of Wymering, Herts, who graduated M.A. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1629. G. F. R. B.

DETECTIVES IN FICTION.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' put me on the road to any magazine article which deals with the development of the detective in literature? I presume that Mr. Nadgett in 'Martin Chuzzlewit' and Mr. Bucket in 'Bleak House,' which is woven round Lady Dedlock's question, Who wrote that? are Mid-Victorian types culminating in Sir A. Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes, who yet still keeps touch with his eighteenth-century prototype the Bow Street runner Jonathan Wild. Of the French Vidocq as rendered by Gaboriau, or in the later form of Du Boisgobey, I am aware. The detective has doubtless in

German hands (Leo Sirius?) found a sort of apotheosis as a spy. The diplomatic spy is a commonplace in magazine stories, and is only another more specialized form of the Red Indian of Capt. Mayne Reid's books, or of the "black tracker" out here in Australia, whose eyes can really detect upon almost unmarked sand the foot of crime.

CECIL OWEN.

The High School, Perth, W.A.

[Detectives in fiction were discussed at 10 S. iv. 307, 356, 417, 456, chiefly with reference to 'Zadig.']

HORNSEY LODGE: WALLACE: BRUCE.—Miss Jane Porter in 'Scottish Chiefs' writes:

"The remains of Wallace were secretly removed and deposited temporarily in the chapel at Hornsey Lodge; and Robert Bruce was concealed at Lodge Hill, in the garb of a Carmelite, when Gloucester sent him a pair of spurs as an intimation that he must depart with all speed."

There seems to be some doubt among topographical writers as to the authenticity of the two statements contained in this extract. I should be obliged if any of your readers could furnish any information that might serve to verify or disprove either of them.

SYDNEY W. KITCHENER.

[MR. J. COLYER MARRIOTT discussed this subject at some length at 10 S. vii. 343.]

CRISPIN VAN DER PASSE'S PRINT OF THE GUNPOWDER PLOT CONSPIRATORS.—Are the personages depicted in this well-known print of the group of the conspirators to be taken as authentic portraits, or is it merely an imaginary picture, or even, as it would appear to be, a caricature? If they are authentic portraits, how is the artist likely to have become acquainted with their features? Four of the group of the seven conspirators, viz., Catesby, Percy, John Wright, and Christopher, were killed at Holbeach; the remaining three—Fawkes and the two Winters, with Bates, Catesby's servant—he may have seen at their trial. Is anything known of the artist's having been in London at the time? B. M.

THE WARDROBE OF SIR JOHN WYNN OF GWYDYR.—Thomas Pennant in his 'Tours in Wales' (p. 405 of ed. 1810) gives as an Appendix an inventory, drawn out "the eleventh day of June, 1616," by the above baronet, of the contents of his wardrobe. Among the items are the following: "One suite of *Pteropus*, laced with silke and gold^a lace; another suite of *Pteropus*, laced wit greene silke lace"; "one pare of whiit

Siterop stockings"; "two pare of leather *Yamosioes*, and one of clothe."

Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' explain what is meant by *Pteropus*, *Siterop*, *Yamosioes*? It is possible that the transcript in Pennant's 'Tours' only gives the nearest approach to the form of the words in the original document; but as the original is now lost, the words as given by Pennant are the only clue. I am under the impression that these words puzzled Pennant himself when he put them in the first edition of his 'Tours' (1783) in italics; and the fact that his son, David Pennant, in editing his deceased father's 'Tours' in 1810, and Sir John Rhys in editing them in 1883, left them in italics and unexplained, suggests that they puzzled them also.

T. LLECHID JONES.

O'NEILL.—Who is at present considered the representative of the historical family of O'Neill, through an uninterrupted male descent?

ZANONI.

THEOLOGICAL PARADOXES.—Has any book been published on this subject in the style of De Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes' (a most entertaining work)?

I. RUSTON.

MEDAL.—I have a small gold medal which has on its face the figure of a youth holding a sword in one hand and a sheaf of corn in the other. The inscription on the face of the medal is, 1787 PAR. CRES. TRA: CONCORDIA. RES; that on the reverse being, MO: ORD: PROVIN: FOEDER: BELG. AD LEG. IMP.

What event does the medal commemorate? Was it the temporary cessation of the Belgian revolution consequent on the revocation of the Emperor Joseph II.'s edicts?

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

GERMAN CRITICS ON INDIA.—The late Prof. Cramb in his 'Germany and England,' 1914 (London edition, p. 24; New York edition, p. 27), represents a school of German critics as saying this:—

"India is not only the Italy of Asia; it is not only the land of romance, of art and beauty. It is in religion earth's central shrine. India is religion.... You, the conquerors, borrowers of your own religion, have come to the most original race of this planet, and asked them to borrow from the borrowers!"

In what German work can such language be found?

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Replies.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

(11 S. x. 429.)

As Chairman last year of my old school, and as a small boy at the school when Mr. Asquith was gaining distinction under Dr. Abbott, I have great pleasure in sending a list of a few of the distinguished scholars of the school in reply to LONDONER's query.

List of Honours gained by Distinguished Pupils of the School since 1904.

1904.

Mr. C. Bendall, M.A.; Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge.

Mr. F. J. Dykes, B.A.; Professor of Electrotechnics and Applied Science at the Gunnery and Torpedo Schools at Portsmouth.

Mr. H. Brown, M.A.; gained the Fellowship of the Institute of Actuaries.

A. B. W. Kennedy, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.; the honour of Knighthood.

1905.

Dr. A. S. F. Grünbaum; Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at the University of Leeds.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield; seventeenth place in the Home and Indian Civil Examination.

Mr. R. H. Barclay; the Fellowship of the Institute of Surveyors.

Mr. J. Cooper; First Class, Final Surveyors' Institute Fellowship Examination, with Gold Medal.

H. H. Asquith, K.C.; appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer (v. 1908).

1906.

H. E. Dyson, M.B., B.S.; Atkinson-Morley Scholarship for Surgery at University College Hospital.

Israel Gollancz, M.A.; Litt.D.

Dr. O. F. F. Grünbaum; appointed Assistant Physician to the London Hospital.

G. M. W. Hodges; Gold Medal for Surgery at the University of London.

E. S. Montagu; returned to Parliament for Chesterfield Division of Cambridge, Private Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Asquith (v. 1909, 1910).

Sir George Newnes, Bart.; returned to Parliament as member for Swansea.

Dr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S.; the honour of Knighthood (v. 1907).

Major-General D. Gordon Pritchard, C.B., R.E.; the honour of K.C.B.

C. T. Ritchie (since deceased); elevated to the Peerage.

Rev. Frank Stephenson (of Cheltenham College); Head Master of Felsted School.

1907.

The Hon. Anton Bertram (Attorney-General of the Bahamas); Puisne Judge of Cyprus.

Sidney Lee; Hon. D.Litt., Oxford; Hon. LL.D., Glasgow (v. 1910, 1912).

Sir William H. Perkin, F.R.S.; Hon. D.Sc., Oxford.

C. J. Tarring (Chief Justice of Grenada); the honour of Knighthood.
 Capt. A. E. Wood; elected City Marshal.
 Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam); K.C.S.I.

1908.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith; Prime Minister of England.

Lionel Abrahams; C.B. (v. 1910).

G. M. Bailhache; K.C. (v. 1911).

Robert Chalmers, C.B.; K.C.B. (v. 1910, 1912).

Ralph Knott; prize design for the New County Hall for London.

Prof. W. H. Sollas, F.R.S.; President of the Geological Society.

G. A. Stevenson, M.V.O.; C.B.

1909.

A. Kean; elected President of the Architectural Association.

E. S. Montagu; Under-Secretary of State for India (v. 1910).

Dr. J. G. Simpson; appointed to a canonry of Manchester (v. 1910).

1910.

Lionel Abrahams; Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India.

J. Auchterlonie; appointed Professor of Philosophy at Aligarh, India.

Sir Robert Chalmers; appointed Permanent Secretary to the Treasury (v. 1912).

A. G. Collins; C.M.G.

M. Delevigne; C.B. (v. 1912).

G. L. Gomme; Knighthood (v. 1912).

Hon. E. S. Montagu; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India.

Dr. Sidney Lee; Knighthood (v. 1912).

Rev. J. G. Simpson, D.D.; appointed to a canonry of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir William Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E.; appointed a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

1911.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Abbott Abbott; elected an Hon. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Canon H. C. Beeching, D.Litt.; appointed Dean of Norwich.

A. E. Bendall; appointed Joint-Examiner of Plays.

R. H. Candy, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; first place in the examination for Commissioners in H.M. Indian Army Medical Service.

P. E. Matheson, M.A.; appointed on the Commission which is inquiring into the methods of appointments to the Civil Service.

W. Cawthorne Unwin, LL.D. (Edin.), F.R.S.; elected President of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

O. M. Bailhache, K.C.; honour of Knighthood; appointed a Judge of the High Court.

1912.

Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B. (Hon. Degree of LL.D., Glasgow University; Permanent Secretary to the Treasury); appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon.

L. R. Farnell, M.A., D.Litt. (Grocers' Company Scholar of the School); elected Rector of Exeter College, Oxford; Hon. Litt.D., Dublin University.

Sir Laurence Gomme; appointed Clerk to the Lieutenancy of the County of London.

Sir Sidney Lee, D.Litt., LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A.; appointed Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of London.

W. H. Perkin, jun., F.R.S. (Professor of Chemistry in Manchester University); appointed Waynflete Professor of Chemistry, Oxford.

Rev. F. S. Webster (Sir David Salomons and Fishmongers' Scholar of the School); appointed a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Malcolm Delevigne, C.B. (Carpenter and Grocers' Scholar of the School); Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.

R. W. James; appointed Physicist to the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition.

S. Smith (Scholar of Queens' College, Cambridge); appointed Assistant in the Department of Assyriology in the British Museum.

Dr. F. H. Thiele, M.O., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.; appointed Lecturer in Bacteriology and Immunity at University College Hospital Medical School, and Pathologist at University College Hospital.

George Warrington Steevens, war correspondent and author, who died in Ladysmith, was also a City of London School boy.
 F. A. LINDSAY-SMITH.

AMERICAN SLANG: "NIXIE" (11 S. x. 329).—"Nix" is German "nichts," and was caught in the first form by Americans from German immigrants about the forties. "Nixcumarouse" ("Nicht komm'heraus"), from a frequent warning to intrusively curious children, was common in my boyhood, and is used in the 'Orpheus C. Kerr Papers,' first series, as attributed jargon of a German recruit in the Civil War. "Nixie" is derived from "nix" by the same process as "nopey" from "nope," which I discussed a while ago, and does not mean "nothing," but "no, indeed," or, in present slang, "not on your life." It has moved up rather into a semi-jocular colloquialism: "Going to vote for So-and-so?" "Nixie!" "Have you any postage stamps handy?" "Nixie." "Nixy, cully" ("No, you swab"), was common in New York about 1880; the comic-paper form was "Nixiculi."

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

"Nixie" is one of the words mentioned and discussed by E. VALDES. He assumes that it is miners' slang and equivalent to "nothing." He is quite correct as to the meaning of the word, but I am inclined to doubt that the word is miners' slang. The word "nix"=nothing is not uncommon in many parts of this country, and would be understood nearly everywhere by any one at all acquainted with the non-literary speech of the community. It is quite probable that "nixie," having the same significance and of presumably as frequent

occurrence, is nothing more than a second form of "nix," a derivative made by adding the very common suffix *ie*. It is extremely likely that "nix" is an attempt to render in English characters the German word *nichts*.

W. A. McLAUGHLIN.

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"WEARIE VERIE MEANES": 'AS YOU LIKE IT,' II. vii. 70-73 (11 S. x. 385).—MR. CUNINGHAM suggests that in "a perfect modern text" l. 73 should read

Till that the bravery wearer's means do ebb.

This does not seem to me to run very smoothly, and in producing it MR. CUNINGHAM has, I think, forgotten a sound principle in emendation, viz., not to alter the original more than is absolutely necessary. To obtain "bravery wearer's means" he has had, besides inserting a syllable, to transpose the position of "verie." If we substitute "wearer's" for "wearie," and leave "verie" where it stands in the Folio, the line will run

Till that the wearer's very means do ebb,

which involves the alteration of only two letters of the original, and to my ear runs more smoothly than MR. CUNINGHAM'S emended line.

J. R. THORNE.

FIRE AND NEW-BIRTH (11 S. viii. 325, 376, 418, 454; ix. 14, 113).—In this connexion the following quotation from Anne Pratt's 'Flowering Plants,' vol. i. p. 54, may be worth recalling to your readers:—

"*London Rocket*, which is still very common about our metropolis, first appeared there after the Great Fire of London. In the spring succeeding that calamity, the young plants were seen everywhere rising up among the ruins, and in the summer the crop was so luxuriant, that it was supposed the whole of Europe did not contain so many specimens of the rocket as were then crowded over the surface of London. It was at that time a great marvel to observing men; and after all that has been written on the subject of the sudden appearance of plants in particular spots, it is a marvel still."

The fact is well known, but not accounted for, that a layer of quicklime thrown over a soil will at once produce white clover plants in abundance, when they had not before grown on the spot; and so, too, the burning of rubbish leaves ashes favourable to the growth of the rocket.

Baxter, in his 'British Flowering Plants,' mentions a circumstance analogous to that which succeeded the Fire of London as having occurred near Oxford Botanic Garden:

"During the time [says this writer] that the alterations were going on in the Garden, last year, 1834, the rubbish was removed to a piece of

ground on the outside of the walls. This rubbish as it accumulated was set fire to from time to time, and was frequently burning for two or three days together, so that in the course of the season a considerable quantity of ashes was produced. Having received in the spring of the present year, 1835, a valuable collection of cuttings of nearly all the species of British willows... this was the only piece of ground which we could appropriate to a *Salicetum*; and in order to prepare it for the reception of the cuttings, the ashes were spread regularly over the surface, and the whole of it was trenched over; in a short time the very spot on which the rubbish was burnt produced an abundant crop of *Sisymbrium irio* (London rocket), and on that part of the garden where I never remember seeing it before."

RENIRA.

SIR JOHN LADE: "MR. B—CK" AND "BLACK D—" (11 S. x. 269, 316, 357, 394).—Black D— would certainly appear to be Black Davies or Davis. In *The Bon Ton Magazine* for May, 1792 (vol. ii. p. 116) we read:—

"The principal winners at Epsom races were black Davies and Sir John Lade; but neither to any considerable amount."

That his name too was William is indicated by a contemporary pamphlet called 'The Minor Jockey Club,' printed for R. Farham (1794), where he is described as B—ll-y D—v-s, pp. 35-41. There also is a reference to the account of him in Charles Pigott's 'Jockey Club,' which shows it is the same person.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

'BOBS' (11 S. x. 429).—The poem by Rudyard Kipling with this heading, illustrated by Aby Alston, first appeared in the Christmas number of *The Pall Mall Magazine* of 1893, at that time jointly edited by Lord Frederic Hamilton, M.P., and the late Sir Douglas Straight. In an obituary notice of the gallant officer which appeared in *The Observer* of 15 Nov. the writer alluded to it as follows:—

"It has been said that Lord Roberts was not really known to the great mass of the people till Mr. Kipling's 'Bobs' was in every one's ears—possibly a proof of the line in it that 'he doesn't advertise.' The verses came out in a magazine, but you will not find them in any book by Mr. Kipling. Either from a hint of Lord Roberts's opinion of them, or from Mr. Kipling's own second thoughts, there apparently came a decision that they had better be allowed to die."

It would be interesting if Mr. Kipling could be induced to inform your readers of the true reason why those spirited lines have never reappeared in any of his books or collected verses. It may be difficult now to obtain the magazine, a copy of which I fortunately preserved.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

'Bobs' (the title is not 'Fighting Bobs') is to be found in the December, 1893, number of *The Pall Mall Magazine*, or vol. ii. p. 177. It is illustrated by Abbey Alston, among whose illustrations Lord Roberts appears thrice, and accompanied by a full-page equestrian portrait of 'General Lord Roberts, V.C.,' from an original drawing by G. L. Seymour.

In *The Pall Mall Gazette* of 16 Nov. last a writer says, concerning this eighth number of *The Pall Mall Magazine*, it

"is now one of the most precious things in Kiplingiana, because the poem has never been reprinted in volume form. There was one true line:—

An' 'e doesn't advertise,
Do yer, Bobs?

which was interpreted in some quarters as an imputation against another warrior. On this being pointed out, the author, rather than cancel a stanza or change a line, withdrew the whole poem; and it is time it was reinstated in his published works."

The writer, of course, does not mean that there is only one true line in the poem. The correct reading of that in question is:—

An'—'e—does—not—advertise—

The dashes between the words as well as the italics were no doubt meant to give emphasis.

Possibly MR. CURTIS may be able to get a copy of this number of the *Magazine* from Messrs. Charles Humphreys & Co., back-magazine dealers, 22, Paternoster Row, E.C.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

There's a little red-faced man,
Which is Bobs!
Rides the tallest 'orse 'e can—
Our Bobs!
If it bucks or kicks or rears,
'E can sit for twenty years,
With a smile round both 'is ears—
Can't yer, Bobs?

This is the first of eight stanzas. I must not give the whole for copyright reasons, but will, if MR. CURTIS would like it, send him a copy.

When Mr. Kipling was seriously ill in America there appeared a very clever parody of 'Bobs' in *The Outlook* of 11 March, 1899, entitled 'Kips.' The writer was Dr. T. W. H. Crosland. The first stanza is:—

There's a little round-faced man,
Which is Kips,
Writes the finest stuff he can,
Our Kips,
Takes the cake for fancy prose,
Has the Muses by the nose,
Makes us all sit up in rows—
Don't yer, Kips?

WM. H. PEET.

Kipling's poem, said to have been suppressed by request of Lord Roberts's family, appeared in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, December, 1893. CUTHBERT REID.

As the question of Mr. Kipling's early tribute to Lord Roberts is under discussion, it may be worth noting that on 19 November—the day on which the great soldier was buried in St. Paul's—*The Daily Telegraph* contained a poem of seven four-line stanzas by Mr. Kipling, entitled 'Lord Roberts.'

J. R. THORNE.

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE also thanked for reply.]

WORDS USED IN THOMAS LODGE'S 'WITS MISERIE,' 1596 (11 S. x. 385, 435).—PROF. MOORE SMITH'S quotation from Nashe of "*qui quæ codehead*," and his remark about its indicating the English pronunciation of *qui, quæ, quod* at this time (1596), suggest the question whether this pronunciation persisted in Ireland at a much later date.* The twelfth stanza of Hood's 'The Irish Schoolmaster' begins:—

Ah! luckless wight, who cannot then repeat
"Corduoy Colloquy"—or "Ki, Kæ, Kod."

Stanza ii. ends:—

In midst of sounds of Latin, French, and Greek,
Which, all i' the Irish' tongue, he teacheth them
to speak.

Nashe's story of the actor crying "Ad urbs, ad urbs, ad urbs," has an exact parallel in Ouida's 'Strathmore,' where we read: "'Some people's motto is *pro patria*, others' *pro ecclesia*," remarked the bishop, whose own motto was *pro ego*!"

I quote from recollection, but am sure that this is substantially accurate.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

All over the Midlands *lather* is the most common word for ladder, though *stee* is about as common.

Shawm is applied to shiftless folk. A man who does not settle down is said to "*shawm* away his time." The folk-words *awm* and *awming* mean the same—that is, "idling."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

OLD ETONIANS (11 S. x. 410).—(4) James Richard Hayes, s. James of Bray, Berks, armiger, Merton Coll., matric. 23 March, 1771, aged 17; B.A. 1774, M.A. 1781; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1778.

A. R. BAYLEY.

* In the middle of the sixteenth century the Sorbonne objected to Ramus's pronunciation of *quisquis* instead of *kiskis* (Sandys, 'Hist. of Class. Scholarship,' ii. 184).

"DAUD" = GEORGE (11 S. x. 386, 430).—In North Notts and the counties adjoining lads named George are commonly addressed and known as "Jud," "Jarge" being the designation of grown men for the most part. THOS. RATCLIFFE.
Worksop.

CONSUMPTION IN IRELAND: RICKETS (11 S. x. 370).—ST. SWITHIN at this reference inquired whether there was any corroboration of the statement of the late Primate of Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr. Alexander (born in 1824), that he (the Primate) remembered consumption being introduced from England into Ireland, where it was at first known as "the English cold."

Regarding this inquiry as important from the standpoint of medical statistics, I have taken a little trouble to provide ST. SWITHIN with a fitting reply. Application to Irish medical friends and to the inquiry column of *The British Medical Journal* elicited no information.

Hirsch in his 'Geographical Distribution of Disease,' a work commenced in or about 1858, states that consumption is a disease "rare" in Ireland. This, I thought, tended to support the Primate's statement; but, in looking into a Report made to the Lord-Lieutenant in 1851 by Sir William Wilde, I found it there stated that there were at that time in the prisons and asylums of Ireland no fewer than 4,182 cases of consumption. Further, in a column of synonyms, Sir W. Wilde does not mention "English cold" as a synonym for consumption.

Finally, I did what I might have done earlier with advantage—I wrote to the Irish Registrar-General, Sir William Thompson, and that gentleman has courteously sent me the following valuable information:

"The Mortality Returns for Ireland, as a whole, appear for the first time in the Census Report of 1841. The Census Commissioners, reporting on the Tables of Deaths for the 10 years from 1831 to 1841, make the following observation regarding Consumption in Ireland: 'Consumption, by far the most fatal affection to which the inhabitants of this country are subject, is reported to have destroyed 135,590 of the population.' No less than 14,214 persons were returned on Census forms as having died from this cause during the years 1831-2."

If, therefore, Dr. Alexander's statement is accurate, the incidence of consumption in Ireland would appear to have been in accordance with the well-known law—that a disease attacks a new country for the first time with especial virulence.

With regard to ST. SWITHIN's second query—why rickets is known abroad as the "English disease"—I would suggest that this is because the disease was first described by an English physician, Dr. Francis Glisson, who published the first known work on the subject, 'De Rachitide,' in 1650. The disease is as common in Germany and other parts of Europe as it is in England.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

"O SI SIC OMNES" (11 S. x. 429).—I doubt whether these words, which MISS VERRALL describes as a "proverbial phrase," are anything more than a misquotation of part of Juvenal's famous

Antoni gladios potuit contemnere si sic
Omnia fecisset.

'Sat.,' x. 123.

B. B.

[This suggestion, which was made at 5 S. vi. 108, and for which we also thank MR. W. BOSSALL, seems to us rather unlikely, unless, indeed, for "misquotation" we read "playful adaptation"—when there still remains the question, Who first perpetrated this?]

THE HEIGHT OF ST. PAUL'S (11 S. x. 388, 434).—In 'London Exhibited in 1851,' edited and published by John Weale, p. 185, the following figures are given:—

The lantern, ball, and cross rise altogether 365 ft. from the ground, 356 from the floor of the church, and 375 from that of the crypts.

A foot-note says:—

"We cannot guess the origin of the 404 ft. copied into most accounts, unless it be taken from the bottom of the foundations, or the level of the Thames."

In this book, among other illustrations, is 'Sections of the transept and dome of St. Peter's, Florence Cathedral, London ditto, and St. Genéviève, Paris, showing their comparative widths and heights,' drawn to the scales of English feet and Roman palms (p. 181). Also (p. 190) there is a 'Sectional View of the Dome of St. Paul's.'

Weale's book became one of "Bohn's Illustrated Library" soon after 1851, with the title 'Pictorial Handbook of London.'

According to Allibone's 'Dictionary,' Weale edited and published, or edited, a good many books on architecture and similar subjects. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

It would seem that scarcely any two writers agree as to the exact height of the Cathedral. I append the results of a few consultations taken haphazard from books in my possession:—

"The height is 365 feet from the ground, 356 from the floor of the church, and 375 from the

crypt."—*Vide* 'Guide' sold at the Cathedral, 1867.

"The height to the top of the cross is 352 feet from the floor of the church, or 360 feet from the pavement in the street."—*Vide* 'Guide,' purchased at the Cathedral c. 1880.

"The total height from the pavement of the churchyard to the top of the cross, 370 feet."—*Vide* 'Some Notes, chiefly on the Fabric of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London,' by Lewis Gilbertson, M.A., Minor Canon and Sub-librarian ("Kyrle Pamphlets," No. 1, 1893).

"Height from the ground without to the top of the cross, 340 feet."—*Vide* 'The Churches of London,' by G. Godwin and John Britton, 1838, vol. i. p. 47.

"The height from the nave pavement to the top of the cross is 365 feet."—*Vide* 'Old and New London,' i. 254.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

MOYLE WILLS (11 S. x. 429).—St. Germans being a "peculiar" of the Bishop of Exeter, the early wills of persons belonging thereto should be found at the Exeter Probate Registry—unless for special reasons they were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in which case they would be at Somerset House, London.

The will of Richard Muyle of St. Germyns appears to be the oldest in the Exeter Registry, for it is listed under the year 1532, and is numbered I.

The other names mentioned by your correspondent do not appear in the Calendars. These wills should therefore be sought for at Somerset House, or they may, perhaps, be found at the Bodmin Probate Registry.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

The City Library, Exeter.

REGENT CIRCUS (11 S. x. 313, 373, 431).—"Tichborne Street should be Coventry Street." This foot-note is given as a correction to the statement quoted from Tallis's 'Illustrated London,' which asserts that Tichborne Street is one of those which radiate into Regent Circus. But if the statement is a little misleading, still more so is the correction. Coventry Street does not touch Regent Circus, and never did so. It ends, and Piccadilly begins, at the top of the Haymarket.

Then, on the north side of Piccadilly, Tichborne Street used to slant off almost immediately, and run at the back of the north-eastern of the four quarter circles which formed Regent Circus, and it ended at the bottom of the Quadrant. The quarter circle mentioned, a few houses in Piccadilly, and one side of Tichborne Street have been pulled down, and an opening has been made on the remaining side of the street for

Shaftesbury Avenue. The rest of that side has been rebuilt, and now forms part of Piccadilly Circus (formerly the lower Regent Circus), but with the removal of the quarter circle the symmetry of the Circus has been destroyed.

W. A. FROST.

A "TRAUN [THROWN] CHAER" (11 S. ix. 488; x. 32, 432).—I conclude that your Australian correspondent has not had an opportunity of consulting the 'N.E.D.' We find there abundant evidence for *throw* (a lathe), *throw-lathe* (a small lathe driven by hand), *thrower* (one who turns things in a lathe), *throwing* (turning wood), *throw* (turned in a lathe), *throw chair* (one consisting of parts so turned). *Throw* chairs are not very uncommon. They consist of bars or staves of wood turned in a lathe so as to form rows of balls not separated one from another. These bars are fitted together, and are usually black. The back of the chair is capable of being set at different angles, and the front legs are *thrown*, or "turned," to correspond with the bars.

Durham.

J. T. F.

MR. OWEN is in error: the inquiry on this matter was not mine. "Thrauen chairs" have no more to do with "thrones" than has "drawn work" with "drones." Thrones would be out of place in the house of an Elizabethan yeoman; but, apart from this, a knowledge of local dialect upsets any "at sight" philology. "Thrauen" is a good old English word, and means "turned" or "twisted"; and these chairs—a very well-known type—are constructed of turned or twisted bars. They are sometimes called "bobbin chairs" hereabouts. I fear that MR. OWEN has been misled by the "scholar's chamber." This was merely the schoolroom, where the children of the house were taught, and had no connexion with the Grammar School at Clitheroe, six miles away.

JOHN PARKER (Col.).

Browsholme Hall, near Clitheroe.

WARRINGTON: POEM WANTED (11 S. x. 408).—A similar question was asked at 6 S. xii. 168. In Sir Walter Scott's introduction to 'Marmion' the whole 51 four-line verses are printed, and entitled "Cenbren yr Ellyll; or, The Spirit's Blasted Tree; a legendary tale, by the Reverend George Warrington." Allibone, following 'Biog. Dict. Living Authors,' 1816, attributes only to that author "De Salkeld; or, The Knight of the White Rose, a poetical tale, 1811." 'The Gossiping Guide to Wales,'

1909 ed., confuses the author with the author of 'The History of Wales,' 1786, &c., who was the Rev. William Warrington. The Rev. George Warrington may be the subject of an obituary notice in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1830, which describes its subject as

"Rector of Pleasley, Derbyshire, to which he was presented in 1793 by B. Thornhill, Esq., and Vicar of Hope, in the same county, and a Canon in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, to which he was instituted in 1791."

A large woodcut illustration of the Nannau Oak is in *The Saturday Magazine* for 11 Aug., 1832. W. B. H.

GERMAN STREET-NAMES (11 S. x. 409).—Friedrich Wilhelm Karl (1754–1816) succeeded his father as Duke Friedrich II. of Württemberg in 1797, and assumed the title of King Friedrich I. on 1 Jan., 1806. In 1797, during his father's lifetime, he married, as his second wife, Charlotte Augusta Matilda (1766–1828), Princess Royal of England and eldest daughter of George III. Was not Wirtemberg Street so called after this queen? Her Christian name, Charlotte, would hardly have been distinctive enough, as it must have suggested the wife of George III. or the daughter of George IV.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MEDICINAL MUMMIES (11 S. ix. 67, 70, 115, 157, 195, 316; x. 176, 234).—Baron C. A. de Bode's 'Travels in Luristan and Arabistan,' London, 1845, vol. i. p. 301, has this passage:—

"Near the straits of Tengi-Tekó, from whence the Kurdistan river issues into the plain above the ruins of Arraján, and not far from the village of Peshker, is a fissure high up in the mountains, out of which runs a black substance resembling pitch, which is gathered by the natives, and is much esteemed in Persia for its healing qualities, especially for bruises and fractures. It is called *Mumid*, and sometimes *Mumia-i-Nai*, from the name of the village, *Nai-deh*, which lies at the foot of these mountains. The fissure was doubtless originally produced by a volcano now extinct. At the time Shiráz was visited by an earthquake (25 or 30 years ago)...the rent of the hill from whence the *mumid* oozed out sparingly was widened, and since that time it runs out more abundantly, but the quality is said to be deteriorated."

In a note on p. 324 we read:—

"May not this *mumid* be the gum mentioned by Dioscorides (iii. 99), which was obtained from Persia, of singularly healing qualities, and hence named *Sarcocolla*?"

"The author of these pages has himself experienced the efficacy of the Persian *mumid* on applying it to a bruised side occasioned by a fall down some rocky cliffs. A piece of the hard black substance of which it consists is mixed with melted

sheep's fat, and while hot the bruised part of the body is well rubbed with it.

"According to Sir William Ouseley, the only genuine *mum-i-ay* is produced in the Darabjird district, its name signifying 'the wax of a village called Ayi.' And according to Comte Ferrières Sauveboeuf, the *mummiayi* was usually among the choicest presents made by the Persian sovereigns to their neighbouring allies. Thus, Ali Murad Khan sent about one ounce of this mummy contained in a golden box to the Empress of Russia (see his 'Mémoires Historiques, Politiques, et Géographiques des Voyages,' tom. iii. p. 33, Paris, 1790)."

The following account occurs in Robert Shaw's 'Visits to High Tartary, Yárkand, and Káshghar,' London, 1871, p. 352:—

"Káshghar, April 4 [1869]. Sardá's friend reports that in the time of the Chinese they used to extract 'moomiai' from the heads of slaves! 'Moomiai' is a mysterious drug, which, according to Oriental superstition, is an infallible cure for every wound and disease. All conquerors (even the English) are accused of sacrificing prisoners to obtain it. Sardá's friend says that he heard the following story apropos of 'moomiai' from an escaped slave, who made his way from Yárkand back to his home in Gilgit some years ago. This slave and twenty more had been put into a garden to eat their fill of grapes for twenty days. He had seen the roasting-pans over which the victims are suspended head downwards, while their skulls are gashed with razors to let the 'moomiai' drop out into the red-hot pans! He and others contrived to make their escape. It is supposed the others were converted into 'moomiai'!"

In China the Egyptian mummy is called "Muh-nai-i." It is first described in Teou Kiu-Ching's 'Cheh-Kang-luh,' finished in A.D. 1366, as follows:—

"In the country of Tien-Fang there is sometimes a septuagenarian or octogenarian who eagerly wishes to devote his own body into the benefit of others. Such old man shuns all sorts of food and drink except honey, which not only he does eat, but also washes himself with. After some months' practice thus he excretes nothing but honey. When he dies, people put his body in a stone coffin filled with honey, engrave it with the date, and bury it. A century after, it is opened, and the corpse is found to have turned into a melligenous drug, which, when internally taken in a small quantity, instantaneously heals fractures and confusions. It is not abundantly procurable even in that country, its other name being 'Honey-Man' (*Mih-jin*)."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

"YARDLAND" (11 S. x. 429).—In 1675 "one half-yard of meadow and pasture ground in the fields of Shottery," near Stratford-on-Avon, divided into detached strips scattered over the parish, was mortgaged to Henry Freeman. There is no doubt that the term "yardland" (*virgata terra*) signified a different quantity in various places, but I am unaware of any evidence

that it varied in size according to the county. At Wimbledon, in Surrey, a *yardland* seems to have been only 15 acres, in some parts 20, in some 24, and in others 30 or 40 acres.

Interesting information, both with regard to the etymology of the word and the area it designated, will be found in a paper on 'The Ancient Terms applicable to the Measurement of Land,' published in vol. xvi. of the *Transactions of the Surveyors' Institution*, from which it appears that an old manuscript of the Abbey of Malmesbury says a yard of land contains 24 acres. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper referred to, the then President of the Institution said, referring to the case of the manor of Bishopstone, in North Wiltshire:—

"The Manor Farm—which is in fact the ancient demesne land—contained 840 acres. All the rest of the manor, comprising 2,451 acres (being the whole parish except the ancient glebe and allotments in lieu of tithes), except fifteen small homesteads and four pieces of land containing together 9a. 2r. 5p., is divided into 70 yardlands. There are 31 half yardlands and two quarter yardlands. One holding contains 8½ yardlands, and in others numbers vary from two to five, but there are still 22 single yardlands, intact in one sense, although of course the actual site of the lands comprised in them has been changed by the inclosure."

The late Dr. Frederic Seebohm in 'The English Village Community' (p. 27, edition 1883) expresses the opinion that the normal area of a "virgate" or *yardland* was 30 scattered acres, and gives details of the *yardland* of John Moldeson in the manor of Winslow.

A. C. C.

A *yardland* is the same as a "virgate," which over a large part of England was the amount of the normal holding of a tenant in villeinage. In Pollock and Maitland's 'History of English Law,' bk. ii. chap. i. § 12 (vol. i. pp. 345-8), the "virgate" is discussed, and it is there said that very commonly it is reckoned to contain 30 acres, but both much larger and much smaller numbers are found.

In the statement of the custom of the manor of Wimbledon, Surrey, in 'Watkins on Copyholds,' 4th ed., ii. 555, a *yardland* in that manor is stated as 15 acres.

ROOKBY.

[MR. A. S. WHITFIELD also thanked for reply.]

'THEOPHANIA' (11 S. x. 347).—A reference to this rare seventeenth-century romance suggests to me to put on record that more than half a century ago another work

—also now scarce—of quite another kind, was published by Richardson (London and Derby) under the same title. The full title is:—

"Theophania; or, a Scriptural View of the Manifestation of the Logos or Pre-existent Messiah, as contra-distinguished from Angelic Personation of the Deity, with which it has been frequently confounded....With supplementary dissertations on relevant subjects. By Twinrock Elmricht, Esq."

Our copy of this curious work is a presentation copy from the author, "with sentiments of dutiful respect," to Bishop John Murdoch, Catholic Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland 1833-65. "Twinrock Elmricht" must surely be a *nom de guerre*. Can any one throw any light on it?

OSWALD HUNTER-BLAIR, O.S.B.
Fort Augustus.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (11 S. x. 429).—In Hazlitt's 'English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases' this distich is given from Fuller's 'Gnomologia' (1732) as follows:—

My son is my son till he have got him a wife,
But my daughter's my daughter all the days of her life.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey.

[MR. THOS. RATCLIFFE and MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE also thanked for reply.]

THE PURCHASING OF DREAMS (11 S. x. 421).—Though not strictly apropos, I am tempted to refer your correspondent and other readers to Thomas Lovell Beddoes's beautiful lyric entitled 'Dream-Pedlary.' The first two stanzas are as follows:—

If there were dreams to sell,
What would you buy?
Some cost a passing bell;
Some a light sigh
That shakes from Life's fresh crown
Only a rose-leaf down.
If there were dreams to sell,
Merry and sad to tell,
And the crier rung the bell,
What would you buy?

A cottage lone and still,
With bowers nigh,
Shadowy, my woes to still,
Until I die.
Such pearl from Life's fresh crown
Fain would I shake me down.
Were dreams to have at will,
This would I buy.

I quote from the edition of Beddoes's 'Poems' edited by Ramsay Colles ("Muses' Library," Routledge, n.d.), price 1s. 6d.

WM. H. PEET.

Notes on Books.

The Book of Sussex Verse. Edited by C. F. Cook. Foreword by Arthur Bell. (Hove, 'Ombidges, 2s. net.)

NEARLY every anthology of verse upon some aspect of nature, or pertaining to some country or some chosen corner of the world, if it includes examples from the eighteenth or earlier centuries, shows at its sharpest the divergence between our own vision of nature and that of our forbears. We do not remember to have seen this contrast anywhere brought out more vividly than in this little collection of poems about Sussex. The beauty of Sussex, one may say, is of that simple and yet subtle order which it takes a man of this generation fully to see and to express. That sense of intimate, even passionate affection, not for one's country as a whole, but for this or that mood of her as revealed in this or that of her tracts, which breathes now in the work of many poets (and, for example, in Mr. Bell's Foreword to this volume), arose first in the North, and made us attentive to beauty of a savage and impressive kind. We were first taught to feel, and then to tell effectively, a love for "Caledonia, stern and wild," for the scenery of the lakes, and for landscapes, such as those of the West, which resemble these. But the new sensitiveness to the wild earth has made us listen more and more eagerly for ever fresh tones of her voice, and expressions of her countenance, and nowhere has she proved herself, to the peculiar temperament of men in our time, more compelling than in Sussex. It may, indeed, be thought by those who are real children of that soil that the poets of other blood who have celebrated her have even yet only half discovered (or, at any rate, half revealed) her; but it is astonishing to compare their intimacy, the distinctiveness of their vision of her, and their vital response to this, with the affectionate descriptions and moralizings of earlier generations, in which mere words and a conventional literary attitude make up most of the piece.

Nearly all the best things here are already familiar to every one. There are, however, some verses about Rowfant by Andrew Lang, a sonnet by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Rosamund Marriott Watson's 'On the Downs,' and Mr. Laurence Binyon's 'Thunder on the Downs,' as well as three or four poignant, dreamy things by Mr. Arthur Bell, which may not be known to so many readers as the work of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, or Francis Thompson, or Mr. Hilaire Belloc. Of another sort (and welcome) is Horace Smith's 'Brighton.' The more tragic aspect of Brighton was essayed (with rather uncertain touch) by F. W. H. Myers in a poem which is included here. Graveyards and registers have yielded their quota, and we get a sprinkling of legends, as well as an example or two of Sussex songs. The Cade scene from '2 Henry VI.' is given because, though the play would have it in Kent, Iden's capture of Cade really took place in Sussex, near Heathfield. Our readers may remember a letter on this subject by Mark Anthony Lower, communicated to us last April by our correspondent Mr. W. L. KING (11 S. ix. 281). A timely touch occurs unexpectedly in the song

from the Pepys Collection at Cambridge—"A most sweet Song of an English Merchant born in Chichester" is the title of it—as thus:—

A rich merchantman there was,
That was both grave and wise,
Did kill a man in Embden town
Through quarrels that did arise.

The merchantman is saved by the rather outrageous affection of a German girl, whom he brings to England as his bride. But the much-belaboured censor was already at work, it seems, over Anglo-German affairs, for the song winds up with

But of their names and dwelling-place
I must not here recite.

A handful of biographical notes dealing with the less well-known among the writers represented will add a good deal to the enjoyment of lovers of Sussex in other parts of the kingdom.

The Structure of 'Le Livre d'Artus' and its Function in the Evolution of the Arthurian Prose-Romances: a Critical Study in Medieval Literature. By H. Oskar Sommer. (Hachette & Co., 3s.)

DR. SOMMER, long recognized as one of the most industrious and learned critics of the Arthurian cycle, publishes here some conclusions of great importance concerning its early sources. The whole question of these romances is, as most readers know, highly complicated, and the pamphlet before us is only for the specialist. It deals with MS. No. 337 in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which consists of two distinctly different fragments. The second of these has been printed by Dr. Sommer; the first is not yet available in a printed edition. From both, after devoting "a stupendous amount of time and labour to the study of the MS.," Dr. Sommer has deduced the existence of a huge, single, and coherent compilation which he calls 'Le Livre d'Artus.' He points out with great ingenuity the relations between the two parts of the MS., and what the references in them fairly imply of stories which the whole text formerly contained. Here he uses the evidence of other MSS. So far as we can judge from a highly condensed account, we think that Dr. Sommer's 'Livre d'Artus' is a likely supposition, though a novel one, and a noteworthy addition to the early sources. Its influence on 'Le Livre de Lancelot' in the losses and gains of both is an interesting inquiry which Dr. Sommer will doubtless develop at greater length in due course. While fully recognizing the erudition of Dr. Sommer, we feel that his argument would lose nothing if he were less assertive concerning its value.

The Heart of East Anglia. By Ian C. Hannah. (Heath, Cranton & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THIS history of Norwich is one of the best of Mr. Hannah's works. It goes deeply into nothing—there was no need to do so—but it assembles together a well-chosen multitude of pleasant and instructive details, arranged neatly, but without formality, and set off with a style the exuberance of which does not (as we have noticed to be the case in some of his other books) become tiresome. His subject is one that suits him, for its interest is abundant and varied, and original material of a directly quotable sort is also plentiful. From Herbert of Losinga to Borrow, from

Boadicea to Elizabeth Fry, we pass along as impressive a line of worthies as any provincial city can show, illustrated as it is by the figures of Mother Julian, of Sir Thomas Browne, and of Nelson, which belong to the whole English-speaking world—and a strange trio they appear, thus considered side by side.

We think Mr. Hannah might perhaps have brought out more clearly than he does the character of the East Anglian people, though the chapter on the life of the citizens, and the account of the Strangers' Hall included in it, is one of the most interesting in the book. A word of praise, too, for choice of matter and general drawing of outline, must be awarded to that on 'The House of Paston.' In general the earlier part—less cumbered, no doubt, with masses of matter to be perforce rejected—is more attractive than the later.

The illustrations are many of them unsatisfactory—above all, the drawing of the Cathedral which forms the frontispiece; and a little more liberality might have well been shown in the matter of plans. By way of Appendixes there are a useful Chronological Table and a series of architectural notes on churches. The cross-references in these, and also throughout the text, have been very carefully inserted, and there is a full Index: matters which give the book the quality of a useful guide, in addition to being a readable, popular history.

The Registers of the Parish Church of Bolton.
(Bolton, Tillotson & Son, 15s. net.)

MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, the editor of these Registers, has already done useful work as the editor of the Bury and other Parish Registers, besides being the author of 'Bibliographia Boltoniensis, 1550-1912.' As the Librarian of Bolton he has been favoured with opportunities for research, and he refutes the statement made by Baines in his 'History of Lancaster' that "Bolton is an ancient manor, but a modern parish," and shows that there is little doubt that a church existed in 1305, the evidence being taken from a "Rental" for that year in which Bolton is called a parish.

An illustration of the old Church of St. Peter faces the title-page. It was demolished in 1866, and on its site the present building was consecrated on St. Peter's Day, 1871, the cost of the building (45,000*l.*) being borne by Peter Ormrod of Halliwell Hall. Among the stained-glass windows is one to the donor of the church, and one that was formerly the east window in the old church. There is a peal of eight bells, the earliest bearing the date 1669. A Saxon cross found under the tower of the old church has been set up inside the present building, and is probably 900 years old. Some flags and banners of the old Volunteer battalions are suspended in the nave; and in the tower are a museum of interesting things belonging to olden times, and a few chained books.

The dates of the Registers published in this volume, with the assent of Canon Chapman, Vicar of Bolton, are: Baptisms, 1573-4, 1590-1660; Weddings, 1573, 1587-1660; Burials, 1573-4, 1587-1660. One of the Register books was missing for about 180 years, and was discovered early last century under a stone slab near the north-east corner of the chancel, when

workmen were constructing an underground flue. It was probably hidden during the Civil Wars by Vicar Gregg, who dying in 1644, had not made known its hiding-place. There is a list of churchwardens, 1631-49. The Index of Names extends over 112 pages. Some of the names are curious: Shippowbothom, Such, Sweetlove, Walkden, Wallwork, Widows, Woollfendens, and others.

The production of the volume at its moderate price is due to the generosity of Sir Lees Knowles and the enterprise of the publishers.

Oxford Garlands. (Milford, 7*d.* net.)

MR. R. M. LEONARD entitles the new volume 'Echoes from the Classics,' and in his selection he has had in view the reader who is interested primarily in English poetry and has "small Latin and less Greek." "Those who have not studied the subject will be surprised to find how many established favourites, such as Jonson's 'Drink to me only,' and some golden fruit from Herrick's 'Hesperides,' are classical echoes. The debt which later literature owes to that of Greece and Rome is overwhelming. As Burton observed, 'Our poets steal from Homer,' and it has been a common practice to work in the same quarry."

The examples given are chiefly "genuine echoes," literary paraphrases and translations. When the source is known, reference to the original is supplied in the notes at the end. As many as seventy-one authors have been laid under contribution.

THE panel of the Passion which has been recently discovered by Mr. Grosvenor Thomas in London, and of which a full-page reproduction (in colours) is a distinctive feature of the December number of *The Burlington Magazine*, is of great interest in that there appears some reason for regarding it as of English authorship. It bears a general resemblance to the five-panelled altarpiece preserved in Norwich Cathedral; but to the refinement of feature in this and most other English paintings of the period it opposes a coarseness in type of face and size of hand—extending even to the figure of Christ Himself—that might suggest a Netherlandish origin. The question seems obscure.

Messrs. Wace and Dawkins continue their article upon Greek embroideries with some interesting remarks on the towns and houses of the Ægean Archipelago. Examples of the defensive arrangement of some of the towns of the Cyclades, with their close-packed houses backing outwards, are quoted, and some interesting photographs of interiors reproduced. A further series of early Italian pictures from the University Museum of Göttingen is discussed by Mr. O. Sirén, one of the most beautiful examples being an Annunciation by Parri Spinelli. An interesting early English oil landscape, hitherto unidentified, but now attributed to Sir Richard Digby Neave (1793-1868), is reproduced, together with a mezzotint by David Lucas which seems to have furnished the key to the authorship of the picture. As a landscape it has decided points of interest. The 'Record of Various Works of Art in Belgium' is continued by Mr. Aymer Vallance with a note upon the late Gothic jubé in the church at Dixmude, now destroyed by the guns of the Germans. In this connexion, however, it is good to hear of the salvage of many pictures (including 'The

Miraculous Draught of Fishes' of Rubens) from Malines, an account of this piece of work being given by the salvager, now a fugitive in England. There are also, we are glad to see, two plates of photographs of subjects from Rodin's splendid gift to the nation, now housed in the main corridor of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The frontispiece illustrates a Persian miniature from the collection of M. Léonce Rosenberg.

Obituary.

WILLIAM FRANCIS PRIDEAUX

OUR correspondents will share the deep regret with which we learn the death of Col. Prideaux, one of the oldest and most highly valued contributors to 'N. & Q.' Col. Prideaux had been prevented by the war from seeking refuge at Hyères from the rigours of an English winter, and died on Saturday, 5 December, at his house at St. Peter's, in Thanet.

Born in 1840, he began in 1860 a career of thirty years' distinguished service in India and in Eastern Africa by entering the Bombay army as Ensign. He was attached to Mr. Rassam's mission to King Theodore of Abyssinia in the spring of 1864, and for nearly two years was a prisoner at Magdala. He was Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar from 1873 to 1875, and in the Persian Gulf from 1876 to 1877. Later he returned to India, and served as Resident in Jeypore, Oodeypore, and Kashmir.

The effect of his wide experience of men and manners will not have escaped the notice of those who enjoyed his communications to 'N. & Q.' An intimate knowledge of the East was blended in him with very distinct tastes of characteristic Western quality. He was widely and accurately read; and his chosen subjects were London, eighteenth-century literature, and bibliography, though he was also a keen student of numismatics and archaeology. He possessed an unusually well-furnished library, to which, as several of his notes in our columns testify, he was prompt to add items of recondite or curious interest that came in his way. His alertness of attention, exactness, and store of miscellaneous knowledge lent vividness and interest to topics which under most people's treatment would have appeared but arid. His range may be illustrated by the fact that, Tory as he was, and admirer of the dry light of the eighteenth century, he had a hearty liking for Mr. Chesterton's paradoxes; while his unflinching pursuit of completeness in whatever he undertook is shown in his refusal to publish the revision he had prepared of his Stevenson bibliography in view of the new material which has recently come to light and has not yet been thoroughly worked over.

It is hardly necessary to say that his learning, his readiness to give information, and his humour—to which a touch now and then of soldierly impatience did no harm—will be greatly missed by us. His literary work is largely to be sought in periodicals, but he published separately 'The Lay of the Himyarites' and 'Notes for a Bibliography of Edward FitzGerald,' as well as the Stevenson bibliography.

FREDERICK SIMON SNELL.

WE regret to record the death of F. S. Snell, who passed away after a long fight with ill-health on Tuesday, 3 Nov. He was the sixth son of Henry Saxon Snell (ob. 1904), a descendant of Richard Snell of Sonning, Berks (1720-1817); was educated privately at Maidenhead, whence he proceeded to University College, London, and thereafter to Durham University, where he took his M.A. in 1883. He was also a member of the Middle Temple, and a Fellow and one of the founders of the Society of Genealogists of London.

Of slight physique, but untiring energy, despite attacks of ill-health, Snell spent his earlier years following the profession of schoolmaster. His malady making residence abroad advisable, he had two lengthy sojourns in South Africa—the later one during the Boer War, when he shouldered a rifle and took duty behind wire entanglements with the best. But his inclination was always towards antiquarian studies, and especially genealogy, so that when, in 1906, some improvement in his circumstances brought him home again, he decided to settle in London, to be near the main sources of information, the Record Office, Somerset House, and the British Museum, whence he could draw the material for his genealogical collections.

His main interest lay in the yeoman families of Berkshire, and it is in his labours towards working out their descents that his best memorial will be found. The present writer often discussed with him his schemes for a comprehensive collection of data from original sources, intended to simplify the task of future inquirers into this by-way of a fascinating study. He succeeded in gathering together a very fine and well-arranged mass of facts about bygone Berkshire people, which, under his will, go to enrich the collections of the Society of Genealogists of London.

He printed little. Two or three articles in *The Pedigree Register* evince a well-stored mind, and give indication of the pleasure which might have been conferred by his antiquarian humour, had he desired publicity of that kind. He was an occasional contributor to 'N. & Q.' To *The British Archivist* he was contributing at the time of his death a valuable epitome of the Chancery Depositions before 1714. He had also in an advanced stage, for the British Record Society, a continuation of the excellent Calendar of Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, covering the years 1718 to 1725, which will, it is hoped, form one of their future volumes.

In the formation of the Society of Genealogists of London he took an active part, and scarcely missed a committee meeting during the first four years of its existence. Acting as Honorary Secretary of the Committee on the Consolidated Index, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Index-slips reach a total of something like a million and a quarter under his supervision and practical help.

G. S.

Notices to Correspondents.

J. C.—The "Collins"—if the term is really in colloquial use—is so called from the egregious Mr. Collins in 'Pride and Prejudice,' and the letter of thanks he bestowed upon the Bennet family in return for their hospitality.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 260.

NOTES:—Proposals for building an Amphitheatre in 1620, 481—Christmas Bibliography, 482—Holcroft Bibliography, 484—St. Thomas's Day—Christmas Trees—The Earl of Leicester's Pictures in 1677, 486—"Quite a few"—Notes on Words for the 'N.E.D.'—George Herbert and 'The Return from Parnassus'—Historical Inaccuracy: 'Oddsfish'—Dickensiana: 'Pickwick,' 487—Photobibliography, 488.

QUERIES:—"The Slang Dictionary" published by J. C. Hotten: its Author—Amphillis Washington—Author Wanted—Borstal—De Tassis, the Spanish Ambassador temp. James I.—Schaw of Sauchie, 488—Marriage of Joan de Grey—Timothy Skottow of Norwich, Goldsmith—Farthing Victorian Stamps—Waterloo and the Franco-German War—"Spruce"—"Natty"—The Princess and the Crumpled Rose-Leaf—Southey's Works—Crooked Lane, London Bridge, 489—Old Etonians—George IV.'s Natural Children—Author of Quotation Wanted—Thomas Bradbury, Lord Mayor—"We'll go to Kew in lilac time"—"Thirmuthis": Christian Name—"Spiritual members," 490.

REPLIES:—Robinson of Hinton Abbey, Bath, 491—The Italian Goat: its Colour, 492—Joseph Georgirenes, Archbishop of Samos—Dickens and Wooden Legs, 493—"Magna est veritas"—Oudh—"Brother Johannes," 494—Walter Bagehot: Pronunciation of Name—Insectivorous Plants—"Boches"—Scots Guards: Regimental Histories, 495—Mourning Letter-Paper and Black-bordered Title-Pages, 496—Przemysl: Language of Galicia—"Ephesians": a Shakespearean Term—Dido's Purchase of Land, 497—"Tarts"—Lord: Use of the Title without Territorial Addition—"Platoon," 498—"Cordwainer"—Clocks and Clockmakers—"Goal-Money," 499.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Shakespeare's Environment"—"A Concise Bibliography of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine"—"Britain's Case against Germany."

OBITUARY:—Bertram Dobell.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN AMPHITHEATRE IN LONDON, 1620.

THIS elaborate scheme for building an Amphitheatre in London, where all kinds of public entertainments could be held, seems to have been dropped when the King withdrew his consent from the first proposals. The following papers on the subject are to be found in the Bodleian Library, Tanner MS. 89, pp. 50-58.

Of the musicians named, Mr. Bird, of course, is the great William Byrd. Mr. Alphonso is the younger Alphonso Ferrabosco, who supplied the music for some of Ben Jonson's masques, and was the most eminent viol-player of his time. Mr. Innocent Lanneer was one of a family of musicians; his name appears among the royal "Musicians for the Flutes" from March, 1592/3, till his death in 1625. Mr. Johnson

was Robert Johnson, a famous lute-player, who was also one of the King's Musicians: he is best known as a writer of music for the theatre.

Cornelius the Dutchman, who is also mentioned, was Cornelius Drebbel, a native of Alkmaar, who lived in England, and was best known to his contemporaries as the constructor of a "Perpetual Motion" which was one of the sights of London. He is chiefly interesting now as having tried his hand at many of the inventions which have only been made effective in the present age—from submarines to incubators and "Virginals which played of themselves." See the 'D.N.B.' and Rye's 'England as seen by Foreigners,' pp. 61 and 232.

I.

PAGE 50.

The Exercise of many Heroick and Maiestick Recreations at his Ma^{ties} Amphitheator.

In *primis* Tragedies, Comedies and Histories Acted both in Latine and English, full of high State and Royall Representments wth many variable and delightfull properties, wth Showes of Great Horse, and riche Caparisons, gracefully prepared to Entertaine floraigne Princes, and to giue content to the most Noble and Worthiest of his Ma^{ties} Admired and happie Kingdomes.

There shall be Showne the manner of Sea Fights wth the resemblance of Shippes and Gallies in very Exquisite and Singuler order, worthy the veiw of the most Noble and Generous beholders.

There shalbe Showne the true vse of all manner of Armes, and Weapons for Foote faire and richly Armed wth Pike, Partizan, Holbert, Sword, Rapier, Muskett, Pistoll, or any other vsuall or necessarie Armes whatsoever.

There shall also be demonstrated, many Excellent & Ingenious Experiences belonging to a Campe, Seidge, or Garison wth the Manly order and Posture of a Souldier.

There will be also, for delight and Recreation, Musick of all sortes, Winde-Instruments, high and Lowe, string Instruments, Voices the best this Kingdome, or any other Nation can aford.

Masques of very Exquisite and Curious Inuentions, wth the best Daunces that can be, Mummeries also, and Moriskoes.

Curious Prospectiues in this Kingdome, vnvsuall, of Singuler varietie, and high Invention, all possible Exercises of the Olympiades, as Wrestling in Oyled Skynnes for gold and Silver Collers, wth other Inferiour prizes, Wrestling two or three against one, Running, Jumping, Vauteing, Tumbling, Daunceing on the Ropes, Gladiato^{re} in equall and vnequall Combate two or three against one, to approue the singulartie of Weapons wth the true and rightfull vse of them.

Strange and vnvsuall Padgents wth very admirable and rare Inuentions, neuer as yet brought forth to any Speculac'on in these parts of the World, wth all manner of Pleasures that may either delight the Eare, or content y^e Eye in them.

There shall be seene the liuely Figures & pleasant demonstrations of y^e Driades, theire Pastimes, Natures, qualitties, and prime deriuations.

The Nymble Naides in their proper Natures, and delightfull pleasures, in and about y^e Springes, Fountaines, and Waters.

Nocturnalls of vnexpressable Figures; Visions, and Apparitions, Figureing deepe Melancholly and vnusuall Representations.

Pastimes vsed in Spayne, called Joco del Tauro and Joco del Cano.

All manner of Fightings of Wilde Beasts whatsoever can be procured for Pastime, Recreation and Veive. Besides an Infinite number of vnexpressed p^rties of Singuler Order & composure.

PAGE 52.

Meanes to accomodate all the expressed properties are these.

At all Tymes when Wee shall stand in need of FFortie or FFiftie Great Horse to ornifle with high State the Sceane, Historie or Subiect, A Gentleman his Mat^e Seruant and Commaunder in his Highnes Stables will be readie for vs.

Wee haue also a Captaine of Foote and his Officeⁿ of Excellent Experience, and direction, readie at all Tymes.

Cornelius the Dutchman the most admired man of Christendome for singuler Inuention and Arte wth diuerse others of our Nation, that will vnder-take for our Sea Fights, Prospectiues, Nocturnalls, Driades, Naides, Fire, and Water-workes.

FFor Masques and all other P^rties belonging to them, Wee are alreadie Prepared wth Admirable Dauncers.

ffor our seuerall kindes of Musick, Mr. Alphonso, Mr. Innocent Lancire, Mr. Bird, Mr. Johnson, and others great Mⁿ in Musick.

Gladiators and Sword-Men good & sufficient store you all knowe.

FFor all Exercises of the Olympiades (being practized) no Nation is better to P^rforme them, for high Courage Actiuitie and Strength.

FFor Latine Playes, the helpe of both the Vniuersities, when Tyme shall require for the Entertainment of Princes, or any Embassadors from foraigne Nations.

The English Actors you knowe sufficiently.

CONSIDERAC^{ONS} for the Vndertakers, and all Patentees.

1. What chardge may buyld the said Amphytheator and how soone.

2. How, and by what sufficient, and Excellent Men, all seuerall properties may be fitted, and made Gracefull according to the former Expressions, and to continue the concourse of People, by wth money may be still coming in.

3. As reasonable as may be coniectured What proffit may arise to the vndertakers to give them satisfaction.

It is concluded by diuerse and Judicious Artizans that haue conferred, and long consulted herein, that ten or Eleauen thousand pounds in Bancke may buyld y^e said Amphytheator stronge and faire, and that it is necessarie to haue two thousand pounds in Bancke when the House is buylt to furnish all properties Gracefull therevnto belonging.

Wee are alreadie Prepared wth all Men of Excel-lencie for the Vndertakeing of each seuerall P^rtie whatsoever.

While the House is in buylding, all Playes and properties may be prepared that there be no Tyme lost, for it is the most pretious thing that belongeth therevnto.

It is desired that all those Gentlemen that resolute to be Vndertakeⁿ in this Busienes may aduise wth the best, and most Learned Councell they can, for the best Assurance of all their portions, Shares, and Rates.

Whereas it maybe Imagined the chardge wilbe great, to accomodate and furnish these Showes; But they will, or may be made continew many yeares after for Exchange of Sceanes, and Subiects, being well ordered and preserued in the Wardropp, And thereby saue a great quantitie of Money.

There is no Laudable Way or course that can deliuer vnto the Vndertakers, so easie, so great and so certaine a gaine as this doth offer. It is therefore requisite to hasten their Accordance and Contracts the sooner. For halfe a Yeare Tyme will proue to be the losse of as much money as will buyld the whole House, Which materiall Pointe, I could wishe that euery Vndertaker would well consider of.

G. E. P. A.

(To be continued.)

CHRISTMAS BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(Continued from 11 S. viii. 483.)

1852. A Holiday Book for Christmas and the New Year, embracing Legends, Tales, Poetry, Music, Sketches of Manners and Customs, Games and Sports, &c.

1850. Christmas Decoration of Churches.... By the Rev. E. L. Cutts.—See 7 S. iv. 503. Date now given.

1865. A Notice of the Custom of "Haxey Hood," in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire. By John Brown.—*The Reliquary*, v. 170-71.

1808. Christmas.—*Baptist Magazine*, ix. 769-772.

1879. The Mistletoe - Bough: its Natural History, Economy, and Uses. By Prof. J. Buckman.—Reprinted from *The Veterinarian*, March and April, 1879. Pp. 20.

1881. Weihnachten in deutscher Dichtung. Von A. Freybe. Pp. 243.

1881. Royal Christmases. *The Antiquary*, iii. 40, 87.—Customs relating to New Year's Day. *Id.*, p. 247.—Some Archaic Customs at Christmas Time. By G. L. Gomme. *Id.*, iv. 243-5.

1882. New Year Customs. By the Rev. Walter Gregor.—*The Antiquary*, v. 1-6. [Letter by C. S. Wake.] *Id.*, 183.

1883. Weihnacht in Wort und Bild. Von E. Foerster. Pp. 55.

1884. Cornish Christmas Customs. By W. S. Lach-Szyrma.—*The Antiquary*, ix. 94.

1885. Christmas in Other Countries. *Chambers's Journal*, December, pp. 801-4.—Christmas Fare. *Id.*, pp. 817-19.

1886. First-Foot [in Lincolnshire].—*The Antiquary*, xiv. 85-6. See also p. 12.

1888. The Christmas Pantomime. By G. Laurence Gomme.—*The Antiquary*, xvii. 6-10.

1892. Deutsche Weihnachten. Von F. Orwein. Pp. 132.

1893. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Weihnachtsspiele. Von W. Koeppen. Pp. 132.

1893. Die Geschichte der deutschen Weihnacht. Von A. Tille. Pp. 355.

1901. Christmas Fish Pies.—*The Antiquary*, xxxvii. 376-7.

1901. Christmas in France. By Th. Bentzon.—*Century*, lxiii. 170-77.

1902. Weihnachten in Kirche, Kunst, und Volksleben. Von G. Rietschel.

1905. Children's Christmas Amusements. By Edward H. Cooper.—*Nineteenth Century*, January, pp. 78-88.

1906. Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide. By A. E. Garvie.—*Contemporary Review*, lxxxix. 814-21.

1912. Christmas in Ritual and Tradition. By C. A. Miles.—Reviewed by R. R. Marett, *Folk-Lore*, xxiii. 504-6.

1913. Christmas Thoughts. By J. H. Bernard. Pp. 100.

1913. Rustic Speech and Folk-Lore. By Elizabeth Mary Wright. [Customs connected with the New Year and Twelfth Day, pp. 283-6; Christmas, pp. 302-4.]

1913. Christmas in a Mediæval Country House.—*Country Life*, 20 Dec., pp. 879-80.

1913. Christmas Customs.—*Girl's Own Paper*, December.

1913. [Christmas Customs in Sweden.] *The Globe*, 24 Dec.—The Soul of Christmas. *Id.*

1913. Christmas. *The Guardian*, 23 Dec.—Christmas Customs New and Old. *Id.*

1913. Old Christmas Legends. By A. Watts.—*Pall Mall Magazine*, December.

1913. Christmas Eve at Bethlehem.—*The Queen*, 20 Dec., p. 1151.

1913. Christmas.—*Saturday Review*, 27 Dec., pp. 801-3.

1913. Christmas at St. Albans Abbey, A.D. 1327.—*The Sphere* Christmas Number. See 11 S. viii. 479.

1913. Christmas Eve. Pax hominibus bonae voluntatis. By Robert Bridges.—Christmas Eve. *The Times*, 24 Dec.—The Miracle of Christmas. *Id.*, 26 Dec.—'Christmas Eve.' The Laureate's mediæval poem. Some explanatory notes. By Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D.—Carols. Words and Tunes. *Id.*, 27 Dec.—The Feast of Lights. Some Christmas Survivals. *Id.*, 29 Dec.

1914. Ancient English Christmas Carols.—See 11 S. ii. 502 for first edition. Cheaper issue.

1914. A Gloucestershire Mumming Play. A Popular Survival.—*The Times*, 3 Jan.

1914. Christmas in Rome. By Dr. Giovanni Piol.—*Contemporary Review*, January.

1914. A Corner of the Cotswolds. By M. Sturge Gretton. Oxfordshire Christmas Miracle Play [from 'N. & Q.' 5 S. ii. 503-5], pp. 217-21.

1914. County Folk-Lore. No. VII. Printed Extracts. Examples of Printed Folk-Lore concerning Fife. [Yule, Hogmanay, New Year, Handsel Monday, pp. 140-51.]—Folk-Lore Society, vol. lxxi.

1914. Christmas Carols. By Edmondstone Duncan.—*Musical Times*, December, pp. 687-91.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

THE LITERARY FRAUDS OF HENRY WALKER THE IRONMONGER.

(See *ante*, pp. 441, 462.)

6. "WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS. BY JOHN SALTMARSH."

THIS is universally attributed to Saltmarsh, and is given among his works in the 'D.N.B.' The tract is the greatest nonsense, and quite unworthy of a writer of Saltmarsh's calibre. The full title runs as follows:—

"Wonderful predictions declared in a message, as from the Lord, to his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax and the Council of his Army. By John Saltmarsh, preacher of the Gospell. His severall speeches and the manner of his death. Dec. 29, 1647. [Saltmarsh died on 11 Dec., and was buried on the 15th.] This narrative, concerning Mr. Saltmarsh hath been sent to the Army and there perused and made perfect, to be printed and published for the Kingdome's satisfaction. Imprimatur Gilbert Mabbot. Printed at London by Robert Ibbitson, in Smithfield, neere the Queens Head Tavern. 1648."

Mabbot, licenser of the Press and (at the time) a Leveller, was just as dishonest a rascal as Walker himself, and his certificate is worthless. The tract had a political motive. *Mercurius Melancholicus*, No. 19, for 1-8 Jan., 1648, written by Martin Parker, says of this tract on p. 112:—

"What a damnable piece of impostorisme that matchlesse piece of compounded roguery, Walker, hath put forth concerning that deceiver Saltmarsh. I protest, since I understood letters, I never heard nor read the like, wherein the juggler acts his deceptions to the life and wholly blinds the eyes of the ignorant. Yet, sirrah, though there is craft in your dawbing, all your cunning cannot conceal it from the intellectual eye, the conviction of two passages is sufficient for all the rest," &c.

Parker then goes on to point out contradictions and discrepancies in the narrative at some length.

7. "THE BLOODY ALMANACK [for 1648]. BY JOHN BOOKER."

This document (which is fairly common) is always catalogued to John Booker, the Parliament's chief astrologer, after Lilly. The contents of the title-page run:—

"The Bloody Almanack. For this present Jubilee. To which England is directed, to foreknow what shall come to passe, by that famous astrologer, Mr. John Booker. Being a perfect abstract of the prophecies proved out of Scripture by the noble Napier, Lord of Marchistown in Scotland. And a mysterious monethly observation for this present yeere ensuing, 1648."

Two woodcuts, side by side, follow. The first depicts Rome and London, with the legends, at the top, side, and bottom, of

"Strange wonders in the Ayre," "Papists and Blasphemers flying," and "The plenty of trade in London." The second deserves attention, depicting as it does a delinquent kneeling at the bar before the Speaker and the House of Commons, with the legends, at the top, side, and bottom respectively, of "His Majesties return to the Parliament," "The joy and peace of the people," and "The execution of Justice." (It should be remembered that this appeared at the end of 1647, and that the King was not beheaded until 30 Jan., 1649.) The rest of the title-page runs:—

"Licensed and entred into the Hall [Stationers'] book and published according to order [?]. London. Printed by John Clowes [who occasionally printed for Ibbitson]. 1647."

Mercurius Melancholicus, No. 17, for 18-25 Dec., 1647, commences by the following attack upon Walker:—

"Stop the bell weather, the rest will acquiesce,
So Walker brayes, just like an asse, no lease.

"I had thought that I had beat some wit into his loggerhead long since, there is not a drivelling fool in the city but is ashamed to see how he does spawle [?] and beslaver the face of his last weeks Occurrences with incomparable nonsense; but the fool is turn'd Ass-strolger. Who did think that his clipt wings would ever carry him so high, or that he durst to thrust forth his snout without a — inprimatur hanging at it. Certainly the Saffron Saint [Walker was red-haired] hath dreamed of late, or else had some of Saltmarsh his visions. The beguiled multitude may think so, but I will unravel his knavery. He hath counterfeited Mr. Bookers name, under the false title of a 'Bloody Almanack,' only to fasten his own brainlesse fopperies upon him, either to gain acceptance or to make him odious. But who-soever reads and knows the ingenuity of that Hobby horse cannot but conclude him a scholar brought up at Banks, his school. He shows such conceits and prancing in Divinity that not a line but is the lawfully begotten character of this Assinego. And if a word worthy of observation he dare not denie but it is feloniously stolen out of the treasures of old Brightman [the commentator on the Apocalypse] or other reverend authors. Somewhat it was that he walked this week [in *Perfect Occurrences*] with his page, Mabbott [the licenser, whose name was added to the news-book] at his heels, in his old thredbare mundition, surnamed 'Harruney.' But although he keeps this as a string to his bow, it may break (as well as his credit) at last. Well, Harry, when all is done I see thou wilt be a knave, doe what I can."

Martin Parker is best known as the author of the famous old ballad "When the King comes home in peace again," now remembered by its latest title of "When the King enjoys his own again." The former version is to be found among the *Roxburghe ballads* at the British Museum, and consists of twelve stanzas, which are quite

different from the later edition, best known to modern readers through Joseph Ritson's reprint in 'Ancient Songs and Ballads.' This last edition can now, from the quotations I have given above, be definitely stated to have appeared in 1648, for the fifth stanza in the reprint is not to be found in the Roxburghe version (probably of 1643 or 1644), and runs as follows:—

Did Walker no predictions lack
In Hammond's Bloody Almanack
Foretelling things that would ensue
That all proves right if lies be true.
But why should not he the pillory foresee
Wherein poor Toby once was ta'en,
And also foreknow to the gallows he must go
When the King enjoys his own again.

Hammond was the name of the Parliamentary colonel at the time detaining the King as a prisoner at Carisbrook. There has been a great deal of erroneous comment upon "Toby": Sir Walter Scott thought it was Walker's Christian name. It simply refers to John Taylor's burlesque sermon by Walker on "Tobies dogges tayle," printed in 1642, after he had been pilloried for "To your tents, O Israel."

J. B. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 43, 83, 122, 163, 205, 244, 284, 323, 362, 403, 442.)

1795. "The Deserted Daughter: a comedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, Pater-noster-Row, 1795." Octavo, 4+1-86+1 pp.

This play was presented 2 May, 1794, with Mrs. Inchbald posing as the writer (cf. Oulton. 2: 176). The book was noticed in *The English Review* for July, 1795 (26:72), and also in *The Monthly Review* for July (17: 189), where it is said that "Holcroft is known to be the author of it." *The British Critic* for October, 1795 (6: 422), says, "The author is understood to be Mr. Holcroft." A "second edition," with identical pagination, a "third edition" and a "fourth edition" appeared the same year (1795). There is a curious circumstance in that the four British Museum copies of the various editions, though similar in practically every other respect, have a variation in the catch figure at the bottom of the final attached page, which contains the Epilogue. Edition I. has "4"; Edition II. has "2"; Edition III.

has "3"; and Edition IV. has "1." Copies in the Bodleian Library and the Dyce Collection, South Kensington Museum, also agree in these details. In fact, the distinction seems to be general, appearing in every copy I have seen. A copy of the first edition in the Yale University Library bears the autograph of John Genest on the title-page, and the date 23 March, 1806.

There is a subsequent edition as follows:—

"The Deserted Daughter: a comedy, in five acts, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Fifth Edition. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme. 1806." Octavo, 4+1-80 pp.

On the back of the title-page is the note: "Printed by C. Mercier & Co. Northumberland Court, London."

It was included in the following collections: Mrs. E. Inchbald, 'The British Theatre,' 1808; 'The London Stage,' 1824; Mrs. E. Inchbald, 'The British Theatre,' 1824; 'The Acting Drama,' 1834; Dicks's 'Standard Plays,' No. 89, 1883.

There was an edition—"Dublin, Printed by M. Kelly for P. Wogan....1795"—in octavo, paged 4+6-72 in the copy which I examined. Pp. 73, on, were missing.

I have seen in a bookshop a copy of

"The Deserted Daughter, a comedy by Thomas Holcroft. As performed at the Boston Theatre with Universal Applause. Boston: Printed for William C. Blake, at the Boston Bookstore, No. 59, Cornhill. 1795";

and there was a duodecimo edition at New York in 1806 ('D.N.B.'; B.M.C.):—

"The Deserted Daughter, a Comedy, in five acts. By T. Holcroft. Marked as performed in the English and American Theatres. New-York: Published by D. Longworth, At the Dramatic Repository, Shakespeare-Gallery. 1806." Duodecimo, 4+5-76 pp.;

but these are the only American impressions I have located.

John Cumberland (1787-1866) founded a play of his own on Holcroft's 'Deserted Daughter,' namely:—

"The Steward; or, fashion and feeling: A Comedy, in five acts, (Founded upon the Deserted Daughter,) as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden, September 15th, 1819. London: Printed by W. Hughes, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, for John Lowndes, 25, Bow Street. 1819. Price Three Shillings." Octavo, xi+1+1-83 pp.

This appeared in J. Cumberland's 'British Theatre,' 1829; 'The British Drama, Illustrated,' 1864; and Dicks's 'Standard Plays,' No. 539, 1883.

The Bodleian attributes this version to Thomas Beazley.

1796. "The Man of Ten Thousand: a comedy as it is acted at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row. 1796." Octavo, 4+1-88 pp.

This play was produced 23 Jan., 1796.

There is a second edition (South Kensington Museum):—

"The Man of Ten Thousand. A Comedy. As it is acted at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane. The Second Edition. By Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row. 1796." Octavo, 4+1-88 pp.

I have record of a "third edition":—

"The Man of Ten Thousand: a comedy as it is acted at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The Third Edition. By Thomas Holcroft. London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster Row. 1796." Octavo, 4+1-88 pp.

I compared two copies of the first edition with one of the third, and found on every page broken letters and typographical peculiarities which appeared in every copy under my view. The words "The Third Edition" were added; and an initial capital "T" at the beginning of a paragraph, the word "Advertisement," and the rule under that word, were reset between editions. Beyond this, I believe the type to have been the same. A copy in the Yale Library has the autograph of John Genest, and the date "Oct. 8, 1801," on the title-page. The book was noticed in *The English Review* (27: 180) as early as February of the same year; in *The Monthly Review* for March, 1796 (19: 353)—a fine review; and in *The British Critic* for July, 1796 (7: 674).

1796. 'The Force of Ridicule.'

This comedy was acted but once—at Drury Lane, 6 Dec., 1796, and has never been printed. 'Biographia Dramatica' says (2: 244-5): "It was, we believe, derived from the French." The 'Memoirs' (p. 159) give the date as 1798, but a note corrects this statement; and Genest and 'Biographia Dramatica' agree on 1796. This date is further confirmed by Miss Pope's List of Plays (British Museum, Add. MS. 29,945) and by the theatre's book recording receipts of performances (British Museum, Add. MS. 29,710, f. 79b).

1796. "Travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily. Translated from the German of Frederic Leopold Count Stolberg. By Thomas Holcroft. In two volumes....[A quotation from Plato.] London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row. MDCCXCVI." [Vol. II. dated 1797.] Quarto. I., xx+1-506; II., xi+1-656+1.

A second edition followed:—

"Travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily. Translated from the German of Frederic Leopold, Count Stolberg, by Thomas Holcroft in four volumes. The second edition. London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-Row. MDCXCVII." Octavo. I., 17+1-427; II., 11+1-452; III., 11+1-537; IV., 8+1-591 pp.

J. D. Reuss, 'Register of Living Authors,' Berlin, 1804 (1: 491), lists the two-volume edition of 1796, omits mention of the 1797 edition, but records "A new edition. Vol. 1-4, 1802." I have not yet located a previous appearance of this work in French—neither Quérard nor Larousse listed any, nor is there any in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris; so we may tentatively place this as Holcroft's earliest translation from the German, the edition of which was "Königsberg and Leipzig, 1794." Cf. *Monthly Review*, August, 1797 (23: 371), commenting on the first edition.

In the March, 1805, issue of *The Glasgow Repository of Literature* (Mitchell Library), pp. 195-7, is an extract:—

"Characteristic Anecdotes of the Modern Neapolitans. From Travels through Germany, &c. Translated from the German of Frederick Leopold, Count Stolberg, by T. Holcroft."

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

Columbia University, New York City.

(To be continued.)

ST. THOMAS'S DAY. — A little Belgian friend—one of the many new friends that English people have been making within the last months—amused us on St. Nicholas's Day by an account of the ceremonies proper to that festival observed in his household. He told of the little baskets set out in the drawing-room overnight, filled with carrots, turnips, and other delicacies for the consumption of the good saint's ass, and which would be found in the morning miraculously charged with presents; and then he went on to relate, with immense gusto, the pranks every one plays on St. Thomas's Day. The game is to lock some one up in a room and not let him out till he has promised to give you all you ask for. Thus the boys at school lock up the master, and extort good marks from him; and the master, if he can manage it, locks up the boys. This may, however, if he is not sharp, give him an anxious quarter of an hour: for example, our vivacious friend told us how his class was once locked into a room having a balcony to its window, from which, by a dangerous

leap, the balcony of another room could be reached. A handful of the bolder boys, himself among them, dared the leap, got through the house to the locked door, and released their companions. Our hero, however, found his own father too much for him at this sport, for, being locked into a room on the entresol of the house, he let himself down from the window by his hands, and dropped to the ground. The maids of a house are also liable to be played this trick, and are compelled to ransom themselves with promises of caramels or other sweets.

One interesting point about the custom is the fact that the interest taken in it is still so lively, and so tolerant of inconvenience; another is its kinship with "barring-out" customs. Am I right in thinking that it belongs to St. Thomas's Day, in allusion, first, to the doors that were locked where the disciples were assembled together, and, secondly, to the persistence of St. Thomas's demand for evidence? PEREGRINUS.

CHRISTMAS TREES.—If I am not mistaken, the late Prince Consort Albert is generally credited with having introduced into this country the custom of erecting Christmas trees for the youngsters. I have come across the following note in Alf. John Kempe's 'The Loseley Manuscripts' (London, 1836):—

"We remember a German of the household of the late Queen Caroline making what he termed a Christmas tree for a juvenile party at that festive season."

According to the description given, however, the tree in question was merely a painted or decorated board with real branches or twigs added, and not a Christmas tree as we know it. L. L. K.

PICTURES BELONGING TO EARL OF LEICESTER: INVENTORY, 1677.—The following list of pictures occurs in an

"Inventory of the goods and chattels of Robert, Earl of Leicester, late of Penshurst, in the County of Kent, deceased, in and about the mansion place called Leicester House, in the parish of St. Martyn in the Fields in the County of Middlesex,"

taken 14 Nov., 1677:—

"A picture of an Angell a sleepe, in a guilt carved frame; Picture of a Gentleman's head paynted upon board; the picture of Algernon, late Earle of Northumberland, in a guilt carved frame; the picture of the Countess of Sunderland, in a guilt carved frame; the picture of the Lady Lisle, in a guilt carved frame; the picture of Henry Sydney Esqr, when he was a child, in a guilt carved frame; a peice of frutridge, in a guilt carved frame; the story of Hagar, in a guilt carved frame; a Landskipp of Shippes, in a black frame;

a small peice of frutridge, in a black Ebony frame ; a Landskiph of ruined buildings, in a black frame....the picture of a naked woman lying at length, in a guilt carved frame ; the picture of Saturne, in a carved guilt frame ; the picture of the Duke of Richmond, in a carved guilt frame ; the picture of the Countess of Leycester and the Lady Carlisle, in a carved guilt frame ; the picture of Palma, in a guilt carved frame ; the Story of Our Saviour, in a guilt carved frame ; the pictures of Eight Ladyes, in a guilt carved frame (two of them of the Lady Carlisle) ; three long peices, and the picture of a soldier."

These, together with three landscapes of which no details are given, were valued at 32*l.* 10*s.*

The value of the whole inventory only amounts to 337*l.* 1*s.*, and it appears as if the house had been already partly dismantled, or that only certain articles of furniture were included in the inventory, which will be found in Additional MS. 32,683, f. 101. PERCY D. MUNDY.

"QUITE A FEW."—The 'N.E.D.' does not mention the curious locutions "quite a few" and "quite a little" for "more than" a few or a little, a respectable number or quantity. They are very common colloquialisms—at least in these parts. I suppose the idea underlying them is "fully to the limit of" what may be called few or little, and therefore verging on a larger mass deserving a stronger name. I do not recollect any other cases in which "quite" inverts the basic idea of its substantive.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

NOTES ON WORDS FOR THE 'N.E.D.' (See 11 S. ix. 105, 227; x. 264, 334, 424.)—*Sexton*, p. 424.—An example of this spelling, earlier than any supplied by the 'N.E.D.', is in Thomas Cooper's *Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae*, 1573, where the meaning of "*Ælitimus*" is given as "the Prelate of the temple or church, the parson, the sexton: of some it is taken for a Clerke." An examination of Sir Thomas Elyot's original *Latin-English Dictionary* of 1538, and the successive editions in which Cooper enlarged it, might bring to light an earlier instance of "sexton."

Woese, p. 424.—The word was queried at this reference. But it will be found in Skeat's *Tudor and Stuart Glossary*, 1914, where the meaning is given as "'ooze,' soft mud," with two examples from Phaer's *Æneid*. See also 'N.E.D.' s. 'Ooze,' sb. 2.

Moti, p. 425.—The passage quoted was "The Mercuriall Moti was very much commended of Vlisses, though condemned of Cyres" (Greene's *Philomela*, sign. C). The word is merely a misprint for "moli" or "moly." See *Odyssey*, x. 303 sqq., where Hermes gives Odysseus the plant *μῶλυ* as a charm by which to resist Circe's witchcraft.

"Homer's Moly" is in Gosson's *Schools of Abuse*, and other instances earlier than that in this passage of Greene will be found in *The Stanford Dictionary* and the 'N.E.D.'

I am unable to consult the context in *Philomela*. Is "Cyres" an error for "Circe"? EDWARD BENSLEY.

GEORGE HERBERT AND 'THE RETURN FROM PARNASSUS.'—The following lines—

Draytons sweete muse is like a sanguine dy,
Able to rauish the rash gazers eye—

in *The Returne from Pernassus*, 1606, quarto (Bodl. Mal. 207), sig. B2, perhaps suggested the lines,

Sweet rose, whose hue angry and brave
Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye,

in Georg Herbert's well-known poem "Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright."

H. SELLERS.

Oxford.

HISTORICAL INACCURACY: 'ODDSFISH': COUNT KÖNIGSMARK.—The late Mgr. Benson, at p. 145, 1914 edition, has written:—

"Solemn Thomas Thynne, murdered two years afterwards, for a woman's sake, by Count Conigsmark, who was hanged for it and lay in great state in a satin coffin."

Charles John von Königsmark was tried for this murder and acquitted, was wounded at Argos, and died on 26 or 29 Aug., 1686.

AITCHO.

DICKENSIANA: 'PICKWICK.'—Two interesting early allusions to 'Pickwick' are afforded in a folio broadside published by S. Knight of Sweeting's Alley prior to November, 1837. Its title is

"The Queen's Visit to the City. An invention for the Benefit of Householders in the Intended Line of Procession on the 9th Novr, 1837."

The invention is a nest of pigeon-holes, so that by lying prostrate in the divisions thirty-five spectators can be accommodated at each window, instead of only three or four. Mr. Pickwick is shown as a tenant in an otherwise empty case, and in another—shown completely filled—a number of characters from *The Pickwick Papers* are

depicted. The "opinions of the press" include the following: "It's werry snug, as the undertaker said to the corpse" (Sam Weller).
ALECK ABRAHAMS.

PHOTOBIBLIOGRAPHY.—This was the name given by Henry Stevens to his method of cataloguing rare and valuable books by photographing the title-pages, now largely employed by antiquarian booksellers. He took out a patent for the method on 30 Sept., 1871 (No. 2590), but it never went beyond the "provisional" stage, his only object being to establish the date of his invention. In 1878 he published a small book entitled 'Photobibliography,' in which he gives a detailed account of the method by which he proposed to carry his invention into practice. This note may serve to remind librarians and others that they are indebted to Henry Stevens of Vermont for this valuable suggestion.
R. B. P.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'THE SLANG DICTIONARY' PUBLISHED BY JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN: ITS AUTHOR.—Halkett and Laing's Dictionary gives John Camden Hotten as the author, and 1865 as the date. At 11 S. ii. 528, s.v. 'Matsell's "Vocabulum,"' MR. RICHARD H. THORNTON writes:—

"That [1859] was the very year in which Mr. Sampson's 'Slang Dictionary' (usually attributed to J. C. Hotten) saw the light."

If "Mr. Sampson" means Henry Sampson, author of 'A History of Advertising,' the attribution to him appears to be more likely than that to Hotten. At the end of my copy of 'The Slang Dictionary,' published by Hotten's successors, Chatto & Windus, a new edition, 1874, is a list of books published by Chatto & Windus, dated July, 1875, in which appears 'A History of Advertising from the Earliest Times,' by Henry Sampson. In this list is 'The Slang Dictionary,' "an entirely new edition," author not named.

In the 'Dictionary of National Biography' Henry Sampson is credited with two books only, viz., 'A History of Advertising,' 1874, and 'Modern Boxing,' by Pendragon, 1878. It appears that in 1872 Sampson took the pseudonym "Pendragon" in *The Weekly*

Dispatch, for which he wrote letters of general criticism on sport. Kirk's Supplement to Allibone's Dictionary mentions only the two books named above.

Was Henry Sampson the author of 'The Slang Dictionary'?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

AMPHILLIS WASHINGTON.—At 8 S. ii. 254 it is mentioned that in a Staffordshire will occurs the peculiar Christian name of Amphyllis. Can anybody tell me who the testator was, and where the will is to be seen? I am trying to discover the maiden name of Amphyllis Washington, wife of the Rev. Lawrence Washington of Purleigh, and where they were married. She was a direct ancestress of George Washington.

(Rev.) R. USSHER.

Westbury Vicarage, Brackley.

AUTHOR WANTED.—*The Manchester Guardian* lately referred to a skit on Mr. Gladstone called 'Hair-Splitting as a Fine Art: Letters to my Son Herbert.' It was published by Tinsley in 1882. Can any one say who wrote it?
GLADSTONIAN.

BORSTAL.—What is the derivation of this name?
BRADSTOW.

DE TASSIS, THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TEMP. JAMES I.—In August, 1603, Don John de Tassis, Count of Villa Mediana, arrived in England as ambassador from Spain. He was of a Spanish family of high rank, whose lineage is given in Spanish in the 'Nobiliario Genealogica' by Lopez de Haro, published at Madrid in 1621, but without dates. I should be glad to know the date of his death, place of burial—which was, I fancy, at Valladolid—and whether there is any monumental effigy of him extant, also if there is any print or portrait of him in Spain. It seems a far cry to that country from which to obtain information through 'N. & Q.,' but this invaluable aid to literary inquirers is the only help available, and may be successful. I should also like to know whether the De Tassis family has any representative at the present time, and whether the present Marquess de Penafiente del Acazar, or the Marquess de Casa Fontenelles, Count of Villa Mediana (creation of 1713), is descended from it.
B. M.

SCHAW OF SAUCHIE.—Can any of your readers tell me where a pedigree of this Clackmannanshire family may be seen? The period which is of interest to me is 1580–1680.

140, Hope Street, Glasgow.

W. D. KER.

MARRIAGE OF JOAN DE GREY.—Could any reader give me some information concerning Joan de Grey, daughter of Robert, fifth Baron Grey of Rotherfield?

According to Archdale's 'Peerages' and Burke's 'Dormant Peerages,' which I have, Joan de Grey married John Leke, twelfth Baron de Eyncourt, in 1401. In the same books, concerning Thomas du Lyttelton, she is said to have married Richard Quatremain of Rycote, Oxfordshire. In a 'History of Thame' that I have (which seems to be founded on facts) she is said to have married a Guy le Breton, and their daughter Katherine to have married Thomas Quatremain of Weston, Oxon.

According to some Quatremain arms preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, the marriage of Joan de Grey to Guy le Breton seems to be confirmed. In neither of the above 'Peerages' is there any mention of the name "Le Breton." It is about the marriage of Joan de Grey to Guy le Breton that I wish to know mostly.

NEW ZEALAND READER.

TIMOTHY SKOTTOW OR SKOTTOWE OF NORWICH, GOLDSMITH, 1634: CORPORATION RECORDS.—Of what family was Timothy Skottowe, one of the leading goldsmiths of Norwich? Was he related to Augustus Skottow or Skottowe, also of Norwich, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Suckling of Woodton and Barsham, Norfolk, in 1638? and had he any connexion with the village of Skottowe in the same county? I possess a silver tankard made by him, *temp.* King Charles I., having the Norwich plate-mark of 1642, with the letters "T. S.," and engraved with the arms of my relations the Servington Savery family of Devon and Wilts, with plume mantlings c. 1670.

Timothy Skottowe is described in the Corporation records as providing beer cups and wine cups in 1634. English silver plate *temp.* Charles I. is very rare, as most of it was melted for coining during the Civil War.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

FARTHING VICTORIAN STAMPS.—I am not a philatelist now, but failure elsewhere to find an answer to this query impels me to ask the assistance of 'N. & Q.' In the eighties, as an urchin, on Saturday mornings I used to buy hot buns from the coffee-houses, my allowance being in hand. Thoughtfulness then supervening upon the replenishment of the inner man, I would betake myself to the Post Office, where I

would buy eight or twelve farthing stamps. As far as I can remember, these stamps were used in some way in connexion with newspapers, and were simply miniature Victorian stamps—black printed or very dark-red black, just like the penny stamp, except for size. All philatelic journals ignore "the idea even" that such farthing stamps were issued then. I do not insist that they were for any other purpose than somehow in connexion with newspapers. Can any reader assist? CECIL OWEN.

Subiaco, Western Australia.

WATERLOO AND THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.—Is there any complete list of the French and German officers who were present at the battle of Waterloo and also took part in the Franco-German War of 1870-71?

On 5 Dec., 1871, General von Hartmann, Commander of the 2nd Bavarian Corps, wrote to Bliedtreu, the battle painter:—

"It was a heart-stirring thought for me that I had been present at the battle of Waterloo in 1815, and that I had in 1870-71 led an Army Corps against the enemy, on the 6th of August, in my 76th year; that I had remained on horseback for fully 17 hours, at Fröschweiler, Reichshofen, and Niederbronn, and had had no food all day, except a piece of the privates' black bread."

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

"SPRUCE"=="NATTY."—I should be glad of instances of uses of this word in literature. Colloquially, I know the word in "As spruce as a little banker's clerk," "As spruce as a new pin," "As spruce as a barber's clerk." Whether barber's or barber-surgeon's clerk is indicated in the last instance I do not know.

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

THE PRINCESS AND THE CRUMPLED ROSE-LEAF.—Will you kindly refer me to examples of the story of the princess so delicate that she slept on rose-leaves, and when she complained that she could not rest it was found that one leaf was crumpled?

EMERITUS.

SOUTHEY'S WORKS.—Has any bibliography of Robert Southey's works been published?

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

CROOKED LANE, LONDON BRIDGE.—This street was famous for its fishing-tackle shops and birdcages previous to the rebuilding of London Bridge. Can any reader give any information as to inns, celebrated residents, &c.?

REGINALD JACOBS.

Junior Constitutional Club, W.

OLD ETONIANS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding any of the following: (1) Horton, John, admitted 12 Sept., 1755, left 1761. (2) Howard, Abraham, admitted 26 Jan., 1756, left 1761. (3) Hull, Thomas, admitted 25 May, 1759, left 1761. (4) Hunter, William Orby, admitted 13 April, 1761, left 1766. (5) Husbands, William, admitted 1 Oct., 1758, left 1764. (6) Irving, James, admitted 17 Jan., 1759, left 1767. (7) Isherwood, Thomas, admitted 18 Feb., 1755, left 1762. (8) James, Montague, admitted 13 Jan., 1758, left 1760. (9) James, Thomas, admitted 13 Jan., 1758, left 1762. (10) Jenner, Thomas, admitted 18 March, 1764, left 1765. (11) Jennings, George, admitted 16 Jan., 1758, left 1763. (12) Johnston, Andrew, admitted 19 April, 1765, left 1766. (13) Johnston, Peter, admitted 28 Jan., 1762, left 1762 or 1766. (14) Johnstone, Richard, admitted 7 Sept., 1763, left 1766. (15) Jones, Isaac, admitted 1 July, 1762, left 1762. (16) Jones, John, admitted 1 May, 1765, left 1769. (17) Jones, Thomas, admitted 17 May, 1758, left 1762. (18) Jones, Richard, admitted 17 May, 1758, left 1764.

R. A. A.-L.

GEORGE IV.'s NATURAL CHILDREN.—Are there any records of George IV.'s illegitimate descendants? and is it a positive fact that he had no son by his morganatic wife Mrs. Fitzgerald? I have always heard it stated that a certain Mr. Henry William Rouse, a very distinguished man, who was British Consul in Valparaiso, Chile, during the second quarter of last century, was the son of George IV. This has been affirmed by well-informed old British residents in Chile, who personally knew Mr. Rouse, and who must have had some reason for believing it.

QUIEN SABE.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

Not all who seem to fail have failed indeed,
Not all who fail have therefore worked in vain.
There is no failure for the good and brave.
What though thy seed should fall by the wayside
And the birds snatch it? Yet the birds are fed,
Or they shall bear it far across the wave
To give rich harvests after thou art dead.

Some of the above lines were recently quoted by Sir Edward Clarke at the farewell dinner given to him on his retirement from the Bar. Having myself a great desire to know the authorship of the lines, I ventured to write to Sir Edward, who very kindly answered to the following effect. He first met with them fifty years ago, as part of a *sonnet* in the last number of a publication

issued under the authority of Frederick Maurice, Tom Hughes, and others. No indication of the authorship was given, and Sir Edward is in doubt whether the writer was Dean Trench or Prof. Conington. He inclines to Trench, but is not quite certain. Some time ago I raised this question in your pages, but do not seem to remember any answer having appeared. Possibly the fresh interest given to this inquiry by the interesting quotation of these fine lines may elicit some authentic information.

W. S.—R.

THOMAS BRADBURY, LORD MAYOR.—According to Stowe's 'Survey of London,' ed. 1633, Thomas Bradbury was Lord Mayor in 1509, and died in that year of his office, and "Sir William Capel the rest." In pedigrees of Harley MSS. this Thomas Bradbury of Braughing is shown as a knight, and Stowe states that he was buried in St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, in a tomb on the north side of the choir. Was he ever knighted?

A. C.

"WE'LL GO TO KEW IN LILAC TIME."—I shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can tell me where to find the words of an old ballad whose title is "We'll go to Kew in lilac time," or something similar to this.

M. W. RAMSAY L'AMBY.

86, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.

"THIRMUTHIS": CHRISTIAN NAME.—The *Times* obituary of 17 Nov. records the death of Miss Thirmuthis Baker. What is the meaning of this word? and what nationality of the lady's godparent does it suggest? Is its use as a Christian name known to any of your readers?

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

"SPIRITUAL MEMBERS."—In 'Arcana Fairfaxiana' (a manuscript volume of apothecaries' lore and housewifery nearly three centuries old) occurs, on p. 49, the following recipe:—

"A Sovereine Water.—Take sentory & stamp it smale & put it to cleare ale, & stale, then let it stand 24 houres, then still it & take that water & put to it ginger in powder, annis seed, fennell seede, & parseley seed....to a pottle of the water, lett them stand 24 houres, then still them againe & use this water morne & even for a principall medicine for y^e coughe, ache of y^e sides, impostumes of the body, or any evell in y^e brest, or greeves of the spirituall members y^e causeth a man to have an appetite to his meate that cannot eate."

Can any reader explain the expression "spirituall members"?

W. H.-A.

Replies.

ROBINSON OF HINTON ABBEY, BATH.

(11 S. x. 410.)

COLLINSON, whose 'History of Somerset' was issued at Bath in 1791, states that "against the south wall of the south aisle in Hinton Church" there is a monument with the inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Walter Robinson, esq; of Hinton-Abbey, and Mary his wife. He died Jan^y 3d, 1737, aged 63; she died April 23d, 1742, aged 61. In the chancel are likewise deposited the remains of Stocker Robinson, esq; son of the above Walter and Mary. He died July 21st, 1759, aged 59. And Margaret his wife died Oct. 2d, 1772, aged 58. Also Stocker Robinson, esq; son of the above Stocker and Margaret, who died Oct. 2d, 1781, aged 45. Arms, Sable, a chevron ermine between three gauntlets argent; impaling Gules, three spears or."—Collinson, iii. 370.

Walter Robinson was Sheriff of Somerset, appointed 20 Dec., 1722 (*vide* P.R.O. Lists of Sheriffs). He is previously described as "of South Stoke," which is a parish close to Hinton Charterhouse. In the seventeenth century, owing to the extravagances of Sir E. Hungerford of Farleigh Hungerford, a place adjoining Hinton Charterhouse, the manor (Hinton) was sold to H. Baynton of Spye, Wilts. When the Baynton estates were sold early in the eighteenth century, the site of the Priory was purchased by Walter Robinson. From Walter Robinson the manor descended to his son and to his grandson, both called Stocker Robinson. The last of these (who died 2 Oct., 1781, aged 45, see *supra*) had two sisters, Margaret and Ellen, who were coheiresses, and the manor descended by marriage to James Humphrys and Joseph Frowd of Frome. The next owner was Ellen Robinson Humphrys (also spelt Humphries), who married George Clarke Symonds, son of Thomas Powell Symonds of Pengethley, Hereford. They had one child, Margaret Louisa Symonds, who married Harold Kynnesman Mapletoft Brooke (he died 1867). The issue of this marriage was two daughters: Ellen Louisa Symonds, married, 1870, Rev. Stephen Prust Jose of Clifton, Bristol; Margaret Selina Patton, married, 1871, Peter H. J. Lewes Rye of Kaipara, New Zealand. Margaret Louisa Brooke is entered in the 'Return of Owners of Land,' 1875, as possessed of 500 acres at Hinton, valued at £40l. per annum.

It is not so easy to trace Walter Robinson's ancestors as it is to know his descendants, but I will give some likely clues. It must be remembered that the district between Frome and Bath was, in the seventeenth century, a great centre of the clothing industry, and large fortunes were made there. The will of "Thomas Robinson of Farley," proved 1597, is in J. C. Smith, 'P.C.C. Wills,' iv. 356. Now Farleigh was almost always spelt "Farley" in old documents. It was so spelt by Leland, and, as I have already stated, Farleigh and Hinton Charterhouse almost adjoin. On the outskirts of Bath, and within a pleasant afternoon's stroll of South Stoke and Hinton—both places associated with the Robinsons—is Twerton-on-Avon. Here I find William and Elizabeth Robynson plaintiffs in two cases (*temp.* Elizabeth); see 'P.R.O. List of Chancery Proceedings,' Series II., vol. i. pp. 342, 350. The Twerton Registers begin: Burials, 1538, and Marriages, 1587. The Births are defective. The Hinton Registers begin 1546, and should be helpful. One of the priors of Hinton in early days was William Robynson.

No notes upon Hinton Charterhouse would be complete without some reference to the distinguished family which for three or four generations has resided at Hinton Charterhouse, and has provided one High Sheriff at least for the county. This is the family of Foxcroft.

Edward Talbot Day Foxcroft, b. 29 April, 1837, first son of Thomas Jones of Westbury-on-Trym, Glos. and of Hinton Charterhouse (d. 8 May, 1848). Balliol Coll., matric. 30 May, 1855, B.A. 1859, M.A. 1864. Assumed the name of Foxcroft in lieu of Jones in August, 1868. Student of the Inner Temple 30 May, 1857. Called to the Bar 17 Nov., 1866. Married, 24 Aug., 1863, Wilhelmina Colquhoun, only daughter of Robert Robertson Glasgow of Montgreenan, Ayrshire. High Sheriff of Somerset, 1890. Died 1911. Mr. Foxcroft's mother was the Hon. Margaret Nugent Talbot, daughter of Lord Talbot de Malahide. She married Thomas Jones (*supra*) 5 Sept., 1835, and of this marriage, besides E. T. D. Foxcroft, the eldest son, there were two daughters: Felix Thomas Jones, Matric. b. 28 June, 1838. Married, 1 Oct., 1863, to William Hamilton of Craiglaw, W. b. 6 June, 1876.

The present representative of the Charterhouse is Charles, the eldest son of E. T. D.

His sister is Miss H. C. Foxcroft, the well-known historian.

Bibliography.—Hinton (or, more correctly, Henton) Charterhouse being a monastic foundation, nearly all writers have devoted their attention to the history of the place as a Carthusian monastery. Carthusian houses were not numerous in England, and of the few that there were, two were in Somerset—Witham and Hinton.

Mr. E. D. Foxcroft contributed 'Notes on Hinton Charterhouse' to *Som. Arch. Soc. Proceedings*, 1895. This article has a ground plan and two illustrations of the interior. A yet fuller account, by the same writer, is in the *Bath Natural History and Ant. Field Club*, vol. vii. (1893). The *Som. Arch. Soc. Proceedings*, 1911, pp. 73–83, should also be consulted. The Society visited the neighbourhood in that year (1911). Miss H. C. Foxcroft wrote upon the Duke of Monmouth's taking refuge in the district in 1685. This paper contains many references to Hinton and the neighbourhood, and it is a most important contribution to historical knowledge. Five charters of Hinton (under 'Henton') are given in Dugdale, vol. vi. Miss E. Margaret Thompson's 'The Somerset Carthusians,' pp. 203–366 (John Hodges, 1895), is by far the fullest and best account of Hinton. See also Archbold's 'Somerset Religious Houses,' 1892. Miss Thompson points out (p. 255) an absurd mistake made by Collinson with reference to a figure connected with Hinton, but now in a neighbouring church. A book likely to be overlooked is Bowles (W. L.) and Nichols's (J. G.) "Annals and Ant. of Lacock Abbey...including Notices of the Monasteries of Bradenstoke, Hinton, and Farley. London, 1835."

Harleian MSS. 6965, ff. 104–5, and 6966, ff. 170–72, are important. Lists of Carthusian libraries are scarce, but in P.R.O. Ecclesiastical Documents, Exchequer K.R., No. 4/8, is a list of books sent from Charterhouse, London, to Hinton Charterhouse. See *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, vol. viii., 1903, p. 216. The best notes upon the library at Hinton are in Thomas Webb Williams's 'Somerset Mediaeval Libraries,' 1897, pp. 99–100. See also 'Valor Ecclesiasticus,' vol. i. pp. 156 *et seq.*, and Brewer's 'State Papers, Henry VIII.' The Rev. Thomas Spencer, Perpetual Curate of Hinton Charterhouse, wrote numerous books and papers upon the place, but dealing chiefly with economic or controversial questions. I have a note that in 1890 the Rev. Henry Gee wrote

from The Hostel, St. John's Hall, High-bury, N. :—

"I am collecting all the materials that I can find for a complete sketch of Hinton Abbey or Henton Priory, as it ought to be called (no Charterhouse is designated an Abbey). I should be extremely obliged by any information that would help me, &c.—HENRY GEE."

Miss Thompson's book, published five years later, would have well supplied this want.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

THE ITALIAN GOAT: ITS COLOUR (11 S. x. 449).—Is not the passage which V. R. quotes (Hor., 'Odes,' IV. iv.) pretty "clear to scholars" already, and the epithet *fulvus* applicable ("obviously" or otherwise) to the lion? Certainly Lucretius thought so, for he writes of "Corpora fulva leonum." And is *fulvus* ever applied to *capre* or *caprea* in the classics? The *vitulus* in 'Odes,' IV. iv. 60, is an animal of quite different colour. But surely, looking at the passage critically, there can be little doubt that "*fulvæ matris ab ubere | Iam lacte depulsum*" expresses one idea in the poet's mind: "The lion's whelp fresh from his mother's dugs, just weaned." If V. R. will put a comma at *intenta*, for which I would plead, he will read the passage as I do, and as I have always thought to be its generally recognized interpretation, even at the cost of his leaving the "colour of the Italian goat" unaffected by it. May I refer him to Lord Ravensworth's rendering (about the best of the many metrical versions of the 'Odes')?

Or as a kid in pastures green

Browsing intent, hath haply seen

A whelp of the grim lion's brood,

Weaned from his tawny dam, and all athirst for blood.

S. R. C.

Precincts, Canterbury.

In answer to your correspondent's query as to whether the epithet *fulvæ* refers to *caprea* or *leo*, I cannot find any note on the subject either in Maclean's or Orelli's Horace; and Conington in his translation of the Fourth Ode of the Fourth Book ignores the epithet altogether. Theodore Martin in his translation says, "Or like the lion's whelp but now | Weaned from his tawny mother's side." Horace Grant in his translation says, "Or as a lion hunger prest | Weaned from the tawny mother's breast." Smart translates in Bohn's edition the lines, "Makes the young lion but just weaned from his tawny dam." In the marginal translation in the Delphin Edition

the lines run: "qualem leonem jam lacte et uberibus fulvæ parentis remotum"; and *fulvus* seems to be an appropriate and usual epithet of *leo*, as Virgil, 'Æneid,' II. 722, "Fulvique insternor pelle leonis."

A. GWYTHYR.

Although the verses are at first sight rather involved, the sense is quite clear. The *fulva mater* is the mother of the *leo*. To make her the mother of the goat would be to turn sense into nonsense, for then what would become of the *dente novo*, by which the goat fears she is about to perish? Besides, *fulvus* is the usual and proper epithet of the *leo*.

WM. E. BROWNING.

My old schoolmaster, Benjamin Hall Kennedy, was particularly severe on any one of us who construed *caprea* by *goat*. What he said in effect was this: *caper*, he-goat; *capra*, *capella*, she-goat; *caprea*, *capreolus*, roe-deer. So Orelli on Hor., 'Odes,' IV. iv. 13: "Caprea—nostris zoologis cervus capreolus 'Reh,' ne cum 'capra' confundatur cavendum est." GEORGE CHRISTIAN.

Tickenote Rectory, Stamford.

ST. MARY'S, SOHO: JOSEPH GEORGIRENES, ARCHBISHOP OF SAMOS (11 S. x. 450).—I have a little book:—

"A Description of the Present State of Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, and Mount Athos. By Joseph Georgirenes, Arch-Bishop of Samos. Now living in London. Translated by one that knew the Author in Constantinople. July 14, 1877. Licensed, W. Jane. London, Printed by W. G. and sold by Moses Pitt, at the Angel in St. Paul's Church-yard. 1878."

It is dedicated, in English, "To the Most High Prince of Royal Birth, James, Duke of York."

The dedication in the, presumably, original Greek appears at the end of the prefatory matter. In this the Archbishop is named Ἰωσήφ ὁ Γεωργιερίνης. There is very little reference to himself in his book.

"Since Samos has been an Arch-Bishoprick, there has been hitherto but eight; 1. Athanasius; 2. Anthimus; 3. Parthenius; 4. Cornelius; 5. Christophorus; 6. Neophytus; 7. Joseph (who writ this History in vulgar Greek) and Philaretus that now succeeds him."—P. 34.

After this come short accounts of these archbishops. Towards the end of them is the following:—

"Neophytus of Siphanto sat 6 years, and deceased in the Island.

"After him came Joseph Georgirene [*sic*], of the Island of Milos, who was consecrated, October 7. 1868. He sat here five years, till after the taking of Candie, the Turks grew more populous, and consequently more abusive:

So that wearied with their injuries, he retired to the Holy Grotto of the Apocalypse, in the Isle of Patmos.

"After he had voluntarily retir'd from his Arch-Bishoprick, the Patriarch of Constantinople did presently substitute in his place Philaretus of the Isle of Siphanto."—P. 37.

The above extracts contain, I think, all which the book gives about Joseph Georgirenes. Another, however, is, I think, interesting as it concerns his office:—

"When a new Arch-Bishop comes, he shews his Patent from the Grand Signior to the Caddee; then summons all the Proesti of the Villages, to whom having read his Patent, he has it Registered in the publick Records of the Island. This done they all accompany him to the Cathedral Church, where after the Reading of his Institutions, given by the Patriarch, he is plac'd in the Archiepiscopal Throne, where every one comes to kiss his Hand, and he bestows upon them his Benediction; and then makes them a Speech (if he find himself of sufficient capacity to do 't.) This is the way of his Investiture into the Arch-Bishoprick of Samos and Nicaria.

"At his first coming, the Papas, or Parish Priest of the Church of his Residence presents him 15, or 20 Dollers; they of the other Churches according to their Abilities. The first year of his coming, every Parish Priest pays him 4 Dollers, and the following years 2. Every Lay-man pays him 48 Aspers, and the following years 24. The rest of his Revenues comes in by Ordinations and Marriages. One part of the Island come to Megale Chore, where he Resides, for Licenses to Marry, the other part to his Vicar General at Carlovassi. The Samians pay one Doller for a License; all Strangers two: But he that comes after first Marriage for a License for a second, or third, pays three or four."—Pp. 33, 34.

In 'A Voyage into the Levant,' by M. (Joseph Pitton de) Tournefort, London, 1718 (translated by John Ozell), vol. i. p. 308, in Letter X., is the following:—

"The Bishop of this Island [Samos], who is also Bishop of Nicaria, resides at Cora, and enjoys about 2000 Crowns annual Income. Besides which he draws a considerable Revenue by blessing the Waters and the Cattel, which ceremony is perform'd the beginning of May. All the Milk-meats and all the Cheese that are made that day, belong to the Bishop: he has likewise two Beasts out of every Herd."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DICKENS AND WOODEN LEGS (11 S. x. 409, 454).—I have been waiting for the quotation which, more than any other, bespeaks the fascination exercised over Dickens wooden legs. It is Dick Swiveller's pathos outburst when Sophy Wackles mar Mr. Cheggs:—

Yet loved I as man never loved that ha-
wooden legs,
And my heart, my heart is breaking for love
Sophy Cheggs.

G. W. E. R

"MAGNA EST VERITAS ET — (?) " (11 S. x. 389).—See 'The Stanford Dictionary,' pp. 517 and 823 (Supplement). Bishop Jewel (1565) quotes the correct form with the present tense. But "*Magna est Veritas*, Truth will preuaile," from Purchas's 'Microcosmus' (1619), points to "præualebit," and it is the future apparently that is found in Thomas Brooks (1662). Scott in 'The Talisman,' chap. xix., and Thackeray in a 'Roundabout' paper, are referred to for the same form.

Three causes might be suggested as having helped to give the wider currency to "præualebit."

Firstly, the rhythm of the sentence is more effective when it ends with a ditrochæus (— — —).

Further, the future of "præualere" occurs in the Vulgate far more frequently than the present.

Finally, truth so frequently fails to win the day that we have more use for a text to console us with the hope of its final victory.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

ODUH (11 S. x. 448).—The rulers of the state bore the title of Nawab Wazir until 1819, when they took that of King. Kaye's 'Sepoy War,' vol. i. chap. iii., might be consulted.

T. F. D.

"BROTHER JOHANNES" (11 S. x. 370, 397, 418).—Regarding this character (queried *ante*, p. 370)—my researches have failed to identify him. There was a John of Paris who died in 1304, and left behind him a manuscript in the library of St. Germain: 'De Christo et Antichristo' (the Benedictine 'Histoire Littéraire de la France,' tome xxv., 1869, edition of 1898). A contemporary of his, Abbot Joachim of Calabria, wrote on the same subject, and their combined visions were printed at Venice in 1516.

The visionary part of John's 'Antichrist' (a separate work from 'De Christo') is given by John Wolf (1537–1600, not the famous Wolfius) in his 'Lectiones Memorabiles et Reconditæ' (Frankfort, 1671, vol. i. p. 489). This is the second edition, the first dating 1600–1608. (Note the date 1600.) Here is a sample:—

"Ecce Leo Gallicus obviabit Aquilæ, et feriet caput ipsius. Erit bellum immensum et mors valida....gentes ab omni natione, &c." [Punctuation mine.]

Until we can find the Friar John Apocalypse, as given us in the *Figaro*, printed in one of the collections of visions by Adrien

Péladan (1815–90), we must suspend our judgment, and suspect that John of Paris has been revamped. Of course, we do not dispute the word of Joséphin Péladan that the vision in question was among his father's papers, nor the statement that it hailed from those ancient Catholic centres Tarascon and Beaucaire. All that we want is a proof of correct transmission from the sixteenth century. Even, however, as a document antedating 1890, it is remarkable enough.

Incidentally I may add that the vision of the world-war by the late Count Tolstoy in 1910 is genuine. I am about to reprint it with the original French letter from Countess Nastasia Tolstoy, dated from Pskoff, "4 janvier, 1913." The vision appeared in Philadelphia in a Sunday paper on 23 Feb., 1913. There is no reason for Tolstoy's literary executor to know anything about it, for the great Russian dictated it to Countess Nastasia to please the Tsar. She only published it because she heard that some one else meant to.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Correspondents may like to know that he who runs may read the predictions of this latter-day minor prophet. The following advertisement has lately appeared:—

"Doom of the Kaiser 'Antichrist,' Monk's startling 300-year-old prophecy of Brother Johannes, post free, 12 copies 1s., 30 2s. 3d., 100 6s. 6d.—Morgan, Son, and Co., Ltd., 88, Chancery-lane, London."

The *Yorkshire Herald* says Mr. William Le Queux has been writing to *The Daily Chronicle*, quoting, from no less an authority than the Official Guide of the London and North-Western Railway, a prophecy ascribed to Taliesin, who lived some time in the sixth century. It runs:—

A serpent which coils,
And with fury boils,
From Germany coming with armed wings spread,
Shall subdue and shall enthral
The broad Britain all
From the Lochlin ocean to Severn's bed.
And British men
Shall be captives then
To strangers from Saxonia's strand:
They shall praise their God and hold
Their language as of old,
But except wild Wales they shall lose their land.

All this seems to me to refer to events much more within Taliesin's apprehension than twentieth-century probabilities, and, in any case, he would not use the term "British men" in the sense that we are accustomed to use it now.

ST. SWITHIN.

WALTER BAGEHOT: PRONUNCIATION OF NAME (11 S. x. 289, 336, 377).—The correct pronunciation of the name Bagehot is possibly not a very vital matter, but as information was asked in 'N. & Q.' it is material that the reply should be correct. M.D. (*ante*, p. 336) says, in reply to the query:—

"The widow of this distinguished man, who resides in Kensington, pronounces the name with the *g* soft, and with the *t* sounded";

and your correspondent *ante*, p. 377, says:—

"M.D.'s testimony at the second reference, on the evidence of Mrs. Walter Bagehot, should be conclusive."

But is M.D.'s statement "on the evidence of Mrs. Walter Bagehot"? Is it not merely M.D.'s statement of what his belief is? As a connexion of the family, I dispute M.D.'s statement, and I have before me a letter from Mrs. Bagehot's sister in which she says:—

"We pronounce Bagehot as Badge-ott—not a soft *g* certainly, and not too pronounced an *ott*. My sister has two houses, Herds Hill, near Langport, a charming place, and 4, Melbury Road, Kensington, a detached house with garden."

But Mrs. Bagehot resides principally at Langport, not Kensington. In the interests of accuracy, I trust you will insert this.

HIC ET UBIQUE.

Reepham, Norfolk.

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS (11 S. x. 450).—The description of the sundew by Leo Grindon which is asked for will probably be that given in his 'Manchester Flora,' 1859, pp. 153-4, which is very remarkable, especially when compared with similar descriptions in other botanical works, in its perfectly accurate, and yet apparently free use of untechnical language. He refers also to his 'Manchester Walks and Wild-Flowers,' chap. x. CHARLES MADELEY.

Warrington.

[MISS IDA M. ROPER and MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE also thanked for replies.]

"BOCHES" (11 S. x. 367, 416, 454).—The meaning of "boches" is very likely "round-heads, bullet-heads." The reference to "boche" in the patois of Marseilles reminds me that the game of bowls is called "boccia" in Italian. I have played it several times with friends from Bologna. The word means also "bud," "bottle," "alembic," and "blister," evidently many things of globular shape. "Boccio," on the other hand, means a "swelling" (the same as one of the meanings of "botch" in English).

L. L. K.

SCOTS GUARDS: REGIMENTAL HISTORIES (11 S. x. 447).—Your contributor in saying that "no catalogue of military histories has ever been printed" has evidently overlooked the excellent military catalogue issued by Francis Edwards, the bookseller of 83, High Street, Marylebone, W., in 1908. This catalogue runs to 648 closely printed pages. The recent Class List, No. 6, of the Bolton Public Libraries, on 'Sociology,' gives thirteen pages on military history and science, mentioning 165 books; while 'The Records and Badges of the British Army,' by H. M. Chichester and G. Burges-Short (Gale & Polden, 1900), gives a list of the published regimental histories under the various regiments. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

There is no regular history of the Scots Guards. Two or three companies were formed in Scotland under the command of the Earl of Linlithgow in 1660; these companies were added to from time to time, and in the earliest list of the Scots military establishment, dated 1678, we find them referred to as "His Majesties Foote Guard." In 1713 the regiment received the title of the 3rd Foot Guards. King William IV. gave them the title of "Scots Fusilier Guards," and Queen Victoria in 1877 was graciously pleased to restore to the regiment its ancient title of "Scots Guards." Chichester and Burges-Short in their 'Records and Badges of the British Army' give an excellent outline of the records of this regiment.

James Clark, referred to in the note by MRS. COPE, was not a Guardsman, but formerly a sergeant of the 21st Regiment, the Royal Scots Fusiliers. It was of this, his own regiment, he wrote 'A Historical Record of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1678-1885.' The book was published by Banks & Co. of Edinburgh in the latter year (1885). This regiment was referred to in the Scots list of 1678 as "The Foote regiment commanded by ye Earle of Marre," and must not be confounded with the Scots Guards when they bore the title of Scots Fusilier Guards. "The Royal Scots Fusiliers" were formerly known as "the 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers) Regiment of Foot," and under this title their 'Historical Record' was published by Parker for the War Office in 1849.

MRS. COPE is also wrong in stating that "no catalogue of military histories has ever been printed." The lists of official military books appearing with the advertisements in *The Monthly Army List* almost invariably contain the records and histories of the regiments issued by or for the Government. The

best bibliographical list of regimental history of which I know is that contained in 'The Records and Badges of the British Army,' to which I have so frequently referred in your columns.

G. YARROW BALDOCK (Major).
South Hackney, N.E.

I believe I am right in saying that Mr. Andrew Ross, the learned Ross Herald, Edinburgh, is at work on a history of the Scots Guards. If it is as good as his 'Scottish Colours,' it will be a first-rate piece of work, which regimental histories rarely are.

By far the best bibliography of regimental histories I know is Mr. Francis Edwards's 'Naval and Military Catalogue,' June, 1907—August, 1908 (pp. 520). Mrs. COPE may like to know that an elaborate bibliography and iconography of the Gordon Highlanders will appear in my book, 'Territorial Soldiering in the North-East of Scotland, 1759–1814,' to be published by the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, in a few weeks. It deals also with the 81st, 89th, and 109th Regiments.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

MOURNING LETTER-PAPER AND BLACK-BORDERED TITLE-PAGES (4 S. iv. 390; 11 S. x. 371, 412, 454).—I have a black-bordered sermon the border of which is relieved by skulls, hour-glasses, bones, and, at the base, by a complete skeleton in white. The title is:—

"A | cedars | sad and solemn | Fall. | Delivered in a Sermon at the Parish- | Church of *Waltham Abbey in Essex.* | By Thomas Reeve, D.D. | Preacher of Gods Word there. | At the funeral of James late Earl of Carlisle | [Two texts.] London, | Printed for *William Grantham*, at the black Bear in *St Pauls* | Church-yard, near the little North-door, 1661." (Pp. viii, 47.)

I think the above must be an early specimen of this black-edged style for funeral sermons or literature connected with mourning. The sermon preached by R. Vines at the funeral of Robert, Earl of Essex, in Westminster Abbey, on 22 Oct., 1646, has on its title only the ornamental edging usual at that date. This is to be seen on London-printed pamphlets in great variety.

In Mr. Almack's 'Bibliography of Εἰκὼν Βασιλική, 1649,' there is no evidence of a single edition being black-bordered. One would therefore conclude that this fashion began either in the interregnum or immediately after, and became common soon after 1700. A very effective design for a border of flowers on a black ground is to be

seen on the title of 'The Epistles and Gospelles with a brief Postyll upon the same from Trinitie Sunday tyll Advent,' printed in 1540 by "Richard Banks." Of course there is no suspicion of mourning in this. Did the fashion ever prevail on the Continent? I do not remember to have seen an instance.

C. DEEDER.

Chichester.

An equally early specimen to that quoted by MR. R. AUSTIN is Dr. Anthony Walker's

"Eureka, Eureka; The virtuous woman found . . . in a Sermon at the Funeral of . . . Mary Countess Dowager of Warwick. . . . London: Nathaniel Ranew at the King's Arms in Saint Paul's Church Yard. 1678." 12mo.

The title is bordered with a thick black rule.

WM. JAGGARD.

Rose Bank, Stratford-on-Avon.

I possess "England's black Tribunal. London, Printed for J. Playford. 1660." The second part, containing the dying speeches of the nobility and gentry, has a very thick black border round the title-page. It may be noted that Grove's 'Dictionary of Music' says that from 1651 Playford's "publications were entirely musical." Manifestly an error.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

I have three examples of funeral sermons with black borders in my possession, the earliest being dated 1673 (five years prior to the earliest one mentioned *ante*, p. 454), particulars of which I append:—

1. "Leez Lachrymans | Sive | Comitiss Warwici Justa | A | Sermon | delivered at the Funeral of the | Right Honourable | Charles | Earl of Warwick, Baron | Rich of Leez | who being the Fourth Earl of his family | and last of the Direct Line: Dyed at his Mansion | House of Leez le Rich, in the County of Essex, | August 24, 1673, in the 58th year of his age. | And was Solemnly Interr'd amongst his Ancestors (in | their Vault) at Felsted adjacent, the 9th of September | following. | By Anthony Walker D.D. Rector of Fyfeild in the | same County, and one of His Majesties Chaplains. | London, Printed by Tho. Milbourn, for Dorman | Newman, at the King's Armes in the Poultry. 1673."

2. "The | Virtuous Woman | Found: | Her Loss bewayl'd | and | Character | Exemplified | in a | Sermon | Preach't at Felsted | in Essex, | At the Funeral of the most Excel- | lent and Religious Lady, the Right Ho- | nourable Mary Countess Dowager of | Warwick. | By Anthony Walker D.D. Rector of | Fyfield in the said County. | To which are annexed some of her Lady- | ships pious & useful Meditations. | The Second Edition Corrected. | London Printed for Nathanael | Ranew at the King's-Arms in St. Paul's | Church-Yard. 1680."

(The first edition, also with black border, was issued in 1678.)

3. "A | Sermon | Preached at the | Funeral | of the | Right Honourable | the | Lady Margaret Mainard, | at | Little Easton in Essex | On the 30th of June 1692 | By Tho. Ken, D.D. one of his Majesty's Chaplains | in ordinary. | London. | Printed for Joanna Brome, at the Sign of the | Gun in St. Paul's Church-yard; And William Clarke | Bookseller in Winchester MDCLXXXII."

The last page of this sermon is completely blacked out, in addition to being black-bordered on the title-page.

STEPHEN J. BARNES.

Frating, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.

PRZEMYSL: LANGUAGE OF GALICIA (11 S. x. 410, 456).—1. Przemyśl.—The *rz*, as a rule, is pronounced like the French *j* in *jour*, but after *p*, *k*, *t*, it sounds like the English *sh*. The Polish *y* sounds like the English *y* in *funny* (but before vowels it sounds like the *y* in *yet*). The Polish *e* is always pronounced like that in *edition*. The *ś* is, I understand, peculiar to the Polish language and to those formed under its influence, e.g., the Ruthenian language. It should be pronounced as a soft *s*, between *s* and *sh*, and requires, like the English *th*, some practice. But for this sound, for which, in the case of foreigners, *sh* will do quite well, the word *Przemyśl*, pronounced *Pshemyshl*, without dropping the *P*, with the accent on the *e*, and only slightly marking the *l*, should not present to Englishmen any difficulties, and such pronunciation will be quite correct. The accumulation of sounds suggested by a Bohemian friend to one of your contributors no Pole, I am afraid, would be able to master.

2. The population of Galicia consisted in 1910, when it was over 8,300,000 (I am quoting from memory, therefore am open to slight corrections), of about 56 per cent Polish-speaking, and about 42 per cent Ruthenian-speaking people. In many districts of Eastern Galicia, as well as in the whole of Western Galicia, the Poles were in the majority. Lwów (pron. Lvoooff) numbered more than 200,000, about 80 per cent of whom were Polish-speaking (of their number about 52 per cent Roman Catholics, about 27 per cent Jews, the rest being Protestants and Greek Catholics), about 15 per cent Ruthenian-speaking (almost exclusively Greek Catholics), &c.

3. The Ruthenian language is considered by the Russians a dialect; but the Ruthenians, not only in Galicia, but also in Southern Russia, mostly consider themselves a separate nation (so-called Ukraintsy). In this language is being published a good number of scientific publications—some of them are in the British Museum; they have

also a pretty numerous literature. Those of the Ruthenians who accept Russian as their literary language—or, indeed, consider themselves Russians—are, at any rate in Galicia, only a few per cent. The Ruthenian grammar, as well as the vocabulary and pronunciation, differ in many respects from Russian; e.g., the Russian and Polish *g* is almost always *h*; the *o* sounds always as in Polish, i.e., like the English *aw* in *awful*; the Polish and Russian *o* is often replaced by an *i*, e.g., in *koń*, horse, which is *kiń* in Ruthenian. The accent and the forms of nouns, verbs, &c., are, to a large extent, different.

LUDWIK EHRLICH,

Dr. Jur. Lwów.

"EPHESIANS": A SHAKESPEARIAN TERM (11 S. x. 450).—Dr. Brewer in 'Phrase and Fable' suggests

"a jovial companion; a thief; a roysterer. A pun on the verb to phese—A-pheeze-ian. Pheeze is to flatter. 'It is thine host, thine Ephesian, calls' ('Merry Wives of Windsor,' IV. v.)."

In his 'Reader's Handbook' Dr. Brewer says that Malone suggests that the word is a pun on *phese* ("to chastise or pay one tit for tat"), and means "quarrelsome fellows."

WM. H. PEET.

According to a popular explanation, "Ephesian," in the sense of a jovial companion, is from the verb "phese" or "pheeze," which Halliwell in the 'Archaic Dictionary' renders "to beat, to chastise, to humble"; also, "to pay a person off for an injury." From this "phese" comes "A-phese-ian," from which it is an easy step to "Ephesian." See 'Troilus and Cressida,' II. iii. 219, "An a' be proud with me, I'll pheeze his pride."

THOMAS BAYNE.

DIDO'S PURCHASE OF LAND (11 S. ix. 47, 353, 474; x. 430).—I think that the Indian legend quoted at the third reference is referred to in 'Kehama'; but, if I remember rightly, the poet represents Bali, or Baby, not as a demon, but as a great rajah like Kehama, though without the latter's wickedness.

I remember reading a story (doubtless fiction) that Sir Edward Coke bought so much land in Norfolk that fear was aroused in high quarters lest his influence should become excessive, and he received a hint to cease his purchases. Thereupon he asked and received permission to buy one more acre, and bought Castle Acre.

G. H. WHITE.

St. Cross, Harleston, Norfolk.

"TARTS" (11 S. x. 449).—Your correspondent MR. J. J. FREEMAN has apparently not looked up the passage in my latest edition of Byron's works, as he will there find what I believe to be a correct explanation. It was a common joke a hundred years ago to say that a book would soon find its way to the buttermilk or the pastrycook to wrap up his wares.

JOHN MURRAY.

50, Albemarle Street, W.

To make sense the next line must be added to the one quoted :—

Behold !—ye tarts ! one moment spare the text,—
Hayley's last work, and worst,—until his next.

Byron implies that very soon Hayley's last work will be sold to the confectioners, and asks the tarts about to be wrapped in its leaves to spare it one moment. Cf. :—

"Some of the well-puffed fashionable novels of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine hold the pastry of eighteen hundred and thirty; and others, which are now extolled in language almost too high-flown for the merits of Don Quixote, will, we have no doubt, line the trunks of eighteen hundred and thirty one."—Macaulay's 'Essay on Robert Montgomery.'

Also

F. Is praise an evil ? Is there to be found
One so indifferent to its soothing sound
As not to wish hereafter to be known,
And make a long futurity his own ;
Rather than—

P. —With 'Squire Jerningham descend
To pastrycooks and moths, "and there an end !"
Gifford's 'Baviad.'

It is interesting to note that Byron in his satire mentions Gifford several times, and always with commendation.

Swansea.

DAVID SALMON.

LORD : USE OF THE TITLE WITHOUT TERRITORIAL ADDITION (11 S. x. 448).—MR. THORNTON quotes only the abbreviated style of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. The full titles are Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford; and Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum.

The practice of bestowing upon distinguished soldiers and sailors titles which combine their family surname with the scenes of their victories is, of course, of long standing. I do not know of any peerages of England or the United Kingdom which carry a title repeating the peer's surname without a territorial or topographic addition. The disappearance from the surname of the possessive prefix "de" frequently masks its territorial origin; e.g., the case of the Barony of Stourton (the oldest surviving barony created

by letters patent). The present Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton's family name is now Stourton, but was formerly written "de Stourton."

In the Scottish peerage it is sometimes difficult to trace to a territorial origin the titles conferred on peers when these are synonymous with the family surname; but even in obscure cases, such as the ancient baronies of Sempill and Sinclair (St. Clair), the surname almost certainly originated in the possession of land either in Britain or on the Continent.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

"In the eleventh year of his reign Richard II. created by letters patent John Beauchamp, Lord de Beauchamp and Baron of Kydderminster. The grant rested wholly on the grace and favour of the Crown, and was a personal reward for services rendered. Here there is a barony entirely a personal dignity and quite unconnected with land."—'Encyclopædia Britannica,' art. 'Peerage.'

This would appear to be the first instance of a surname being used as a peerage title.

"Rules or considerations as generally applied to the selection of Peerages.—Every peer must be described in his patent as of — (somewhere), usually the principal seat of the recipient, or some place with which he has definite connection. A surname may, if desired, *always* be adopted as a title."—'Debrett's Peerage.'

Hence the territorial designation does not necessarily imply the possession of land, but rather a place of abode. In some peerages conferred for naval or military services, the surname being used for the title, the recipient is described as of a place where he has become famous.

In recent creations the name of a wife's family accounts for the title of "Selby," that of an ancestor for "Sydenham," and political connexion with a town for "Reading."

J. D. C.

"PLATOON" (11 S. x. 447).—The original military significance of this newly revived word was a small body of soldiers formed up in hollow square, or square horseshoe formation. It now means a regular or irregular number of trained men, such as a firing unit, generally less than a company. Up to recent years a body of recruits in training was termed a "squad," hence "awkward squad." The word "squad" is now dismissed from use in favour of the term "section." Fuller information on "platoons" will be found in the War Office manual of 'Infantry Training, 1914.'

WM. JAGGARD.

Stratford-on-Avon.

This word is not in the least likely to become obsolete. The numbers and distribution given *ante*, p. 447, are not quite correct. A platoon consists of four sections, and there are from two to four platoons to a company. Four companies make a battalion, and four battalions a brigade. A battalion consists of from eight to sixteen platoons, which are numbered consecutively.

The Central Association Volunteer Training Corps are organizing in some instances on the basis of eighteen men to a section. This, at full strength, gives 1,152 men to a volunteer battalion, apart from supernumeraries, i.e., platoon and higher officers. A. A.

According to the new drill book, 'Infantry Training, 1914,' a company consists of four platoons, and a platoon of four sections; but in practice there may be fewer in each case. I understand that the revival of the platoon in the British Army was a consequence of the *entente cordiale*, the object being to assimilate the organization to that of the French Army.

A. MORLEY DAVIES.

"CORDWAINER" (11 S. x. 247, 296, 334, 375, 393, 435).—On looking through the first hundred pages of the Poll-Book for the County of York, 20 May–5 June, 1807, I find "Cordwainer" as the description of 87 of the freeholders who voted, as against 18 described as "Shoemakers." "Cordiner," as a surname, occurs twice within the same limit, which is something less than a quarter of the volume. In 1795 was published in London "Remarkable Ruins and Romantic Prospects of North Britain, by Charles Cordiner, of Banff."

W. B. H.

CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS (11 S. x. 310, 354, 458).—MR. ROLAND AUSTIN would save a constant reader of 'N. & Q.' some little trouble and delay if he would be obliging enough to summarize what Britton, and Cescinsky and Webster, say as to "Act of Parliament clocks." A query (unanswered) about them was inserted *ante*, p. 130, signed

ST. SWITHIN.

"GOAL-MONEY" (11 S. x. 450).—In connexion with the use of the word "goal," I should like to say that in the use of many persons the words "goal" and "gaol" were synonymous, meaning one and the same thing. It was customary to say of a "ne'er-do-well": "Ay! leave him alone, hey'll find his own goal"—meaning jail.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.

Notes on Books.

Shakespeare's Environment. By Mrs. C. C. Stopes. (Bell & Sons, 7s. 6d.)

THERE have been many minor discoveries about Shakespeare of late years to reward the tireless zeal of the searchers of records, and, as this book and others we could name bear witness, Mrs. Stopes has had her share of "good hunting" like the rest. In this volume of collected papers some, like that on 'Early Piccadilly,' are but remotely connected with the theme indicated by the book's title, but all illustrate some phase of Tudor or Stuart life, from Court fools and learned ladies—for like her predecessor Mrs. Ann Merrick, who flourished in 1638, Mrs. Stopes unites to "the Study of Shakespeare" that of "the History of Women"—to the literary expenses of Westminster churchwardens, or the scholarly library of a Warwickshire curate. From a Shakespearean point of view, perhaps the most interesting fresh details are those which concern two indifferent business men, the poet's father and uncle—John, the "merry cheeked," and Henry Shakespeare. The latter seems to have been an impracticable man who was frequently at loggerheads with the authorities, lay and ecclesiastical; in 1574 he was fined 3s. 4d. for drawing blood to Edward Cornwell's injury and against the Queen's peace; in 1581 he was excommunicated for contumacious refusal to pay tithes. He lived in debt, and in debt he died, and there is a miserable incident recorded of an importunate creditor seizing the oxen on the farm when Henry Shakespeare had been dead scarce two hours. John Shakespeare fared rather better than his brother, mainly, perhaps, because he had a son to stand by him; but he also could not keep on the fair-weather side of the law—Mrs. Stopes has discovered in the *Coram Rege* rolls entries showing that on one occasion he made himself liable to fines amounting to 40l.; he was in constant financial distress, and a perpetual and blundering litigant. His relatives by marriage, though, were careful and moneyed folk who lent money on good security, and laid up house to house and field to field. They were shrewd, too, and in the affair of the mortgage of Asbies, the Lamberts contrived to get the better of the Shakespeares at law, even though Mrs. Stopes thinks that William (no mean lawyer, say Baconians) "probably instructed the attorneys and did all the formal duties of a complainant."

The Shakespeares appear to have been an early-dying family, and in the paper about Gilbert, son of John, a very good case is made out against the tradition—Mrs. Stopes is always a sworn foe of tradition—that one of the poet's brothers lived to extreme old age. It seems quite probable that Halliwell-Phillips mistook the name of Shephard for Shakespeare in the *Haber-dashers'* books, and that the Stratford burial entry of 1612 does refer to this brother, though the significance of "adolescens" in parish clerk's or curate's Latin passes the wit of man to discover. As for the poet's own "over-early" death, Mrs. Stopes's implication that it was in any way connected with "the unhealthy spring damps of 1616" strikes us as disingenuous. Equally void of evidence, too, is the notion that Anne Hathaway was a delicate woman, and handed on her

delicacy to her descendants. Nor can we endure to think that Southampton gave Shakespeare "more or less good advice" on divers matters, including "versification." Did Dante learn from Can Grande the potentialities of the *terza rima*?

But if we differ sharply from Mrs. Stopes on many points of controversy, these differences have not checked our admiration of her learning and industry. May she long continue her career of discovery! We note that she has a grievance against Prof. Wallace, in which respect she does not stand alone.

A Concise Bibliography of the History, Topography, and Institutions of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine. By James Fowler Kellas Johnstone. (Aberdeen, printed for the University.)

THE compiler of this work deserves congratulation. Limiting his scope to the subjects mentioned in the title, he has brought together, and arranged in clear and convenient order, a mass of very various material which, as presented here, will undoubtedly fulfil his intention, and greatly facilitate the labours of historians studying these particular topics. The city of Aberdeen is first dealt with under seven headings, of which some are subdivided, the first, 'The Municipality,' requiring seven such subsections. 'Periodical Literature' covers the highly interesting 'Aberdeen Almanac' (to which a good note is appended), about a score of newspapers still current or defunct, and a motley array of magazines.

Under fifteen other headings are ranged the publications connected with the three counties. The sixty pages comprised under 'Parochial Annals' form, perhaps, the most valuable part of this, and should certainly not be overlooked by workers. 'Education,' 'Dialects and Idioms,' 'Folk-Lore, &c.,' 'As Others See us,' 'Guide-Books, Views, and Maps,' serve to group other instructive articles.

Several names familiar to readers of 'N. & Q.' will be met with in these lists—none more frequently than that of our correspondent Mr. J. M. Bulloch, the range of whose work on the Gordons is here well illustrated.

Britain's Case against Germany. By Ramsay Muir. (Manchester University Press, 2s. net.)

PROF. MUIR in the Preface states that, despite the difficulty of maintaining an attitude of aloofness and impartiality during a great war, he has "honestly tried in this little book to see the facts plainly, and never to tamper with them." His main purpose is to show that the great issue for which we are now fighting is "no new thing," but "the result of a poison which has been working in the European system for more than two centuries, and the chief source of that poison is Prussia." "The action of Germany in 1914 is due to a theory of international politics which has taken possession of the minds of the German people since the middle of the nineteenth century," the outcome of the traditional policy of the Prussian state during the last two hundred and fifty years. Prussia had to fight against a "far nobler and more inspiring ideal, the ideal of the Germany of Goethe, of Stein, and of Dahmann, and only the dazzling success of the Prussian policy as pursued by Bismarck made possible its victory."

Prof. Muir gives a concise summary of the events of the past summer, and points out the strong contrast between the political theories of Prussia and the rest of Germany. He also supplies in detail particulars of the final attempt of England for the preservation of peace. The excellent Index is the work of Miss J. M. Potter. Germans would find this work instructive.

Obituary.

BERTRAM DOBELL.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Bertram Dobell died on Monday last at the age of 72. His is a name familiar to every lover of literature, and in particular to the lovers of by-ways, to those for whom an intimate realization of the past seems a more precious thing even than present literary creation—and again to those whose feeling for what is beautiful is much enhanced by their feeling for what is rare. Mr. Dobell was of that tribe himself, possessing, in addition, no small measure of the poet's gift, and also the mysterious gift or quality, or whatever one ought to call it, of being lucky.

He was born at Battle, Sussex, on 9 Jan., 1842, and up to the age of 30 his life was a hard one, a severe struggle with poverty, and endurance in tasks both laborious and disagreeable. He began his career proper when he was at last able to found a small stationer's shop in the Kentish Town Road. This modest business, whose final home is in Charing Cross Road, developed into a centre known to all book-lovers.

Mr. Dobell was a great reader, spending five or six hours a day over books—chiefly over out-of-the-way things, in which his knowledge became remarkable. He had, however, besides a true and sensitive taste for great literature, which not only freed his recondite information from pedantry, but also enabled him to do valuable service in the world of letters. He was the friend of James Thomson, author of 'The City of Dreadful Night'; his 'Sidelights on Charles Lamb' form a real contribution to the history of Lamb; and his interest in the bibliography of Shelley showed itself in practical ways. But his greatest achievement—and it is interesting as showing the acuteness of his critical faculty, as well as his persistence and his luck—was the discovery of Thomas Traherne. Traherne's poems were published with an Introduction by Mr. Dobell in 1906, and his prose two years later. This event, the importance of which was fully realized by bibliographers and men of letters at the time, is too recent to need further discussion here.

Mr. Dobell was an occasional contributor to our columns, the last note he sent us being an account of Anna Trapnel's 'Cry of a Stone,' virtually the completion of an article contributed to our Ninth Series, which may serve as an instance of his ready *fleur* in the matter of the assigning of authorship.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

MR. J. S. UDAL.—Many thanks for two replies anticipated ante, pp. 475, 477.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

CONTENTS.—No. 261.

NOTES:—Merchants of Ypres at St. Ives Fair, 501—Proposals for an Amphitheatre in London in 1620, 502—The Literary Frauds of Henry Walker the Ironmonger, 503—Inscriptions in the Ancien Cimetière, Montone, 504—New Year's Eve Customs—The Haig Family Motto—A New Mandeville Source, 505—Moorfields: "The Barking Dogs"—The Krupp Factory in 1851—Prussian Eagles in Piccadilly, 506—"Onto"—Submarine's Daring Feat—"Swabos"—"Walloons," 507.

QUERIES:—Lady Ana de Osorio, Countess of Chinchon—Pavlova—Catechist at Christ Church, Oxford, 507—A. B. Burt, Miniature Portrait Painter—Matt. x. 16—Robert Catesby, Jun.—Marriage in the Bride's Parish, 508—"Forwhy"—"The Three Cranes" in the Vintry—Thomas Skottowe: Craven County—Rip van Winkle and Early Analogues—The Sex of Euodias—A Shakespeare Mystery, 509—"The Pyramid in London," 510.

REPLIES:—France and England Quarterly, 510—Dreams and Literature, 512—Concordances of English Authors—Floral Emblems of Countries, 513—"Madame Drury"—Ortega in Nelson's Strait—Eighteenth-Century Kentish Tokens—"We" or "I" in Authorship, 514—Latinity—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Llewelyn ap Rees ap Grono, 515—Legends of Flying—Pronunciation of "ow," 516—"Grim the Collier"—"Kultur," 517—The Wardrobe of Sir John Wynn, 518.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Calendar of the Close Rolls of Richard II.—'The Quarterly Review'—'The Antiquary.'

Booksellers' Catalogues.

William Francis Pridaux.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

MERCHANTS OF YPRES AT ST. IVES FAIR.

ST IVES, in Saxon times called Slepe, was a manor belonging to Ramsey Abbey before Domesday Book was compiled. On 24 April, 1002, some bones were reported to be discovered at Slepe, which by a dream were said to be St. Ivo's; and later on the Abbots of Ramsey turned this miracle to some advantage to their convent by building a priory at the spot to the memory of St. Ivo, whence gradually the name St. Ives was substituted for Slepe. The place became somewhat of note, and in 1110 the Abbot procured a grant of a fair at St. Ives, which grew to be very profitable to the Abbey. The late Prof. Maitland aptly said: "St. Ives in Huntingdonshire seems to owe its town to its fair, and to owe its fair and its name to a miracle." By the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the fair had become one of the most important in

England, merchants coming to it from all the great industrial centres, and even from the Continent. Many places in Flanders were well represented.

Ypres, the former capital of West Flanders, was once the rival of Ghent and Bruges as a business city. In 1201 was begun the celebrated Cloth Hall of Ypres, which was not finished until 1304, and is the largest building of its kind in Belgium. It should be remembered that in the glorious days of Ypres in the fourteenth century the population was something like 200,000 souls. It was noted for its linen and lace, and kept over 4,000 looms in constant activity.

It was when Ypres was at its height of fame that its merchants came over the seas to St. Ives Fair to buy wool and linen and other commodities. The records of many of these transactions are told in the Patent and Close Rolls. In 1260 Martin Munt, John Bardun, and Peter le Pyper, merchants from Ypres, are specially mentioned for cloth taken from the fair, valued at 100*l.* 24*s.* 8*d.* In 1262 John Bardun and his fellows came again to St. Ives; and others came later whom I need not mention. In 1278 various communities of merchants are alluded to in the Court Rolls of the Abbot of Ramsey at St. Ives, and among them the *communias* of Ypres. This is an early reference to Court Rolls, as those extant are not dated earlier than 1250. The accounts in the Rolls refer to merchant's law and international law, and are most instructive and interesting. Cases of dispute in the fair were settled in the Abbot's Court, and many men from Ypres appeared there at various times. I have thought that the Court would be held in the old manor-house of St. Ives. This building was demolished to make way for the new post office in 1887. The day before the builders commenced to take down the old place I was fortunate to be able to take a photograph of it (the only one now known). The old manor-house was one of the oldest and most interesting in the town, and if not the actual Court-House where the Ypres men were tried, it was most probably on the same site.

Besides the merchants from Ypres, there were many buyers at the fair from other places in Flanders. Mention is made of Bruges in 1310, and Mechelin (Malines) and Douai. In 1301 the King of England bought his wardrobe at St. Ives. I am not recording now all the various transactions of many places, but simply drawing attention to the interesting connexion between Ypres

and St. Ives in the days of old. Though the manor-house of St. Ives is gone, the fairs continue. Their best history, however, is in the past.

The Cloth Hall of Ypres was lately standing, although the telegrams passing through the St. Ives post office tell us this famous old building is now in flames. It is a curious coincidence that the news about it should arrive at, and be spread from, almost the actual spot where the men from Ypres over 600 years ago used to assemble. I learn to-day that the Rev. Father Bondewijn, a refugee from Ypres, the centre of the most terrific struggle in the world, is staying near St. Ives.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN AMPHITHEATRE IN LONDON, 1620.

(See *ante*, p. 481.)

II.

PAGE 58.

[*The King gives his approval.*]

At the head of this paper is scribbled in a later hand: "This is the Coppye of the Kings Direction Included in the Kings...[? letter]."

First That the Petitioners at their owne chardg purchase a peece of ground in such a convenient Place, as shall be allowed by our com'issione for Buylings as particularly that it fall not in such a Place as may hinder the intended Walkes in Lincolnes Inne Feilds; or some such other publique Worke; and that [*sic*] assure the Inheritance of the same vnto us by firme Deede in Lawe.

Wee are then pleased to giue them License to set thereon vpon a new Foundac'on, such an Amphitheator as is by them desired, namely to hould Twelve thousand Spectato^r at the least, Provided it be buylt all of Bricke and Stone, the Walls to be of such thickness, as shalbe of necessitie for the continuance of such a Woorke, and for the safetie of so many People, w^{ch} shall be approued also by our Commissione^r for buyldings, and that they shall not employ this, nor any parte thereof to dwelling houses, stables, or otherwise whatsoever, but only to receiue the People in; at Tymes of Showes or Spectacles except one convenient Place of Dwelling in it for the Man w^{ch} shall keepe yt, w^{ch} shall be set out by our Com'issione^r for buylding. Neither that they erect any other house, Shedd, or Buyliding whatsoever, there being enough to be hired of all vses, and the motive to p'mitt this vpon a new foundac'on being that none such can be found readie buylt.

Wee are likewise pleased, according to their humble Suite to graunt them a Lease thereof for Thirtie Yeares wth License (at all lawfull Tymes)

to shew to their best advantage all kinde of Bayting or Fighting of Beasts, Fencing wth all Weapons, Wrestling in any Sorte, Tumbling, Dauncing on Ropes, All kindes of Musick, all kinde of Playes, in what Language soeuer, the Prohibition w^{ch} they desire but one day in euery month to be enlarged to one day in euery weeke, wth all kinde of Shewes w^{ch} they can deuise, pleasant or delectable to the People, Excepting Tilt, (w^{ch} no Subiect can set vpp wthout our License) Torney, Course at the Feild, Barriers and such like reserved for Solempnities and Triumphs of Princes, and not to be villified dayly in the Eyes of the Vulgar or money offered.

That they practise all these thinges only for Spectacle to the People, not pretending to make yt an Academy to instruct, or Teach the Nobilitie or Gentrie of this Kingdome a worke onely possible and fitt for Princes to Vndertake, and not to be mixed with Mercenary or Mechanick Endes; much less to have a worke w^{ch} is so Noble, and hath been so long in our Princely resoluc'on to be blasted, by being made the colo[ur] to delude wholly the good effects of our Proclamations and bringe in all kinde of Sordide houses vpon new Foundations wherewth the Cittie already abounds.

Februarie 10th 1620: Geo: Calvert His Ma^{ty} Attourney Generall is to prepare a Graunt readie for his Ma^{ty} Royall Signature, giuing License vnto John Cotton, John Williams and Thomas Dixon Seriants at Armes to his Ma^{ty} to buyld an Amphitheator according to the directions and reservations aboue written.

PEMBROKE
J. DEGBYE

ARUNDELL
GEO CALVERTE.

III.

PAGE 55.

[*The King changes his mind.*]

To our Right trustie and Right Wellbeloued Cousens and Councello^r William Earle of Pembroke Chamberlayne of our Househould, and Thomas Earle of Arundell, to our trusty and welbeloued Councello^r John Lo: Dygbye Vice-Chamberlaine of our houshold, And to our Right trustie and Welbeloued Councello^r S^r Robert Nanton Knight, one of our Principall Secretaries of State, S^r Georg Caluert Knight one other of our Principall secretaries of State, and S^r Foulke Greuill Knight Chauncellor and Vndertrea^r of our Exchequer or to any foure of them.

Right Trustie and Right Welbeloued Cousen and Councello^r and Right trusty and beloued Councello^r Wee greete you well. Whereas at the humble Suite of our Seruants John Cotton, John Williams and Thomas Dixon, and in recompence of their seruices, Wee haue been pleased to Lycense them to buylde an Amphitheater which hath passed our Signet and is stayed at our Priuie Seale, And findeing therein conteyned some such Wordes, and clauses as may in some Constructions, seeme to giue them greater Libertie both in pointe of Buyliding, and using of Exercises then is any wayes to be P'mitted, or was euer by vs intended

Wee haue thought yt fitt to Commaund and giue Authority vnto you, or any foure of you, to cause that alreadie passed to be Cancelled, and to giue order to our Solicitor Generall for the drawing vp of a New Warrant for our Signature to the same p'ties according to such directions,

reservacions as herewth Wee send you : Wherein Wee are mor p'ticular both in the affirmative and the Negative, To the End, yt as, on the one Side, Wee would haue nothing passe vs to remain vpon Record, (w^{ch} either for the Forme might not become vs, or for the Substance might Crosse our many Proclamations pursued wth so good success) for buyldings on the other Side might giue them cause to ymportune vs after they had ben at Charges, To which End, Wee wish that you call them before you, and let them knowe our Pleasure and Resolucⁿ therein, Giuen vnder our Signett at our Honour of Hampton Court the 29th of September in the 18th yeare of our Itaigne of Great Britaine FFrance & Ireland.

G. E. P. A.

THE LITERARY FRAUDS OF HENRY WALKER THE IRONMONGER.

(See *ante*, pp. 441, 462, 483.)

8. "A MOTION PROPOUNDED...FOR REDRESSE OF THE PUBLIQUE GRIEVANCES. BY NEH LAWKERRY."

"LAWKERRY, NEHEMIAH," has attained the dignity of a separate entry in the British Museum and Thomason Catalogues, and this tract is entered to him. Neh (not Nehemiah) Lawkerry is simply an anagram of Henry Walker, and this conclusion is rendered certain by the fact that Ibbitson, a printer, was the publisher of this tract. Everything *published* (i.e., sold) by Ibbitson from 1648 to the Restoration, except in the rare case of an express statement to the contrary, was written or edited by Henry Walker. This fact affects many hundreds of tracts, for Ibbitson was the publisher of Walker's news-books (*Perfect Occurrences* and *Several or Perfect Proceedings*), as well as of the numerous "relations" issued in connexion with them. The full title runs :—

15 Jan., 1648. "A Motion propounded to the Committee of Parliament, for redresse of the publike grievances of the Kingdome. Desired to be taken into consideration before they present their reports to the House of Commons. For satisfaction of the Kingdome and setling the people in their just rights by a firme and lasting peace. By Neh Lawkerry. Janua. 15, 1647 (i.e., 1648). Imprimatur Gilbert Mabbott. Printed at London by Robert Ibbitson, neere the Queens Head Tavera. 1648."

9. THE ARMY'S 'BOOK OF DECLARATIONS,' 1647.

This book is continually cited by Lilburne and other controversialists of the times, none of whom was aware (for reasons which will appear later on) who was its editor. The book contains 164 pages, with numerous

historical documents of very great importance, and, since it is handy for reference, it is highly important to point out that its authority is questionable, having regard to its editor's character and career.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission's Sixth Report, Appendix, p. 197 ('Calendar of the MSS. of the House of Lords'), contains the following summary :—

"Sept. 27 (1647). Petition of Henry Walker and Matthew Simmons. They have been at great charges in printing the papers from the Army of their declarations and desires, in one volume. They pray for an order for the publication thereof and that no one else shall reprint it. L. J. ix. 450."

In the 'Journals' of the House of Lords (vol. ix. p. 450) there is the following order under the date of 27 Sept., 1647 :—

"Ordered that Henry Walker and Mathew [Simmons omitted], having been at great charges in printing all the papers of the Army, in one volume, shall have the sole printing of them for one whole year from the date hereof, and none shall reprint the same during that time."

Simmons, of course, was the printer only. He is well known, and later on printed for Milton.

According to Thomason's note on his copy, the 'Book of Declarations' itself appeared on 2 Oct., 1647. The British Museum press-mark for it is E. 409. (25.). An illustration of Fairfax and his officers sitting in council is prefixed, and the title-page runs as follows :—

"A Declaration of the Engagements, Remonstrances, Representations, Proposals, Desires and Resolutions from his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax and the generall councill of the Army. For setting of his Majesty in his just rights, the Parliament in their just privileges and the subjects in their liberties and freedoms. With papers of Overtures of the Army with the King's Majesty, the Parliament, the Citie and with the souldiery among themselves. Also Representations of the grievances of the kingdome and remedies propounded for the removing the present pressures whereby the subjects are burthened. And the Resolutions of the Army for the establishment of a firme and lasting peace in Church and Kingdome.

"Die Lunæ 27 Septembris, 1647. Whereas Math. Simmons hath bene at great charges in printing the Declarations and Papers from the Army, in one Volume. It is ordered by the Lords in Parliament assembled that the said Math. Simmons shall have the printing and publishing thereof for the space of one whole yeare from the date hereof. And that none other shall reprint the same during that time. John Brown, Cler. Parliamentum. London. Printed by Matthew Simmons in Aldersgate Street. 1647."

It will be noticed that in this printed copy of the order Henry Walker's name is omitted, though it appears both in the petition and

in the 'Journals.' That the omission was no accident is proved by the fact that the last page of the book is devoted to a second copy of the order—in very conspicuous type and in identical words. That is why none of the controversialists of the times was aware that Walker was the editor of the documents. Had Lilburne been aware of this, he would have had a great deal to say about Walker. When Lilburne refers to page this or that of the 'Army's Book of Declarations,' his quotations can always be found in Walker's book.

It is an interesting question whether these 'Declarations,' &c., when separately printed, also passed through Walker's hands, and, if so, whether he contrived to garble or alter them in any way. It is just the sort of thing he would have done.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE ANCIEN CIMETIÈRE, MENTONE.

(See *ante*, p. 326, 383, 464.)

THIRD TERRACE. LEFT SIDE, BEGINNING AT THE FAR END.

222. James Aitkin, d. 9 April, 1900. Emily his w., d. 29 Jan., 1913. James Aitkin, ship-owner, of Glasgow, d. after living many years at Mentone, 9 April, 1900, a. 75.

223. James Arthur Sewell, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Service, b. at Quebec, Aug. 27, 1834, d. Jan. 2, 1899.

224. Catherine Louisa McKe—, d. 31 Oct., 1898, a. 71.

225. Mary MacLean, d. 21 June, 1898, a. 78.

226. General Henry Hammond, d. Feb. 23, 1898, a. 77.

227. Georgina Mary Keith Murray, d. Dec. 30, 1899.

228. Catherine Mary, w. of James Dulley, of East Farndon, Market Harborough, d. Dec. 22, 1900, a. 52.

229. Susan Clements, b. June 14, 1854, d. Dec. 6, 1899.

230. Benjamin Hudson, B.A., of Birmingham, d. 25 April, 1894.

231. Matilda Charlotte, wid. of the Rev. James Allan Park, d. 7 March, 1891, a. 65.

232. Leili Angela Stevens, d. May 14, 1895.

233. Elizabeth Innes, of Craigievar, Scotland, d. suddenly at Villa Louise, April 9, 1884, a. 35. Erected by her bros. and sisters.

234. Dora Madeleine Hoare Rodd, b. May 13, 1852, d. Nov. 22, 1875.

235. Thomas Robson, B.A., of Morpeth, Northd., d. 11 Nov., 1875, a. 28.

236. William Inglis Stockwell, Major 95th Regt., eldest surviving s. of Col. Thomas Stockwell, H.E.I.C.S., d. 29 March, 1875, a. 58. Clara Stockwell, his mother, d. at Nice, 188(4), a. 87.

237. William Jones, Civil Engineer, of Nijni-Nov-Gorod, Russia, b. 19 May, 1827, d. 16 Dec., 1874, a. 47. George W. Jones, b. in Nijni-Nov-Gorod, 11 May, 1866, d. in Cairo, 6 Feb., 1903.

238. Jessie Tidman, d. March, 1871.

239. Frederic Myers, Scholar of Trin. Coll. Cambr., youngest s. of the Rev. C. J. Myers, Vicar of Fliniham, Notts, b. Aug. 13, 1847, d. Dec. —, 1871. In the same tomb with his friend and schoolfellow Agostinho Henry Pereira, student of Charing Cross Hospital, eldest s. of the Rev. H. W. Pereira, of Donnington Lodge, Iffley, Oxford, d. Feb. 19, 1876, a. 25.

240. George Frederick Parry, of Cheltenham, d. Jan. 1, 1872, a. 77.

241. Archibald John, eldest s. of the Rev. Andrew Ramsay Campbell, Rector of Aston, Yorks, b. 14 March, 1849, d. 12 Jan., 1872.

242. Charles Elidor Whinyates, Capt. 52nd Light Infantry, d. Feb. 27, 1872, a. 26.

243. Anne Henrietta, wid. of Davidson Beatson, d. at Hotel d'Italie, Oct. 27, 1872.

244. Rev. Hugh Polson, d. 23 Nov., 1872, a. 65.

245. George Edward Lyon, Barrister, d. Feb. 3, 1895, a. 52.

246. Beatrice Kingsley Griffith, b. Feb. 14, 1875, d. March 29, 1905.

247. Frederick Benjamin Greening, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, b. June 5, 1864, d. Jan. 29, 1905.

248. Louisa Amelia Adam, b. Feb. 8, 1846, d. Dec. 3, 1904. *R.I.P.*

249. Sarah Maria, w. of Hubert A. Freeman, b. 28 Feb., 1837, d. 22 Nov., 1904. Also Alice Caroline, w. of the late Robert Coutart, of La Condamine, d. Jan. 7, 1911.

250. Caroline Diana, wid. of Wm. Ruxton, of Ardee House, Ardee, Ireland, b. Oct. 22, 1836, d. Oct. 22, 1904.

251. Joseph Harrison, d. 24 Feb., 18(99), a. 73.

252. Arthur Wellesley Miller, d. Feb. 12, 1899, a. 59.

253. William Boyd, b. 26 May, 1877, d. 15 Feb. 1898.

254. Ellen Williams, form. of Caldecot House, Clapham Park, eldest dau. of the late Richard Williams, C.E., of Philippeville, Belgium, d. 6 Oct., 1897.

255. Sarah, wid. of the late Robt. Mace Haggood, of Lynton, Upper Tooting, form. of Western Australia, d. 24 March, 1895, a. 71.

256. The Hon. Marcus Caulfield, C.B., b. Nov. 3, 1840, d. April 15, 1895. *R.I.P.*

257. Rev. John Roe, Vicar of St. Paul's, Maidstone, d. 9 April, 1895, a. 51.

258. Leigh Wiley, s. of Wiley Smith, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, d. April 2, 1895, a. 16 y. 6 m.

259. Frances Priscilla Tuke, b. Sept. 19, 1859, d. April 14, 1895.

260. John Charles Whishaw, Brigade Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, d. 20 Jan., 1895.

261. John Thornhill Watson, Major-General, B.S.C., d. 16 Jan., 1895.

262. Amelia Haldane Gordon, b. 26 June, 1812, d. 13 Jan., 1895.

263. Charlotte Fitzwilliam Cunningham Graham, d. 20 March, 1894.

264. Surgeon-Gen. Vere Webb, of Kensington, d. 15 Nov., 1893, a. 76.

The fourth terrace is approached from the third by a flight of steps, but it also has a separate entrance gate, usually kept locked.

FOURTH TERRACE. RIGHT SIDE, BEGINNING AT THE GATE.

265. Thomas Willoughby, d. March 14, 1894, a. 70. Elizabeth his w., d. Dec. 10, 1908, a. 86.
 266. Mary Phillips, d. Jan. 19, 1894.
 267. Ann Mary, w. of F. A. Gregory, Chaplain of St. John's, b. Aug. 2, 1842, d. Feb. 7, 1903.
 268. William Tomlinson, of Sheffield, d. Jan. 12, 1869, a. 35.
 269. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Baird, of Airdrie, Scotland, d. 22 Dec., 1868, a. 22.
 270. David Halley Ritchie, s. of the late William Ritchie, merchant, London, d. 27 Nov., 1868, a. 22.
 271. William F. Peacock, b. Feb. 6, 1840, d. March 2(3), 1868.
 272. Emma Catherine Frances, w. of Col. F. Seymour Hamilton, Royal Artillery, d. Jan. 7, 1868, a. 56.
 273. Lilian Maud, youngest child of Wm. and Emily Clemence, of London, b. Sept. 17, 1867, d. May 25, 1868.
 274. Elizabeth, *née* Foster, wid. of J. S. Hawthorth, Esq., d. 26 July, 1867, a. 93.
 275. James Boughy Bewsher, F.R.G.S., Lieut. Commanding H.M.S. Comet, eldest s. of the Rev. James and Emma Bewsher, of Boulogne-sur-mer, d. 9 Nov., 1867, a. 32.
 276. Robert Edmund, eldest s. of Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., and Gertrude his w., Ensign Rifle Brigade, b. 11 Jan., 1847, d. 28 April, 1867.
 277. Lisa Cowell, d. 5 April, 1867, a. 22.
 278. Robert Neilson Mackray, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, 2nd s. of the Rev. W. Mackray, Edinburgh, d. 12 March, 1867, a. 37.
 279. The Rev. R. C. N. Brackenbury, d. Feb. 2, 1863.
 280. Amy Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. G. E. Welby, of Barrowby, d. March 7, 1867.
 281. Iola Mary Wasse, b. March 1, 1865, d. Jan. 11, 1868.
 282. Richard Fade Goff, d. Feb. 11, 1867.
 283. Catherine (Minnie) Hookham, youngest dau. of Richard P. and Anne Hookham, of Summertown House, Oxford, d. Feb. 11, 1868, a. 20.
 284. George Alexander Thompson, of Coleraine, d. May 24, 1868, a. 25.
 285. George Bridgman, of London and Chester, d. Nov. 22, 1868, a. 41.
 286. Anne, only dau. of the Rev. D. Mountain, b. in Canada, d. Nov. 6, 186-, a. 15.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.
 17, Ashley Mansions, S.W.

(To be continued.)

NEW YEAR'S EVE CUSTOMS.—The following is an extract from a letter written to me by a young friend, and refers to the New Year's night of 1914:—

"On New Year's Eve, father and mother always take something out of doors in the old year, and bring something in in the N. Year. This time they took their *last year's* lucky stones out and put them down on the cabbage plantation (for luck). They started rather *too* soon, and had to wait about outside for the clock to strike 12, and by the time it was 5 mins. past 12, they felt

rather cold. I heard them having a race outside to keep them warm; they brought in 2 ivy leaves off the house. On the 1st they had to go and hunt out 2 more lucky stones. What F. picks up M. has and *vice versa*. They are then marked with ink and slung up with ribbon in the kitchen. Mine hangs up in my bedroom."

H. C. H.-A.

THE HAIG FAMILY MOTTO.—Sir Douglas Haig, who lately received a special tribute of praise from Sir John French, belongs to a Border clan whose seat is Bemerside, a stately mansion in the Scott country. Lockhart tells how the great novelist carried Turner the artist and one or two other friends thither to enjoy the sylvan beauties of the locality, when the laird and lady of the day invited them to luncheon. It was served in a hall whose windows were blazoned with shields and crests, and the time-honoured motto ascribed to Thomas the Rimer:—

Betide, betide, whate'er betide
 There shall be Haigs in Bemerside.

The inwardness of this motto has been much sought after, but no solution has yet received general acceptance. May I submit that the couplet is simply a play of the fancy on the word *haig*? *Haig* is a Celtic word signifying "multitude," "shoal," "that which cannot be numbered." From this point of view the meaning is apparent.

The Rimer, who lived in the reign of Alexander III. of Scotland, was credited with a knowledge of the "black art." But the motto has no claim to the supernatural.

The Haig family belongs to a good old Celtic stock which flourished in these isles before Norman, Saxon, or even Roman knew it.

PENDEEN.

[See 4 S. xi. 70; 5 S. xi. 308, 437, 478; 6 S. v. 19, 106; vii. 102, 152, 194, 231, 275, 297, 313, 457.]

A NEW MANDEVILLE SOURCE.—Among the few things in that audacious imposture known as 'The Book of Sir John Mandeville' which have not yet been traced to their original sources is the following statement, which occurs in the account of the Terrestrial Paradise:—

"Et si est Paradis enclos tout entour dun mur . . . et sont ly murs toutz couertz de mosses, ceo semble, et ny piert pierre nautre chose, dount ly mur soit. . . Et sachez qe nul homme mortel ne poet aler napprocher a ceo Paradis. . . et par les riuers nul ne purroit aler, qar lewe court si roident. . . et si vient a si grandes undes qe nul nief ne purroit nager encountre. Et si brait lewe et meigne si grant noise et si grant tempeste qe lun ne purroit oier lautre en la nief, come bien qe lem criast lun a lautre a plus haut qil purroit. Meintz grantz seignurs et de grante volunte ont

assaiez plusours foitz a aler par celles riuers vers Paradis et as grandez compagnies, mes unques ny poaient espieter lour voie, ancis moroient plusour delassetz pur nager coudre les undes et plusours autres, qi deuiendrent auegles, et plusours sourdez pur la noise del eawe, et plusours sont enz suffoques et perduz dedeinz les undes, si qe nul mortel ne poet approcher, si ceo nestoit de especial grace de Dieu."—Ed. Warner, pp. 150, 151.

Sir George Warner, in the note on this passage in his most valuable, but, alas! difficultly accessible, edition (Roxburghe Club, 1889, p. 221), remarks that the author appears to be here drawing upon his own imagination. It seems to me, however, that the original of the above passage is to be sought in the highly curious 'Epistola de Itinere Alexandri Magni ad Paradisum,' which I published some few years ago (*Hermathena*, xv., 1909, pp. 368-78) from a twelfth-century manuscript belonging to the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and which I am now re-editing from this and other MSS. The Latin passages which appear to have been freely incorporated by "Mandeville" in the extract given above are:—

"Macheris illius [i.e., Paradisi]... tota superficies adeo veteri musco erat obducta ut lapidum nulla pateret compositio vel iunctura... Cumque ulterius [i.e., versus Paradisum] progrediendi iam nulla suppedicaret facultas, nam crebris inundationibus cassati fatigabantur, et incredibilis fluctuum sonitus pene omnium auditus adeo debilitabat ut nullus vocem comparis, nisi altius inclamantis, advertere posset... Memini enim me puero nonnullos iuvenum viribus ingenioque præditos navigationem hanc assumpsisse, nec ullo modo prevaluisse urbis illius menibus applicare, et tantum pene omnes inutiles extitisse. Plerique enim laboris nimietate viribus exhausti fluctibus sunt absorti, plerique cæci, plerique surdi, plerique membrorum omnium tremore multati, perpetualiter sunt periclitati... At tu... furentes fluctus superasti... permissu seu moderatione divina aut magni prodigii gratia."—Pp. 370, 371, 374.

M. ESPOSITO.

MOORFIELDS: "THE BARKING DOGS."—A public-house at the corner of Cowper Street and Tabernacle Street, recently closed, has for nearly two centuries been identified by this sign. Its origin is obviously some connexion with the Lord Mayor's kennels, and a place-name, "Barking Dogs' Walk near Moorfields," may have been derived from what may be described as the cause of the sign, or it may have originated with the name of the inn.

In 1751 Anthony and Emanuel de Rosa and William Fullagar murdered a Mr. Farques "near the Barking Dogs, Hoxton," and to the 8vo pamphlet describing their

crime, apprehension, trial, &c., there is prefixed an illustration of the murder, showing an inn on the left having for its sign two dogs barking, or baying, at the moon.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

THE KRUPP FACTORY IN 1851.—In 'The Office Window' of *The Daily Chronicle* of the 15th inst., mention is made of the Krupp display, in the Great Exhibition of 1851, of a two-ton ingot of cast steel. This attracted shoals of orders, and led the firm, hitherto quite a small affair, to "almost fabulous prosperity."

This reference caused me to look up the Official Shilling Catalogue, and I find that the particulars of the Krupp exhibit occupy there less than four lines. In the Official Illustrated Catalogue, vol. iii. p. 1086, No. 649, the following description is given:—

Krupp, Friedrich, Essen, near Dusseldorf, Manufacturer and Part Inventor.

Rolling mill for mints. The rollers, 8 inches in length and diameter, are hardened; exhibited for equal hardening, purity, and durability.

Carriage and buffer springs. Railway carriage axles.

Forged cast steel, containing a small quantity of carbon; exhibited for purity and toughness. Used for axletrees for locomotives, waggons, &c.: gun and carriage, cast steel cuirass, breastplates, &c.

It would have been well for the world if the genius of the Krupps had been confined to inventing articles conducive to the comfort of mankind, instead of the instruments of destruction by which the firm is now generally known.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

PRUSSIAN EAGLES IN PICCADILLY.—

An interesting statement was made lately in *The Pall Mall Gazette*—that the Prussian eagle, which forms part of the crest of the 14th (King's) Hussars, was adopted rather more than a century ago in honour of the Princess Frederica, the Princess Royal of Prussia, and daughter of King Frederick William II. of Prussia, who married the Duke of York and Albany, second son of George III., who, had he lived, would have succeeded his elder brother, George IV., on the throne.

I have reason to believe that this marriage led to the eagles being placed as ornaments on the wall of the courtyard along Piccadilly, on the south side of the Duke of York and Albany's house; and when the property was disposed of, and the wall taken down, the eagles were fixed over the facias of the shops erected on its site, where they remain to this day.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

"ONTO." (See *ante*, p. 328.)—This ugly-looking word is still older than I dreamed. It occurs in No. 508 of the Paston Letters, 18 June, 1465, John Rysyng to John Paston :—

"And as for John Smyth and John Hopton, they had labored the meanes onto Master Jenney, that they were delyvered owt of pryson or than [before] the massenger come ageyn to them which they sent onto yow."

It is clearly a variant of *unto*.

The 'N.E.D.' has an instance from Bishop Douglas's 'Æneid,' 1513 :—

Or that Proserpine...dubbit hir heid
Onto the Stygian hellis flude of deid.

This is given *s.v.* 'Dub,' but not *s.v.* 'Onto.' There are a good many other examples in Douglas. RICHARD H. THORNTON.

SUBMARINE'S DARING FEAT.—To the exploit of Capt. Kinneir (see *ante*, p. 444) should now be added the daring feat of Lieut. Holbrook, in reference to which the Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement :—

"Yesterday [i.e., 13 Dec.] Submarine B 11, Lieutenant-Commander Norman D. Holbrook, R.N., entered the Dardanelles, and, in spite of the difficult current, dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship *Messudiyeh*, which was guarding the minefield. Although pursued by gunfire and torpedo boats, B 11 returned safely, after being submerged on one occasion for nine hours. When last seen the *Messudiyeh* was sinking by the stern."

Holbrook has long been an honoured name in the world of newspapers, and the father of the gallant officer, Col. Holbrook, was President of the Newspaper Society last year. *The Daily Telegraph* of the 15th inst. states that he has five sons serving with His Majesty's forces. A. N. Q.

"SWABOS."—By this name Serbian soldiers apparently designate their opponents, implying that only Suabians are employed in the Austro-Serbian campaign.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham.

"WALLOONS."—I respectfully suggest that Mr. J. B. BRANDRETH, in his reply about 'Boches' (*ante*, p. 417), is not quite precise in writing of Walloons as "French-speaking Belgians." There must be, or have been, a vast number of French-speaking Belgians, e.g., in Brussels, who are not Walloons.

In 'Murray's Handbook for Holland, Belgium, &c., 1873, i. 182, we read :—

"Liège... is the capital of the Walloons, who spread from this to Longwy in France and to Mons, and are very anxious not to be supposed Flemish,

claiming a descent from the Eburones. The Walloon language, spoken by the lower orders, is a dialect, or rather idiom, of the French, and resembles the old French of the 13th cent., but contains many Celtic and some Teutonic words unknown to French of any age."

It is some years since my last visit to Belgium, but, if my memory is correct, notices in railway stations, such as "Way out," "Booking office," used to be given in French, Flemish, and Walloon.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

LADY ANA DE OSORIO, COUNTESS OF CHINCHON AND VICE-QUEEN OF PERU.—I am anxious to find a portrait of this lady, who was the heroine of the novel by Madame de Genlis entitled 'Zuma.' She was cured of a tertian fever in the year 1638 by the use of Peruvian bark—the bark of a tree known amongst the bark-collectors as *Cascarilla de Chahuarguera*, the genus of which was named by Linnæus, in honour of the Countess, "Cinchona," undoubtedly an error for *Chinchona*.

Sir Clements R. Markham in his 'Memoir of the Lady Ana de Osorio, Countess of Chinchon and Vice-Queen of Peru,' published in 1874, gives her pedigree and the arms both of Cabrera y Bobadilla, Count of Chinchon, and of Osorio, Marquis of Astorga, but he gives no portrait. I have looked in the A.L.A. 'Index of Portraits' with no better result. Probably some reader of 'N. & Q.' can assist.

THOMAS WM. HUCK.

38, King's Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

PAVLOVA.—Can any one tell me the correct pronunciation of the name of this Russian dancer? I am told that it is pronounced as spelt, with the accent on the first syllable. I am also told that the *v* is pronounced like *u*, and that it means "daughter of Paul." Is either right?

H. F.-H.

CATECHIST AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.—What were his duties? Thomas Vincent (1634–78) was chosen Catechist 1 June, 1654. Does the office still exist? It is not mentioned in the Oxford University Calendar of 1845. M.A. OXON.

A. R. BURT, MINIATURE PORTRAIT PAINTER.—Mr. Poynder, the antiquarian bookseller of Reading, in a private letter, refers to this artist as "a Reading man."

I have in my possession one of his beautiful miniatures, attached to a book that once must have belonged to him, as his name—"A. R. Burt, Oxford, 1841"—is on it. This painting presumably was made in Oxford, as the subject, the Rev. John Jones (Tegid), was at the time (1838) Precentor of Christ Church. Fenwick, in his 'History of Chester,' p. 430, says:—

"A. R. Burt was a miniature painter at Chester from 1815 to 1826. He came to Chester from Bath....His miniatures were very celebrated as works of art."

Here are Reading, Bath, Chester, and Oxford associated with this clever artist. Would any reader kindly give me, privately, the main facts of the artist's life?

(Rev.) T. LLECHID JONES.

Yspytty Vicarage, Bettws-y-Coed.

Φρόνιμοι ὡς οἱ ὄφεις.—To my personal knowledge, while a member of a class for Hermeneutics in a Theological Hall, the translation "docile," instead of "wise," was suggested in the comparison *φρόνιμοι ὡς οἱ ὄφεις* (Matt. x. 16). This, it was argued, is more in keeping with the spirit of the East, where the tamed reptile was a stock exhibition, and more consonant with the self-abnegation of the whole address notable in verses 9, 19. Has any reader of 'N. & Q.' come across a book or sermon in which this interpretation is adhered to? J. K.

ROBERT CATESBY, JUN., SON OF THE CONSPIRATOR.—I should be glad to obtain particulars of the life of Robert Catesby, Jun., who was baptized at Chastleton, Oxon, 11 Nov., 1595, and was 10 years of age at the time of the Gunpowder Plot. He is said to have married a daughter of Thomas Percy the Conspirator. At the fine old house of Brockhall, in Northamptonshire, over the fireplace in the hall, hangs a portrait reputed to be that of Robert Catesby the Conspirator. But the style of costume, the buff leather jerkin with steel corset over, plain linen falling band, &c., all proclaim it to be of later date than 1605, and in appearance such as a Commonwealth officer might wear. At the back of the portrait is written: "Catesby, presented to the owner of Brockhall by his friend Mr. Ashley of Ashby Ledgers (about 1780)," Ashby St. Ledgers being the seat of the

Catesbys. In the House of Lords' MSS., under date 17 Dec., 1642, is:—

"Declaration of Parliament that if any violence is offered to Catesby, Lilborne, and others, prisoners at Oxford, reprisals will be made by the Parliament upon prisoners in their hands."

And in the Duke of Portland's MSS. at Welbeck is a letter from Lord Grey, the Parliamentary commander—written from Northampton—to William Lenthall, dated 2 March, 1642/3:—

"I marched to Mr. Henry Noell's house in North Luffenham, where he and Mr. Henry Skipwith, with about 200 men, 120 armed with guns, and the rest with pikes and clubs, stood upon their guard. At my first coming thither I sent a trumpeter to Mr. Noell to demand his person, arms, and horses, who returned me answer that he would stand on his defence while he had breath. Before I used any violence I sent to him the second time, that the shedding of blood might be prevented. He sent me answer again he would die before he would yield, and thereupon we had a skirmish about an hour, and Mr. Catesby, Lieutenant to one of my Captains, was shot from the house, and died thereof."

These references may or may not be to the Conspirator's son, but, in conjunction with the portrait mentioned and the uncommon name, they at least seem likely.

MARRIAGE IN THE BRIDE'S PARISH.—For how long has it been the custom for the marriage to take place in the bride's parish? I write in dark ignorance of such matters, but I have found two sixteenth-century instances where the bride would seem to have been brought to her future husband's parish and residence for the solemnization of the marriage—instead of his going, as it were, to fetch her in the usual way. The marriage of Sir William Catesby of Ashby St. Ledgers, in Northamptonshire, with Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton, in Warwickshire, is recorded in the Parish Register of Ashby St. Ledgers, under date 9 June, 1566, as if the nuptials took place there. And on 3 Jan., 1590/91, John Leigh, eldest son of Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneleigh, was, according to a contemporary record at Stoneleigh Abbey, married to Ursula, a daughter of (Sir) Christopher Hoddesdon of Leighton, Beds, in the "dining-chamber" at Stoneleigh, in the presence of the immediate relatives and "many more, at the least to the number of forty or fifty." In the former case the bridegroom was of mature age, in the latter he was in his fourteenth year. Are these two instances merely notable exceptions to the rule? or was the custom then different? B. M.

"FORWHY."—What part of speech is this hybrid? and what does it mean? I ask for information, not for a railing accusation of ignorance. I take it to be an ugly equivalent of "because." I have heard foreigners use it interrogatively. Freeman, who in his letters takes curious liberties with his mother-tongue, uses it disjointedly and in combination. These are some instances of both ('Life and Letters,' vol. ii.) :—

1. "There be some that do slanderously affirm that Takova is no order, for why, Prince Milan is but a vassal" (p. 148).

2. "Forwhy at such times one has to put on black trousers" (p. 155).

3. "Forwhy there are some casual allusions to them in Homer" (p. 165).

I confess that the expression is new to me, and I am not aware that the historian employs it in his more serious compositions.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

"THE THREE CRANES" IN THE VINTRY.—Mr. Timbs's 'Clubs and Club Life in London' says that an old document, *tempus* Edward II., mentions a tavern "called 'The Pin Tavern,' situated in the Vintry, where the Bordeaux merchants *craned* their wines out of lighters and other vessels on the Thames."

Was "The Three Cranes" the successor of "The Pin," or were they separate and different establishments?

REGINALD JACOBS.

Junior Constitutional Club, W.

THOMAS SKOTTOWE: CRAVEN COUNTY. (See *ante*, p. 389.)—Thomas Skottowe, Secretary of State for South Carolina (not Governor) by the appointment of the Earl of Egremont, Secretary of State in the Earl of Bute's Ministry, 1762, owned large estates in Craven County and Berkeley County, South Carolina. Berkeley County is still on the map, but what is the modern equivalent of Craven County? Also what and where is "Enorve River" (it looks like that), mentioned as the boundary of some of his land?

B. C. S.

RIP VAN WINKLE AND EARLY ANALOGUES.—Can any reader refer me to any mediæval German, French, Spanish, or Italian archetype of Washington Irving's Rip van Winkle story? I presume that there is some thread of connexion between this legend and the story of Epimenides of Krete going to sleep in a Kretan cave for nearly sixty years. The somewhat similar idea

which appears in Sir Rider Haggard's 'Ayesha,' the sequel to 'She,' is, one may suppose, based on Maundeville's Serpent Lady of Rhodes and the True Knight, a story of which, also, I should be glad to hear of any definite early version.

CECIL OWEN.

The High School, Perth, W.A.

[The German original of 'Rip van Winkle' was discussed at 8 S. xii. 68, 118, 334.]

THE SEX OF EUODIAS: EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS, IV. 2.—Apparently Bishop J. B. Lightfoot, 'Supernatural Religion,' *Contemporary Review*, December, 1874, p. 17, has made a mistake, while blaming Baur, Schwegler, Volkmar, and Hitzig.

St. Paul's words are: "I beseech Euodias, and beseech Syntyche, that they be of the same mind in the Lord." The learned Professor changes *Euodias* into *Euodia* throughout, though the context implies that Euodias was Syntyche's husband, and then complains that Hitzig has changed "their sex" (that of Euodias and of Syntyche). The Bishop's words are:—

"It would be difficult, I think, to find among English scholars any parallel to the mass of absurdities which several intelligent and very learned German critics have conspired to heap upon two simple names in the Philippian Epistle, Euodia and Syntyche.... Hitzig.... maintaining that these two names are reproductions of the patriarchs Asher and Gad, their sex having been changed in the transition from one language to another."

I should be glad of an authoritative pronouncement on the latest opinion as to Euodias (or Euodia). On the face of it, Hitzig and the A.V. are of the same mind on Euodias's gender (masculine), and the changer of "Rightway's" sex is not the author of 'Zur Kritik Paulinischer Briefe' (Leipzig, 1870), but J. B. L. himself. I only found this *atopia* the other day.

H. H. JOHNSON.

68, Abbey Road, Torquay.

A SHAKESPEARE MYSTERY.—A month or more ago newspapers attracted readers by reporting the discovery of a tunnel in the Chiltern district, and suggesting that it had something to do with German forethought for the invasion of England. *The Morning Post* of 3 November, however, comforted some of us by stating that two gentlemen who had been connected with the excavation were entangled in the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, and that it was with the hope of unearthing manuscripts or emblems support their theory that they bored. I remember reading something about the

search some few years since, but I have no clear remembrance of the story, and should be glad if any kind correspondent of 'N. & Q.' would relate it succinctly.

ST. SWITHIN.

"THE PYRAMID IN LONDON." — Sir William Temple in his essay 'Upon Ancient and Modern Learning' says it would be as reasonable to put "the pyramid in London" above those of Memphis as to put modern literature above ancient. What was this "pyramid in London"?

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

Replies.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND QUARTERLY.

(11 S. x. 281, 336, 396, 417, 458.)

MR. EDEN's note at the first reference, suggesting the revival of the French fleur-de-lis in the British Royal arms, raises some very interesting questions, both historical and heraldic. He contends that it is a popular mistake to suppose that the assumption by Edward III., King of England, of the lilies of France, as related by Froissart, was intended to signify a claim to the crown of France, and that it was merely the exercise of his undoubted right so to do by virtue of descent as the direct representative of the House of Anjou, and by the ordinary rules of heraldry. He gets over the difficulty that none of the King's predecessors since Henry II.—who would have been the first thus entitled to bear the arms of Anjou with the Royal arms—had exercised this right by the statement that the use of "quartered" shields only occurred, and then but rarely, early in the fourteenth century, or late in the thirteenth.

Heraldry, however, is an exact science, and there must be authorities on this matter. Boutell ('Heraldry, Historical and Popular,' 1864, p. 157) follows Planché ('Pursuivant of Arms,' 1852, p. 165) in assigning this practice to that period, and points to the tomb of Queen Alianore, daughter of the King of Castile and Leon, and first wife of Edward I., in Westminster Abbey. This is, no doubt, to what Mr. EDEN refers. This is confirmed by Dr. Woodward, whose work 'Heraldry, British and Foreign' (2 vols., 1896), must certainly be looked upon as a high authority, and who, whilst noting the Westminster

example, says (ii. 99-100) that the Roll of Edward II. (1308-11) affords the first known English example of a quartered coat by a subject, namely, that of Sir Simon de Montagu. He goes on to say that

"quarterings are, however, rarely found on seals, excepting those of very great personages, in the fourteenth and even in the fifteenth century. The sixteenth was the time of the great development of the practice."

So it would seem that, had they chosen to do so, our first two Edwards—who certainly were "very great personages"—might have done what our third Edward did, had this coat been theirs merely by right of descent.

MR. EDEN makes a strong point in support of his argument when he asks, If the assumption of the lilies was intended as a claim to the French crown, why should they have been given precedence over the lions of England, by being placed in the first quarter of the Royal arms instead of in a later one, or even, more correctly, upon a "shield of pretence"? No doubt the mere fact of "quartering" connotes a claim by descent; if otherwise, the claim should be by a shield of pretence. But this, of course, must be subject to the fact that at that period shields, or inescutcheons, of pretence were used for that purpose.

Let us see what heraldic authorities say upon that point. Boutell (p. 31) speaks of an inescutcheon of silver, or sometimes of ermine, being borne by the Mortimers. But whether this was merely a charge, or intended to represent a claim to an inheritance, may perhaps be questioned, for at p. 140, when speaking of marshalling and inheritance, he states that the adoption of a shield of pretence was "in accordance with a comparatively recent usage." Dr. Woodward, however, is a little more explicit on the subject, and says (ii. 107):—

"Another mode of marshalling came into use some time after quartering, namely, the placing a small escutcheon *en surtout* upon the centre of the quartered coat."

So it would appear more than doubtful if MR. EDEN can rely upon this argument in support of his contention.

With regard to the lilies being in the first quarter, MR. BAYLEY (p. 336) cites the protest of King Philip against the French lilies being placed in any other quarter of the English arms from Mr. E. E. Döring's 'Leopards of England'; and it is not difficult to imagine that the relatively greater importance of France to England—for neither Crecy nor Poitiers had been fought yet—might have had considerable influence upon Edward's decision.

Another objection—apparently not noticed by your correspondents—to MR. EDEN's contention that these were the arms of Anjou seems to me to be furnished by the fact that about the year 1405 Henry IV. of England changed his first quartering of *semé de fleurs-de-lis* (France ancient) to one of three *fleurs-de-lis* only (France modern). The reason for this is stated by Boutell (p. 296) to be that about the year 1365 Charles V. of France, with a view apparently to distinguish between his own arms and the *fleurs-de-lis* borne by the English claimants of his crown, reduced the number of his *fleurs-de-lis* to three only. Dr. Woodward, on the other hand, states (vol. i. p. 347) that "by an edict dated 1376 Charles V. reduced the number of *fleurs-de-lis* in his shield to three, 'pour symboliser la Sainte Trinité.'" But whatever may have been the reason of this change, it seems clear that the French king was followed in it by the English sovereign, who could have had no object in doing so had the first quartering of the Royal arms represented Anjou.

It is curious to note here with reference to this change in the French Royal arms that in a woodcut engraving of a banner given in Froissart (Johnes's ed., 1874, vol. i., chap. xviii. p. 19), taken from an illuminated Froissart illustrating Edward III.'s first expedition against the Scots, the first quartering of the Royal arms is clearly shown as France modern (three *fleurs-de-lis* only!). As Froissart was born about the year 1337, he must have written his 'Chronicles' before 1405, as it is doubtful if he lived much later than the commencement of that century, and his narrative does not reach beyond the end of the preceding one.

Since I have written the last lines, however, I have read the 'Advertisement' to vol. i. of Johnes's edition of the 'Chronicles,' which may account for the above apparent anachronism. The reader is there cautioned that

"there scarcely exists one MS. contemporary with the time of the author containing illustrations, and that the dresses, &c., displayed in the woodcuts interspersed in these volumes are almost all to be referred to a later date. The manners of the times had not undergone much alteration, nor was the costume materially different, and they at least approach very nearly to an exact representation of the scenes described in the history they illustrate."

But the strongest point against MR. EDEN's contention is that the arms mentioned by him do not appear to be the arms of Anjou at all. MR. BAYLEY, indeed, questions the existence of any arms of Anjou (which he

gives as Azure, *semé de lis* or—France ancient—the same as MR. EDEN) before 1297, and speaks of the shield on the slab of *champlevé* enamel of Limoges which formed part of the tomb of Geoffrey Plantagenet, formerly in the cathedral, and now preserved in the local museum, at Le Mans, as being charged with eight lions rampant. MR. GALBREATH (p. 396) states that the arms adopted by the English king were not the arms of Anjou, which he gives as Azure, *semé de lis* gold, and a label *gules*, which were, he says, the arms of Anjou only from the time of Charles of Anjou, later King of Naples, son of Louis VIII. of France. The arms of the Plantagenet family of Anjou may well have been, he thinks, the eight leopards found on Geoffrey of Anjou's shield at Le Mans, as stated by MR. BAYLEY.

Modern heraldic authority, however, does not support MR. GALBREATH's statement that the above arms, as borne by Charles of Anjou, were the arms of Anjou. These arms must rather have been borne by him as representing Naples, the arms of which Dr. Woodward (vol. ii. pp. 90, 321) gives as France ancient, a label *gules*. The arms of Anjou are given both by Boutell (p. 307) and by Woodward (vol. ii. p. 321) as France ancient within a *bordure* *gules*. The latter, in speaking (vol. ii. p. 276) of the seal of Louis, Duc d'Anjou in 1370, refers to an engraving (plate xxii. fig. 5) wherein these arms appear, though the tinctures are not specified.

The fact therefore, I think, is clear that the plain coat of France ancient as quartered by Edward III. was not that of Anjou, and could only have denoted a claim to the crown of France. This view is supported by modern writers, and is mentioned by Boutell (p. 295). It was on the fourth seal of Edward III. (Feb.—June, 1340), according to Dr. Woodward (vol. i. p. 348), that his arms appeared as Quarterly, 1 and 4 France, 2 and 3 England. Further, was not he the first of our sovereigns to style himself "Rex.... Francie" on some of his coinage? a title not discontinued until the later coinage of George III. What significance can this have but that it represented a claim to the crown of France?

Is there any reason why doubt should be thrown upon the account given by Froissart in his 'Chronicles,' chap. xliii., as to how this claim by Edward III. came to be made? The story is there graphically related, and should have particular interest for us at this time. The King of England was in Flanders in 1339 upon an expedition directed against King Philip of France, and was advised by

his "allies of the Empire" at a Parliament at Brussels to solicit the Flemings to give him their aid in the war, and in return he would assist them in the recovery of Lisle, Douay, and Bethune. The Flemings heard the proposal with pleasure, but desired further consideration before accepting it. Subsequently they explained that they were bound under a heavy penalty to the Apostolic Chamber "not to act offensively against the King of France in any way, whoever he may be"; but they suggested, as a way out of the difficulty, that Edward should take the arms of France, quarter them with those of England, and call himself King of France. They, on their side, would acknowledge his title as good, and obtain quittance of their bond from him as King of France, and so be absolved. After some demur Edward agreed to these terms, and the agreement having been formally ratified at Ghent, he returned to England from Antwerp at the latter end of the year.

The only reason to doubt the story as related by Froissart would be, it seems to me, to show that the English sovereign had some other good ground for the assumption of the French Royal arms. Montagu, in his 'Guide to the Study of Heraldry' (1840), asserts, perhaps, a more justifiable reason for Edward's action when, in giving instances of early quartered coats, he speaks of (p. 12) "the seal of Edward III., after he took the arms of France in right of his mother Isabel, daughter of Philip IV. of France, and heir to her brothers Charles IV., Philip V., and Louis X."

These arms, he tells us, on the authority of Barnes ('History of Edward III.,' p. 155), were first borne with the arms of England in the first and fourth quarters.

However it may be, I think that sufficient has been shown to make it clear that the assumption of the French Royal arms was not in respect of any connexion with the house of Anjou by way of descent or inheritance, as contended by Mr. EDEN. These arms thus assumed by Edward III.—reduced to three lilies only by Henry IV.—were relegated to the second quarter on the union of England and Scotland in 1707, and on the further union with Ireland in 1801 were removed altogether from the Royal arms, the present ones being merely a combination of the insignia of the three realms of the United Kingdom. Mr. Boutell, indeed (p. 300), suggests the substitution of a ship in the fourth quarter in place of the repeated lions as the cognizance of the *British Colonial Empire*. Personally, I would rather see, if any change were to be

made, "gallant little Wales" represented here—England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales—though there may be some difficulty in deciding what arms should be used to represent the Principality. The fact that it is only a Principality may, I admit, create some difficulty.

Lastly, it seems to me that Mr. EDEN's support of the resumption of the French lilies on the ground that it would be a graceful recognition of the *entente cordiale* now subsisting between Great Britain and France would weaken his contention that such arms represent Anjou—not France. We must remember, too, that the present Government of our ally is a republican one, and that the lilies of the old kings of France hold no place in its present heraldic insignia. Whilst I am writing these lines another English sovereign—a descendant of our third Edward—nearly 600 years later, attends his army on the soil of Flanders, not for the purpose of seeking the assistance of the Flemings against France, but in support of both these countries against a common aggressor.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Inner Temple.

DREAMS AND LITERATURE (11 S. x. 447).—The most famous instance of dream poetry is related by Bede of the Saxon poet Cædmon, who dreamed that an angel taught him to sing of the creation of the world, and remembered the song when he awoke.

I have come across several references to dream-verses—for instance, in S. D. Collingwood's 'Life of Lewis Carroll,' pp. 79, 221–3, and in A. W. Verrall's 'Collected Literary Essays,' p. xcix.; but none of them have any literary value.

I think that prose writers generally profess to obtain only scenes and suggestions from dreams, not complete stories. Lewis Carroll said in the Preface to 'Sylvie and Bruno' that he had dreamed two passages of dialogue in the book. In the Preface to her popular historical story 'The Dove in the Eagle's Nest' Miss C. M. Yonge said that she dreamed the scene which occurs in chap. vii., the return of the squire with the tidings of the death of the two knights, and she composed the rest of the book to fit the dream.

Edward Bulwer Lytton was a great dreamer. In his recently published 'Life' his grandson, Lord Lytton, says that 'Zanoni,' his first mystic novel, published in 1842, was inspired by a dream which

he had dreamt in 1835, and first embodied in a short story, 'Zicci' (vol. ii. p. 32). 'A Strange Story,' written in 1861, also

"originated in a dream, and as such it was first told by the author to his son, who used to say that the first sketch was even more interesting and striking than the longer story which was afterwards founded upon it."—Vol. ii. p. 340-41.

The fact that 'A Strange Story' owed its origin to a dream makes still more curious a coincidence between this story and Stevenson's dream-tale of 'Olalla,' pointed out by Mr. Graham Balfour in his 'Life of Robert Louis Stevenson,' vol. ii. p. 15.

Thus it appears that dreams have a market value in England, as well as in Japan (see *ante*, p. 421). I never heard of any one stealing a dream, but my nurse used to warn me that if I wanted a dream to come true I must never tell it to any one. Perhaps that was for fear of theft. In a Christmas annual some years ago there was published a dream of Robert Louis Stevenson's which he had told to a friend.

M. H. DODDS.

On pp. 160-61 of 'Between Whiles' (1877) by Benjamin Hall Kennedy (1804-89), are ten lines of Latin elegiac verse on the theme *πλέον ἤμιν παντός*, with a translation into English, and the following note:—

"This epigram was conceived and composed in sleep as it stands here, except that the phrase 'slos pagi' is substituted for the more florid words of a slumbering brain 'iuenum rosa.' The English version was of course the work of a waking hour."

It would be a mistake to suppose that there is anything more surprising about this incident because of the language in which the lines are written. A scholar like Dr. Kennedy, one of the chief amusements of whose spare hours was to compose in Greek and Latin, would probably find his brain working more mechanically in this occupation than when writing English verse. On the first page of *The Athenæum* for the 5th of this month is an instance of the mind of an English-speaking person using Greek and Latin as a means of expression under abnormal circumstances.

Those who have not accustomed themselves to use a "dead" language might be surprised at Johnson's behaviour when in the middle of the night he felt the first symptoms of a paralytic seizure:—

"I was alarmed, and prayed God, that however he might afflict my body, he would spare my understanding. This prayer, that I might try the integrity of my faculties, I made in Latin

verse. The lines were not very good, but I knew them not to be very good: I made them easily, and concluded myself to be unimpaired in my faculties."—Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, 19 June, 1783, in Boswell's 'Life of Johnson.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Another poem (and a very beautiful one) which came to its author in a dream is the one that appears under the title 'Dominus Illuminatio Mea' on p. 1058 of Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch's 'Oxford Book of English Verse,' where it is anonymous. It has subsequently appeared, under the name of Richard Doddridge Blackmore the novelist, in the 'Oxford Book of Victorian Verse.' The authorship was first revealed a few years ago in—if I remember rightly—a letter to *The Athenæum*, in which it was stated, on the authority of the novelist's wife, that Blackmore had dreamt that he was at the funeral of a dear friend, and that he heard the mourners singing the poem at the graveside. It contains four stanzas, of which the first is:—

In the hour of death, after this life's whim,
When the heart beats low, and the eyes grow dim,
And pain has exhausted every limb—

The lover of the Lord shall trust in Him.

H. I. B.

CONCORDANCES OF ENGLISH AUTHORS (11 S. x. 461).—Mr. Charles Crawford's 'Concordance to Kyd' was completed in 1910, and forms the fifteenth volume of Prof. Bang's "Materialien." Three parts of his Marlowe Concordance—extending to 'Goods'—have appeared—the last in 1913. It is to be hoped that the rest of the work has not perished in manuscript, but I understand that the printing-house of Uystpruyt at Louvain—from which the "Materialien" were issued—was burnt down at the same time as the University Library.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

FLORAL EMBLEMS OF COUNTRIES (10 S. v. 509; vi. 52, 115; 11 S. x. 349, 413, 457).—Our list will not receive additions from official sources. Friends at several embassies and consulates have no knowledge of floral emblems. According to a *small* penny book called 'Everybody's Story of Curious Facts,' Germany has its emblem in the shape of the *cornflower*.

The rose, thistle, *shamrock*,
are watermarked in the *new one*.
The daffodil is under the word "*T*"

Junior Reform Club, Liverpool.

"**MADAME DRURY, AGED 116**" (11 S. x. 467).—Is your correspondent "pulling our leg"? It looks very like it, but he will, perhaps, be acquitted—for the joke is good.

The year 1791, when the old lady became so very lively before expiring so gracefully, coincides with, and, of course, has reference to, the occasion when old Drury Lane Theatre was pulled down and rebuilt by Holland (reopened 12 March, 1794). The last performance was on 4 June, when 'The Country Girl' and 'No Song, No Supper' (hence the allusion in the extract), were played. "Dr. Palmer" is no doubt Jack Palmer (1742-98)—"Plausible Jack"—or else his brother Bobby (1757-1805). Both were well known actors at the Lane. Jack Palmer was always in such financial straits that he found it expedient to reside for a time in his dressing-room at the theatre, and when needed elsewhere he was conveyed in a cart, behind theatrical scenery. In 1789 he was committed to Surrey gaol as a rogue and a vagabond; but the public loved him, and he was probably out again in time to be present at those well-attended obsequies of "Madame Drury."

Lamb compared the two Palmers in his essay 'On Some of the Old Actors.' There are portraits of both of them at the Garrick. But one need not labour this pleasantry, or we shall spoil it. The original joke may well have been Sheridan's. Readers need not be reminded of his interest in Drury Lane at the date in question.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187, Piccadilly, W.

ORTEGA IN NELSON'S STRAIT: FEATS OF SEAMANSHIP (11 S. x. 444).—The following incident is probably not the one referred to, though it illustrates the unexpected difficulties which sometimes face our brave English skippers. On 7 Feb. last I sailed from Liverpool to New York on board the *Campania*. After loading up the mails at Queens-town early on Sunday morning, 8 Feb., and proceeding some ten miles to sea, we encountered a furious gale which damaged the rudder. It became necessary to stop the ship in the storm and carry out repairs while she tossed to and fro like a cork on the billows for six or seven hours. The storm increased in severity day by day, until the hurricane blew away the wireless apparatus on the masthead. We finally reached New York more than three days overdue, covered with ice, in a blizzard, with the thermometer registering about twenty degrees of frost. For several days no passenger was

allowed on deck, and the captain informed me it was the longest continuous storm in his lengthy experience. Both crew and passengers were denied practically all sleep for ten anxious days. WM. JAGGARD.

PEREGRINUS asks for the date of a particular incident at sea. I subjoin an extract from Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' giving the information desired:—

"The Umbria, Cunard liner, 'Capt. M'Kay, with 380 passengers, left Liverpool for New York 17 Dec., endured bad weather and seas till 23 Dec., when the propeller-shaft broke and disabled her near Newfoundland; the attempt of the Bohemia, Hamburg liner, to take her in tow failed; at length the injury was repaired by the exertions of chief engineer Tomlinson and his staff, the Umbria proceeded on her voyage, and arrived at New York, amid great rejoicing, noon 31 Dec., 1892."—Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates,' s.v. 'Steam-engine.'

GEO. T. SHAW, Chief Librarian.
Liverpool Public Libraries.

The Daily Telegraph of the 9th inst. contains the following pleasing announcement:—

"The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a gold watch, which has been awarded by the French Government to Mr. Douglas Reid Kinneir, master of the steamship *Ortega*, of Liverpool, in recognition of his services in saving from capture 300 French reservists on board his ship by his skilful evasion of a German cruiser in the Straits of Magellan."

A. N. Q.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY KENTISH TOKENS (11 S. x. 449).—At the latter end of the eighteenth century, in consequence of copper coinage being scarce, traders struck and put in circulation halfpenny tokens.

The first referred to by MR. GOWER is a Lamberhurst token: on edge, "Payable by J. Gibbs Lamberhurst."

No. 2 is a Goudhurst token, of which two were struck similar on obverse and reverse: one has on edge, "Payable by W. Myns Goudhurst"; the other, "Payable by W. Fuggle Goudhurst."

No. 3 is a Staplehurst token: on edge, "Payable by J. Simmons, Staplehurst."

W. J. M.

"**WE**" OR "**I**" IN AUTHORSHIP (11 S. x. 288, 336, 433).—Permit one who has often employed the expression "the writer" (so severely condemned by DR. J. WILLCOCK) to offer a few words in defence of the practice. May it not be conceded with grace that any term is to be welcomed which affords relief from the constant "I" so unpleasantly prominent nowadays? How

any accusation as to "hypocrisy" from its use can be justified puzzles me. Rather does the phrase suggest to some of us a convenient, modest alternative against excessive indulgence in an objectionable egotism. Anyway, "them's my sentiments."

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

LATINITY (11 S. x. 468).—Although a construction such as "*monumentum ponendum curavi*" is that used by classical writers of the best period, yet, as may be seen from the '*Thesaurus Linguae Latinæ*,' tom. iv. col. 1500, there are many instances in later writers, especially those on jurisprudence and in inscriptions, in which the passive infinitive is found instead of the gerundive; for instance, "*pontem restitui curaverunt*," '*Corp. Inscr. Lat.*,' xi. 826 (a. 260).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Lewis and Short's '*Dictionary*' shows that the construction of *curo* with an accusative and passive infinitive is occasionally found in classical authors, e.g. :—

"*Cic.*, '*De Fin.*,' iii. 19, 62: *Neque vero hæc inter se congruere possent, ut natura et procreare vellet, et diligere procreatos non curaret.* *Justin.*, ii. 12, 2: *Symbolos proponi et saxis proscribi curat.*"

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

There seems to be some authority, but not much, for the use of the infinitive passive in J. K.'s "*monumentum poni curavit*." The dictionaries quote "*bibliothecæ reparari curavit*" from Columella, and "*symbolos proponi et saxis proscribi*" from Justinian.

B. B.

[HARMATOPEGOS also thanked for reply.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. x. 468).—"Over the hills and far away." This line of a song called '*Distracted Jockey's Lamentation*' ('*Pedlar's Pack of Ballads and Songs*') was in considerable vogue at the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is quoted in '*The Excellent New Ballad*' written apropos of the quarrel between George I. and his heir, which culminated in the expulsion of the latter and his court from St. James's Palace. The sprightly demeanour of Mary Bellenden, the beautiful maid of honour of the Princess of Wales, is there alluded to :

But Bellenden we needs must praise,
Who as down the stairs she jumps
Sings 'O'er the hills and far away,'
Despising doleful dumps.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

This occurred in one of the commonest nursery rimes familiar to me as a child in South Notts. The rime ran :—

When I was young and had no sense
I bought a fiddle for eighteenpence,
And all the tunes that I could play
Was [*sic*] 'Over the hills and far away.'

C. C. B.

LLEWELYN AP REES AP GRONO, 1359 (11 S. ix. 410).—In the pedigree of Price of Glyn Nedd, which is that of Llewelyn ap Rees ap Grono and his descendants, in the late G. T. Clark's genealogies of Glamorgan ('*Limbus Patrum Morganæ*,' 1886), pp. 150-52, the ancestor from whom the family is derived is said to be Eineon ap Collwyn. Eineon was, however, a younger son of Cedifor ap Collwyn, the last native Prince of Dyfed (approximately, Pembroke). According to the '*Ann. Cambriæ*' and '*Brut y Twysogion*' (Rolls ed.), Cedifor died 1089, a date Prof. T. F. Tout ('*D.N.B.*,' Eineon ap Collwyn) corrects to 1092. Shortly after his death his sons were at war with Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Deheubarth, and were defeated by him. Eineon fled to Glamorgan, and in the legendary history of the conquest of that principality by Robert fitz Hamon, he plays a large, if not a very honourable part.

Son of a prince who died in 1092, Eineon, or "*Æneas sonne to Cedivorus*, sometime Lord of Demetia" (Dyfed)—as Rees Meyrike in his '*Book of Glamorgan Antiquities*' (Phillipps's ed., 1825), quoting from Humphrey Llwyd's '*Breviary of Brytaine*' (1573), calls him—having settled in Glamorgan, "survived into the time of Robert Consul," that is, Robert, Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, Fitz-Hamon's son-in-law and successor; and, as Mr. J. H. Round has shown, in his paper on '*The Creation of the Earldom of Gloucester*,' that Robert of Caen, Henry I.'s natural son, was created Earl between 1121 and 1122, Eineon lived till after 1122. That he was not a very old man at his death may be inferred from a penitential grant of land to Llandaff by Jestin ab Gwrgant circa 1070 ('*Lib. Landav.*'), in which an Eineon, presumably this Eineon ab Cedifor, is named as "*quidem nepos Gistini Enniaun nomine...juvene*." If, then, Eineon was a youth circa 1070, at the time of his death, circa 1125, he was about 75.

I have rather laboured the point, but I wished to establish the dates, as they will more readily show the absurdity of supposing, as all the printed and manuscript pedigrees of his Glyn Nedd descendants assert, that

Eineon ap Cedifor was ancestor in the fifth degree of Llewelyn ap Rees ap Grono, who tested the Dispenser charter to Neath in 1359. Llewelyn's grandfather Grono was presumably of the same age sixty-six years before 1359 as Llewelyn was in that year. This, then, takes us to *circa* 1293, between which date and 1125 is a period of 168 years, a lapse of time covered in the pedigrees by only two generations, Cradoc ap Richard (ab Eineon). Assuming thirty-three years to a generation, it is evident that five generations must have intervened between Eineon ap Cedifor and Grono ap Cradoc.

AP THOMAS.

LEGENDS OF FLYING (11 S. v. 409; vi. 291).—MR. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA in his reply to MR. BRESLAR's query whether there were any legends of miraculous flights in the literature of the Parsees or Buddhists cited several instances. One of these, sad to say, related how the saint, succumbing to a temptation of the flesh, lost the power his virtue had previously gained for him. 'Soma, the Washerwoman,' one of the stories in Mr. C. A. Kincaid's 'Deccan Nursery Tales' (just published by Messrs. Macmillan), shows how, on the other hand, the saint, by an act of self-sacrifice, may transfer the miraculous power to another. A little Brahman girl was told that unless she could get Soma to come to her wedding, she would be widowed shortly after marriage. So the girl and her youngest brother set out to seek Soma, and were carried by eagles "across the seven seas." The children

"hid all that day, and next morning they got up at dawn, and they swept the courtyard and neaped the floor with cow-dung....And this they did every day for a whole year."

Eventually Soma learned the reason of their coming, and promised to return with them.

"She went with the two Brahman children to the seashore. The wind was blowing, and the great waves were rolling in, and the foam was splashing over the rocks. But Soma took the boy under one arm and the girl under the other. She jumped far up into the sky and right over the seven seas, and when she got to the opposite shore she put the children down again....As the bridegroom and bride were throwing rice over each other, the bridegroom fainted. He fell on the ground and lay there motionless....But Soma, the washerwoman, stepped forward and said, 'It is nothing, do not be afraid.' She took some water in her hand and sprinkled it over herself. Now the secret of Soma's power was this:—

"She had acquired great merit by observing every Monday the following practices: She would get up early, bathe, dress in silence, make

various gifts to Brahmans, and then walk one hundred and eight times round a peepul tree. But now by sprinkling water over herself she had transferred the whole of her merit to Gunvanti. By this means the little bride had been able to restore her husband to life, and the wedding ceremony finished amidst the happiness of all. Soma then took leave to go, and started on her homeward journey. When she reached the seashore, the wind was blowing, and the great waves came rolling in, and the spray was splashing over the rocks. But now that she had given away all her merit to Gunvanti, she had none left by means of which she could jump across the seven seas. She sat down forlorn by the bank of a river. Then she got up, bathed in the water, and prayed to the god Vishnu. Next she took one hundred and eight sand-grains in her hand, and then walked one hundred and eight times round a peepul tree by the river's edge. Instantly her powers returned to her, and going back to the shore, she sprang into the heavens and over the seven seas, and alighted close to her own door."—Pp. 84-8.

In the first extract given above occurs the word *neap*, apparently equal "to clean"; and Mr. Kincaid makes Soma ask the children, "Why do you sweep my courtyard and neap my floor?" This sense of the word is not included in the 'N.E.D.' among the meanings of *neap*. Is it a dialect word?

J. R. THORNE.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF "OW" (11 S. x. 455, *sub* 'Sparrowgrass,' 11 S. x. 411).—I should not have ventured on my own authority to suppose that the *ow* of "sparrowgrass" was to be compared in sound to the *ow* of "cucumber," which it really does not resemble; but I wished to draw the attention of those who had been discussing how the word "sparrowgrass" was derived from "asparagus" to the fact that certain lexicographers, whose words I quoted, did assert that it was a matter of pronunciation. One of these further enunciated the dictum that the "sound of *cucumber*" was an analogous case of mispronunciation. My casual reference to the old pronunciation of the poet Cowper's name as *Cooper* was, it seems, more germane than I thought at the time, for it is now clear that when the name of the plant was first spelt "*cucumber*" it was pronounced "*coocumber*," just as "*cuckow*" was sounded the same as the modern "*cuckoo*."

I am glad to see a specimen of the same sound of the *ow* in the word "now," and while I cannot claim so large an acquaintance with English literature, whether poetic or otherwise, as would have rendered me independent of the help given by H. K. Sr. J. S., I cannot quite think that the word "due" at the end of his second

quotation was really meant as a rime to the second syllable in "allow." I wait the opinion of more competent judges on this point. If it was, is it to be understood that "due" was sounded *doo*? The Northern sound of *ow* as of *oo* in "soon," "boon," &c., was, of course, well known to me; for did not Geordie Stephenson, when asked about the result of a cow straying on his proposed railway line, say it would be "vera bad for the *coo*"?

If I may, I will just remark in answer to G. W. E. R. that, whatever may be the customary pronunciation of the name among relatives of the poet, my small experience requires me to say that, while I know from reading that it was at one time pronounced as *Cooper*, I have never heard it so sounded, but always in the bovine manner—*Cowper*.

I hope I do not misunderstand C. C. B., but the question is, What did Walker mean by his words "too firmly fixed in its sound of *cucumber* to be altered"? A specimen of Walker's 'Critical Pronouncing Dictionary,' sixth edition, 1808, is now before me, and he actually gives the pronunciation of "*cucumber*" as "kō'ukumbur," the *ō* being his mode of indicating the sound of *ou* in "thou" and "pound": see the table prefixed. He also refers to the Western pronunciation "*coo-cucumber*" as "rather nearer to the orthography [i.e., *cu*] than *cowcucumber*," though

"still faulty in adopting the obtuse *u* heard in *bull* rather than the open *u* heard in *Cucumis*, the Latin word whence *Cucumber* is derived."

He then finishes his note with the words I quoted previously second hand:—

"It seems too firmly fixed [i.e. in 1808] in its sound of *Cowcucumber* to be altered, and must be classed with its irregular fellow esculent *asparagus*, which see."

As referring to the original subject of discussion, I would ask your permission to quote his comments. He says:—

"This word is vulgarly pronounced *Sparrow-grass*. It may be observed that such words as the vulgar do not know how to spell, and which convey no definite idea of the thing, are frequently changed by them into such words as they do know how to spell and which do convey some definite idea. The word in question is an instance of it, and the corruption of this word into *sparrow-grass* is so general that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry."

If, when I last wrote, I had had his original words before me, I venture to think I need not have asked: "Is not this a question of pronunciation?"

Neither of your correspondents hints at any other sound of *ow* than the most common one in *cow* or the Northern *coo*; but in

the double sounds of *bōw* and *lōw*, *low* and *allōw*; *mōw*, to cut grass, and *mow*, the structure made with piled-up grass or corn; *row*, to use oars, and *row*, to be abusive and noisy; *sow*, to drop seeds into the ground, and *sow*, the pig that may root them up; *tow*, the fibre used in caulking, and *tow* in "towel," there is distinct proof of quite another sound; to say nothing of *know*, in which the *o* sound prevails, and *knowledge*, which it is distinctly recognized as correct to pronounce *nollidge*.

W. S. B. H.

Mr. Gladstone always pronounced *Cowper* as *Cooper*. In Scotland I have noticed that every one pronounces this name and *Cupar* as *Cooper*. THOS. WHITE.

Junior Reform Club, Liverpool.

The assertion of G. W. E. R. that the last Lord *Cowper* would have shuddered to hear the first syllable of his name made to rime with *now* falls even short of the truth. My mother, who was born in 1823 and died this year, was probably the last person to remember Lady Throckmorton, the beloved friend of the poet. Left motherless at her birth, my mother habitually stayed with Lady Throckmorton at Northampton when her father was away from home. She has often told me that the one offence which Lady Throckmorton could not forgive was this pronunciation of *Cow* to rime with *now*. Any one who used it was described as a vulgar person, and never again admitted under Lady Throckmorton's roof. J. S.

Westminster.

"GRIM THE COLLIER" (11 S. x. 468).—According to Prior—quoted by Britten, 'Dict. of Eng. Plant Names,' 1886, p. 234—this name was "given to the plant from its black smutty involucre." There is a reference to Parkinson, 'Paradise,' p. 300. S. L. PETTY.

"KULTUR" (11 S. x. 331, 377, 412, 452).—It may be useful, and is certainly interesting, to compare what Goethe said of *Kultur* in the passage quoted at the last reference with another utterance of his on the same subject, given by Eckermann under date 15 April, 1829:—

"What seduces young people, said Goethe, is this—we live in a time in which so much culture is diffused, that it has communicated itself, as it were, to the atmosphere which a young man breathes. Poetical and philosophic thoughts live and move within him, he has sucked them in with his very breath, but he thinks they are his own property, and utters them as such. But after he has restored to the timewhat he has received from

it, he remains poor. He is like a fountain which plays for a while with the water with which it is supplied, but which ceases to flow as soon as the liquid treasure is exhausted."

The quotation is from Oxenford's English version of the 'Conversations,' ii. 192-3. The German of the earlier part is:—

"Wir leben in einer Zeit, wo so viele Kultur verbreitet ist, dass sie sich gleichsam der Atmosphäre mitgeteilt hat, worin ein junger Mensch atmet. Poetische und philosophische Gedanken leben und regen in ihm, mit der Luft seiner Umgebung hat er sie eingesogen, aber er denkt, sie wären sein Eigentum, und so spricht er sie als das seinige aus."

C. C. B.

THE WARDROBE OF SIR JOHN WYNN OF GWYDYR (11 S. x. 469).—"Two pare of leather *Yamosioes* and one of clothe." The materials of which these are made, the fact that they occur in pairs, and their place in the inventory, all the subsequent items being boots or spurs, seem to show that what we have here are gamashes, or gaiters. See the 'N.E.D.' under 'Gamash.'

The date of the inventory is 1616, and 'The Stanford Dictionary' has a quotation from Shelton's translation of 'Don Quixote,' 1612: "A paire of Breeches and Gamasheos of the same coloured cloth."

The 'N.E.D.' gives several spellings, including "gamachios" and "gammashoes."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

Notes on Books.

Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.—Richard II. Vol. I. A.D. 1377-1381. (Stationery Office.)

THE text of this volume is the work of Mr. W. H. B. Bird; the Index was compiled by Mr. C. T. Flower. Few of the Calendars we have recently perused can vie with this one in liveliness and variety of interest. The country at the period was all agog with the probability of a French invasion; a large number of the entries are connected with the defence of the realm and the retention of men in their proper cities and coasts for that purpose. Indeed, on the very first page we read an order to one Richard atte Leese, knight, "with all speed to repair to the Isle of Shepeye...as the King's enemies of France and their adherents have landed on the coast of England and inflicted intolerable hurt." We notice that the royal document does not mention where the landing occurred. The ship-money dispute of nearly three centuries later might be illustrated by several documents here requiring of York and Nottingham and many another inland town that their men should contribute rateably towards the building of "*balingeres*" for the Royal Navy. There is a most interesting indenture made between John Sonlaye, "*schipman*," and sundry merchants of

"Cambrugge" and "Huntyngdon," as to the building by the said John of "a new vessel of good timber and planks called a '*balingere*,' with 42 oars," many further particulars of which are given, too long, unfortunately, to be quoted here.

Our present difficulty in the matter of spies, something, too, of our anxious method of dealing with them, is apparent in the measures to meet this French invasion. The most curious entry in regard to this is the order to set free "Frances, wife of John Fernandes of Spain, from Neugate prison"—she having been committed to gaol upon suspicion of spying, and the King having "compassion upon her long imprisonment, being upon suspicion only." But the most precious of the incidents of the war which appear here is the letter of the Sire de Coucy to the King, resigning his Order of the Garter, seeing that the King of France, his natural sovereign, is at war with the King of England. A memorandum states that this was brought to Richard at Hatton Grange by a page called John Pieres, "speaking the English idiom," "wrapped in a paper addressed to him."

The affairs of the wool trade and the Calais staple are abundantly represented, and several good notes might also be made from these pages concerning the relations between the King and the English clergy and the Pope. It will be remembered that Richard later on was to initiate something of a new definition of the proper limits of Papal authority.

Among domestic documents the most valuable and curious are, perhaps, the two long lists of the effects of Sir John Surrey arrested with the goods of Alice Perrers, which the knight asks to have restored to him. They should attract the attention of every antiquary to whom they are not yet known. Several orders are concerned with Oxford, and they are instructive both as to the life of the University and the administration of the city. There is the order to the Sheriffs enforcing the ordinance that every goldsmith shall have his own particular mark for the silver plate made by him; there is an order to the authorities of London to suffer the widow women of the city "to enjoy all liberties and free customs which they used to have time out of mind...that henceforth they may have no cause of complaint"; there is another order to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, upon a petition of a great number of the inhabitants, to abate the nuisance caused by the slaughter "of great beasts" in the City and suburbs—a nuisance which is rather vividly described; and there is the long story of how Joan Celers, a poor woman, by proceedings in Chancery, upon her petition to the Archbishop the Chancellor, recovered money and jewels which she put in a "forser," in a wain to be taken to London, and by the carter's fault it fell out upon the high street between Dunstable and Radburne, and was found and kept by certain men of Dunstable.

It is needless to dwell on the abundance of material for the genealogist and the student of local history. One of the most valuable documents from an antiquarian point of view—a mention of which must conclude this notice, necessarily most inadequate—is the note of the proceedings at the King's Coronation, giving the claims of the representatives of different lands or families to perform the divers offices at that

celebration. One curious circumstance is that of Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, holding a towel for the King to wash his hands before meat, not in his own right, but as deputy for one John Wiltshire, a mere citizen of London, who was tenant for certain lands in Heyden.

THE January number of *The Quarterly Review* is being issued in two parts (price 3s. each), of which the first appeared a few days ago. The object of this early publication of part of the number is to provide a survey of the Great War which shall not be out of date. Col. Blood, Mr. Archibald Hurd, and Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson furnish respectively an account of the operations on land, at sea, and in Serbia during October and November. It is needless to say that these are both capable and deeply interesting—equally needless to discuss the details of them here. There are three unsigned articles of no little importance: a weighty plea for the reform of the Censorship, vigorously describing the disadvantages entailed upon the country by the present system of concealment; a discussion of the attitude of Italy, which concludes with the expectation that she will maintain indefinitely her policy of vigilant neutrality; and a paper entitled 'The German Spirit,' which sums up anew—ably and with abundant illustration—what the world has been learning on this subject during the past months. "German policy," the writer remarks, "is the reflex of what occurs in the animal kingdom," a sentence which seems to express its nature about as exactly and as tersely as it is possible to do—given the Darwinian doctrine of evolution. Mr. Thursfield's article on the Board of Admiralty (of which the first part is given here) is a very clear and useful piece of work. Mr. Percy F. Martin contributes a study of the administration of the Sudan, and Mr. G. F. Abbott a very fascinating and instructive exposition of the present condition of Islam and its attitude towards the "Infidel" governments, France and Great Britain, to which the great part of it is subject.

The one article not concerned with the war is singularly delightful—'Catullus at Home,' from the pen of Sir Archibald Geikie. The excursion of scientific writers into literature, if not a dismal failure, is apt to be an unusually shining success, by reason of a certain quality of style, and a certain precision and depth of insight which go with scientific accomplishment. Nor is the special quality of the information which they bring to bear on their theme without its proper effect. All these are present in Sir Archibald Geikie's charming description of Sirmio, which is enhanced, too, by the freshness of outlook in so far as Catullus himself is concerned.

The Antiquary: December. (Elliot Stock, 6d.)

THE first note of the month refers to the proposed alteration to the ancient church of Deerhurst, which if carried out would "entirely destroy the historical character of the present arrangement." Another note (taken from *The South Wales Daily News* of the 2nd of November) describes a piece of eighteenth-century plate in Cardiganshire—a Swedish beaker chalice, set with ten small copper coins and one large silver coin, the latter forming the bottom of the cup. A note is also made of Prof. Moorman's lecture

at Leeds, in which he endeavoured to stimulate interest in the dialect literature of Yorkshire, and pointed out that "there is no such thing as a Yorkshire dialect, singular. There are, as a matter of fact, four distinct dialects in the county, apart, of course, from some slight variations. One of these belongs to the south-west or mill country; another to the marshland around York; while the wolds on the east, along the coast, and even to Northallerton, provide yet another dialect; and a fourth may be found in the dales on the north-west of Yorkshire." He would "like to see a Yorkshire drama similar to Stanley Houghton's Lancashire and Masefield's Gloucestershire plays." There is also a note about the discovery in India of buildings and inscriptions containing valuable information relating to the old kingdom of Dhekura. The exploration of the site of Margidunum, a Roman fortified post on the Fosse Way ten miles from Nottingham, is described by Dr. Oswald and Dr. T. Davies Pryce. Mr. J. A. Lovat-Fraser bought at a second-hand bookstall 'The Satires of Juvenal, paraphrastically imitated and adapted to the Times,' and dated 1763. There was no indication as to the author, but he found a copy in the British Museum dated 1764, with the initials E. B. G., which told him the author was Edward Burnaby Greene. Mr. Lovat-Fraser describes his find under the title 'An Anti-Scottish Satirist of the Eighteenth Century.' Three other contributors are well known to readers of 'N. & Q.': Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry concludes his articles on 'The Middlesex River Crane'; Mr. H. R. Leighton continues 'Old Durham Houses'; and Mr. J. B. McGovern has an interesting note on Dr. F. G. Lee's 'History, Description, and Antiquities of the Prebendal Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Thame.'

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—DECEMBER.

MESSRS. MAGGS's Catalogue No. 331 describes nearly 1,500 books, none without some interest attached to it, some of them of considerable importance. They have two Catalogues of Collections in the Library of C. Fairfax Murray, each priced at 21l., the one of French, the other of German books. Each is in two thick quarto volumes, and abundantly illustrated. The French books, of which accounts are given, belong mainly to the period from the beginning of printing to 1525, during the last thirty years of which illustration in France was at its best. The German books are dated from 1455 to 1680. An interesting item is a complete set of the "Chertsey Worthies' Library," which was brought out privately from 1878 to 1881. This is in four small quarto volumes, and includes the collected works of Davies of Hereford, Henry More, Nicholas Breton, Dr. Joseph Beaumont, Quarles, Sylvester, and Cowley. A greater prize is a first edition of Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion,' in four volumes, which have been extended to seven by the insertion of some 800 portraits and views, 24l. Another extra-illustrated book which may claim attention is Lord Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' in six volumes, with portraits, views, autograph letters, caricature, and other matter. Among the letters are several by Gladstone himself, and examples from Browning, Tennyson, Keble,

Talleyrand, Thiers, and John Stuart Mill (30l.). We noticed further 'Tableaux Historiques de la Révolution Française,' a work brought out by Auber in 1804, containing striking illustrations to the number of 222, 3 vols., 14l. 14s. Some of our correspondents may be interested to know that Messrs. Maggs have a set of the works of G. W. M. Reynolds, who has lately been the subject of discussion in our pages, 37 vols., belonging to the sixties, and offered at 12l. 12s. A set of the Library Edition of Walter Scott brought out between 1821 and 1833, running to 57 vols., and comprising all his work, certainly looks tempting at 37l. 10s.; and yet another attractive set is that of Horace Walpole's Works, in 27 8vo vols., uncut, in the original cloth as published under different editors between 1840 and 1859, 25l. Under 'Shakespeare' and 'Shakespeareana' are several good things, from which we may single out a copy of the first French edition: 'Œuvres de Shakespeare, traduit de l'Anglois (en Prose) par Letourneur,' Paris, 1776-82, in itself rather an absurd production, 5l. 5s.; and a copy of J. O. Halliwell's pamphlet 'Curiosities of Modern Shaksperian Criticism,' which is a reply to reviews of his edition of Shakespeare which appeared in *The Athenæum*, 3s. 6d.

MESSRS. HENRY SOTHERAN & Co. usually enliven their Catalogues with remarks upon a certain number of the books described; but this No. 752 is decidedly the most vigorous production of the kind we have seen. It misses no occasion for expressing views on war and, in particular, contempt of our foes. It begins, however, quite harmlessly, or so we trust, with ourselves: two sets of 'N. & Q.' with all the General Indexes complete, the one to April, 1912 (133 vols., 45l.), the other to June, 1901 (112 vols., 30l.). Many of the books described in this catalogue—which, it may be added, is Part II. of 'Bibliotheca Historica'—belonged to Sir William Anson, and its outstanding feature is a collection of 'Napoleonica.' The greatest item—and one must have 650l. to spare to acquire it—is a copy of the English translation of Barras's 'Memoirs,' which from 4 vols., 8vo, has been enlarged to 15 vols., folio, by the addition of a great mass of portraits and other plates, sketches, autograph letters and signatures, maps, and other valuable material; but there is also a large number of other books more within range of the ordinary book-lover's pocket, among them a good many productions of the present century, such as Masson's 'Le Livre du Sacre de l'Empereur Napoléon' (1908, 25l.). We also noticed an interesting original MS., offered for 25l., of the 'Memoirs and Maxims of Napoleon Buonaparte,' unpublished notes, running to 800 pages, which were found among the papers of John Philippart, a military writer who died in 1874. They seem to date from 1825. Among other works described are the critical edition of the 'Annales' of the Arabian historian Tabari, brought out under the editorship of a number of eminent scholars between 1879 and 1901, 9l.; and a fine copy of 'Hertslet,' with the General Indexes to 1853—80 thick 8vo volumes, 1840-88, of which the price is 32l. We may quote the compiler's note to this as an example of the comments we mentioned above: "The beautifully bound set of 'Hertslet' in the Royal Library at Berlin has just

been spread on a dunghill, with the sanction of the All-Highest, by Professor Ernst Haeckel and the Reverend State Theological Professor Rudolf Eucken, as they jointly and piously felt that the idea underlying the observance of international treaties was a hindrance to the Germanic search *eninen neuen Idealismus zu begründen*." We certainly missed any account of this proceeding in the newspapers, and feel curious to know whence Messrs. Sotheran derived the information, and whether they were satisfied that it had been properly authenticated. If indeed to be taken *au pied de la lettre*, it is worth recording as a decidedly curious incident in the history of letters.

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

WILLIAM FRANCIS PRIDEAUX.

(See *ante*, p. 480.)

THROUGH your courtesy, I should like to add my expression of regret at the decease of COL. PRIDEAUX, with humble testimony to his great versatility and scholarship as so aptly conveyed in your obituary notice. His contributions will, indeed, be sorely missed from the pages of 'N. & Q.' as from many another journal. For he was a recognized masterhand of guidance in all his researches.

It may not be generally remembered that his early years were spent at Hampstead, in the affairs of which delightful suburb he took the keenest interest. For example, I recall his warm protest against the removal of the row of fine elm trees in West End Lane adjoining the West End Hall Estate (now built over). This was in 1897, and was considered an act of "vandalism" which provoked much local indignation. In a note to this paper, in the winter of 1911, referring to the contemplated razing of our old friend "The Swiss Cottage," South Hampstead, COL. PRIDEAUX said he regarded the tavern as one of the "landmarks of his boyhood."

Yes, the world of letters is assuredly the poorer by the passing of this courteous, learned gentleman and *littérateur*.
CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

As one who has benefited many times and oft from the uniform kindness and helpfulness of COL. PRIDEAUX, I crave to add my tribute of sincere regret at his loss. Not only on myself, but on many others whom I know, his researches and his erudition were lavishly bestowed. Nothing seemed to delight him better than to be asked to solve some knotty question, or to be sent to that wonderful library of his to turn up a reference in some choice old tome. His genial, helpful presence can ill be spared from the fast-thinning ranks of the "old Parliamentary hands" of the brotherhood of 'N. & Q.' As a veteran soldier and a veteran scholar his name must ever be revered and fondly remembered by his contemporaries.
JOHN T. PAGE.

Notices to Correspondents.

JAS. CURTIS.—Forwarded to MR. PEET.

W. H. S. desires to thank the correspondents who answered his query about 'Yardland,' *ante*, p. 429.

ELEVENTH SERIES.—VOL. X.

SUBJECT INDEX

[For classified articles see ANONYMOUS WORKS, BIBLIOGRAPHY, BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED, EPIGRAMS, EPITAPHS, FOLK-LORE, HERALDRY, MOTTOES, OBITUARY, PLACE-NAMES, PROVERBS AND PHRASES, QUOTATIONS, SHAKESPEARIANA, SONGS AND BALLADS, SURNAMES, and TAVERN SIGNS.]

A

"ABC'Darians," history of the society, 230
 Abingdon (Alexander of), mason-sculptor, 331
 Accounts, ciphers before figures, 170
 Acrostics, c. 1865, 'Keys' of, 129, 198
 Addison family, 268
 Adolphus (Sir Jacob), Hospital Mate, 1795, 16
 Airboat, legendary, connected with St. Columba, 428
 Akam (Edward), author, c. 1852, 169
 'Aladdin,' original of the tale, 186, 414
 Alcock and Langbaine families, Sussex, 190, 235, 275
 All Saints' Day, observance in Leon, 345
 Allen (Dr.), priest, d. 1579, 109, 297, 300
 'Almanach de Gotha,' complete copies of, 147, 198, 237, 255, 335
 Alphabetical nonsense, alliterative, 468
 American slang, "nixie," "C2K," "husky," 329, 471
 American War of Independence, Hessian contingent, 53
 Amersham, churchyard inscriptions, 216
 Amiens Cathedral and Heine's "convictions," 275
 Amphilis, Christian name, 488
 Amphitheatre in London, proposals for building, 1620, 481, 502
 Ampthill, painting of St. Christopher at, 158
 Anderson (Sophie), artist, b. 1823, 168, 214
 André (Major John), d. 1780, relics of, 349
 Andria (St. Richard of), c. 492, 329
 "Anent," derivation of the word, 47
 Angell and Browne families, 427
 "Annandale Beef-stand," mentioned by Scott, 69, 117
 Annunciation, Church of the, on the site of Quebec Chapel, 228

Anonymous Works:—

Civil Polity...the Nature of Government, 1703, 29
 Hair-Splitting as a Fine Art, 1882, 488
 Love or Pride, a novel, 289
 Madame de Sévigné and her Contemporaries, 1842, 369
 Maria to Henrie, and Henrie to Maria, 1641, 309
 Slang Dictionary, published c. 1859, 488
 Spirit of the Nation, poems, 148, 218
 Transport Voyage to Mauritius, 1851, 310

'Antiquary,' quotations in, 90, 155, 178, 217
 Antwerp, fortifications in the 17th century, 186
 Anvers, Margrave of, and Viscount of Bruxelles, the titles, 370, 415
 "Any," pronunciation of the word, 408
 Apocrypha, 'Judith' included in the Lectionary, 389, 418
 Apples, "christening" of, on St. Swithun's Day, 87, 152
 Apuleius and Vitalis, W. Browne and, 384
 Areopagus, the Order of, its aims, 49
 Argonne, forest of, owners of the soil, 250
 Arms. See *Heraldry*.
 Army, British, stature of the officers, 210, 237
 Army scouts and the fleur-de-lis, 51
 Arrow, "the broad arrow" the King's mark, 17, 52, 114
 Arrowsmith (T.), Devonshire artist, c. 1820, 355, 395
 Artemisia, character in a play, 108
 Aschenald, meaning of the surname, 49, 233, 317
 Ash trees, law against the cutting of, 211, 396, 452
 Asquith (Mr. H. H.) and the City of London School, 429, 470
 'Athenæum,' article entitled 'Felicia Hemans,' 310
 Attila, Cromwell "the English Attila," 349
 Austen (Jane), her reference to Columella, 388, 429, 453
 Austro-Hungarian, nine languages of the monarchy, 308
 Avanzino or Avanzini (Antonio), design by, c. 1580, 370, 415
 Avignon, reproductions of frescoes at, 250

B

Bacon (John), 1738-1816, Receiver of the First Fruits Office, 49
 Bagehot (Walter), pronunciation of his name, 289, 336, 377, 495
 Baker (William), Winchester scholar, 1520, 34
 Baker family of Ashcombe, 270, 333, 376
 Baldwin (Ade) of Slough, 1764, 10, 58
 Ballard (George), his 'History of Susannah,' 1638, 6
 Balnes, identification of place-name, 37, 77, 137
 Bananas, importation to the United States, 37

Bankers of Lombard Street, c. 1690-93, 17
 Banns of marriage, local phrases connected with, 11
 "Barking Dogs," tavern sign, Moorfields, 506
 Barmaid, when first employed, 96
 "Barring-out," account of a typical, 258
 Bateman (John) of Waterford, knighted 1809, 230, 277
 Bayonet, German use of the, 289
 Beaumont, Bowman, or Boman family, 229
 "Beau-père," meanings of the word, 157
 Bede, his saying on prayer, 150
 Belch (W.), printer, Borough, S.E., 350
 Belgian customs, St. Thomas's Day, 486
 Belgian medal, gold, dated 1787, 470
 Belgians described as "brave" by Julius Cæsar, 168
 "Bell and Horns," Brompton tavern sign, 109
 Bell inscription, Oxfordshire, 1752, 328
 Bells of Cullompton, story connected with, 290
 Bence, distribution of surname, 92
 Berkeley family, 167, 220
 Bermuda, colonists in, in 1620, 247
 Bernard (Sir T.), Bart., author, c. 1816, 388, 436
 "Berrow's Worcester Journal," weekly paper, "1690," 21, 46
 Bertram (C.), his 'Richard of Cirencester on the Ancient State of Britain,' 289, 350
 Beszant family, 270
 Beverley (R. M.), c. 1856, poet, his birthplace, 329
 Bible: black-letter Testament, date of edition, 69, 140; Philipians iv. 2, Euodias, 509
Bibliography:—
 Ballard (G.), his 'History of Susannah,' 1638, 6
 Bookselling and publishing, 225
 Browne (Sir Thomas) and his books, 321, 342, 361, 397
 Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' Dr. Johnson's copies, 117
 'Chickweed without Chickweed,' 366, 418
 Christmas, 482
 'Chronicle of the Kings of England,' 25
 Concordances of English authors, 461, 513
 Dene-Holes, 390, 437, 450
 'Diary of Lady Willoughby,' 1844, 241, 297, 337
 Dickens's 'Pickwick Papers,' first edition, 153
 Holcroft (Thomas), 1745-1809, 1, 43, 58, 83, 122, 135, 163, 205, 244, 284, 323, 362, 403, 442, 484
 Johnston (Arthur), 346
 Liberalism, 67, 116
 Loseley MSS. printed at Louvain, 230, 205, 377
 Louvain, Irish MSS., 207
 Machiavelli, Testina editions, 128
 'Nichol's Cities and Towns of Scotland,' 229
 Periodicals published by religious houses, 250, 317, 376, 413
 Scott (W. Bell), 28, 93
 Southey (Robert), 489
 Stow's 'Survey,' 1618 edition, 248
 Birmingham, "the toyshop of Europe," 346
 Bismarck (Prince), his saying on the Eastern Question, 387
 Black Mass of the Germans, 388
 Blakeway (J. B.), M.A., 1765-1826, 229, 277
 "Blandandered," meaning of the word, 17
 Bligh (Capt. W.), the voyage of the Providence, 17, 116, 153, 277

Blizard or Blizzard as surname, 14, 58
 "Bobs," Kipling's 'Fighting Bobs,' 1893, 429, 472
 "Boches," origin of the word, 367, 416, 436, 454, 495
 Boehay (Sir James), his pedigree, 149
 Bolton (—), four MSS. by, on heraldic subjects, 90
 Boman, Bowman, or Beaumont family, 229
 Bombay as a surname, 107, 356
 'Bon Gaultier Ballads,' Kenny Meadows and, 93
 Bonaparte (Napoleon): a button from his uniform, 190; as historian, 195; at St. Helena, 195; and Wellington, 195
 Bonar, origin of the surname, 190, 237, 277, 333
 Bonheur (Rosa), her painting 'The Duel,' 450
 Bonnin or Boncen (Goosey), Etonian, 1754, 57
 Books on Chelsea, 15, 57

Books recently published:—

Almack's (E.) Fine Old Bindings, 238
 Analecta Bollandiana, Tomus XXXIII. Fasc. III., 200
 Ballard's (A.) The English Borough in the Twelfth Century, 139
 Bayeux Tapestry, Introduction by H. Belloc, 397
 Beauchamp (Richard), Earl of Warwick, 1389-1439, edited by Viscount Dillon and W. H. St. J. Hope, 60
 Bible Dictionary, The Universal, 239
 Bolton, The Registers of the Parish Church, 479
 British History, Picture Book of, Vol. I., 459
 Burgess's (F. W.) Chats on Household Curios, 179
 Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and Other Analogous Documents: Vol. VIII. Edward III., 320
 Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to England and Spain: Vol. X. Edward VI., 1550-52, ed. by R. Tyler, 238
 Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Richard II., Vol. I., 1377-81, 518
 Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Edward III., Vol. XV., 1370-74, 258
 Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series: America and West Indies, 1702-3, edited by C. Headlam, 299
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Proceedings of, 139
 Cambridge History of English Literature: Vol. XI. French Revolution, 378
 Ceylon: Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon, 259
 Cockburn's (Sir R.) and H. A. Cockburn's The Records of the Cockburn Family, 339
 Craigie's (W. A.) A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Speech-Spring, Vol. IX., 319
 Denny's (Rev. H. L. L.) Memorials of an Ancient House: Lister, 178
 Ditchfield's (P. H.) London Survivals, 38
 Douglas's (S. O. G.) A Theory of Civilisation, 278
 Drake, New Light on, trans. by Z. Nuttall, 198
 Dwelly's Parish Records, 3 vols., 139
 Figgis's (J. N.) The Fellowship of the Mystery, Bishop Paddock Lectures, 459
 Fleetwood Family Records, Part II., 279

Books recently published:—

- Gomme's (Sir L.) London, 38
 Gordon's (E. O.) Prehistoric London, its Mounds and Circles, 379
 Günther's (R. T.) A Description of Brasses . . . in the Chapel of Magdalen College, 159
 Hannah's (I. C.) The Heart of East Anglia, 478
 Hextall's (Bro. W. B.) Some Old-Time Clubs and Societies, 278
 Hodson's (L. J.) A Short History of the Parish of Salehurst, Sussex, 219
 Johnstone's (J. F. K.) A Concise Bibliography of the History of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, 500
 Joyce's (P. W.) A Social History of Ancient Ireland, 398
 London—Survey of London: Vol. V. St. Giles-in-the-Fields, 118
 Morris's (J. E.) Bannockburn, 39
 Muir's (R.) Britain's Case against Germany, 500
 New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Speech—Spring, by W. A. Craigie, 319; Traik-Trinity, by Sir J. A. H. Murray, 59
 Nobility, Titled, of Europe, compiled and edited by the Marquis of Rivigny, 418
 O'Donoghue's (E. G.) The Story of Bethlehem Hospital, 358
 Oxford Garlands, 320
 Pettman's (C.) Notes on South African Place-Names, 160
 Putnam's (G. H.) Memories of my Youth, 99
 Rand's (B.) Berkeley and Percival, 419
 Registers of the Parish Church of Newchurch-in-Rosendale, 1653–1723, 439
 Sannazaro (Jacopo), The Piscatory Eclogues of, edited by W. P. Mustard, 458
 Scots Peerage, Historical and Genealogical Account, edited by Sir J. B. Paul, Vol. IX, 298
 Seebohm's (F.) Customary Acres and their Historical Importance, 199
 Shaftesbury's 'Second Characters,' edited by B. Rand, 19
 Sommer's (H. O.) The Structure of 'Le Livre d'Artus,' 478
 Stanhope's (G.) and G. P. Gooch's The Life of Charles, Third Earl Stanhope, 337
 Stopes's (Mrs. C. C.) Shakespeare's Environment, 499
 Stratton's (M.) Bruges: a Record and an Impression, 398
 Sussex Verse, edited by C. F. Cook, 478
 Thomson's (C. L.) English History in Contemporary Poetry, 199
 Tout's (T. F.) Reign of Edward II., 78
 Trevelyan's (Sir G. O.) George the Third and Charles Fox, 438
 Waley's (A. S.) The Remaking of China, 160
 Booksellers' Catalogues, 40, 79, 120, 180, 280, 300, 340, 400, 439, 519
 Bookselling and publishing, bibliography of, 225
 Borrow (George), commemorative tablet, 80
 Borstal, derivation of the name, 488
 Botany: fire and new-birth, 472; insectivorous plants, 450, 495
 Bowman, Boman, or Beaumont family, 229
 Bradbury (Thomas), Lord Mayor, 1509, 490
 Bride, custom of marriage in her parish, 508
 British Isles, statues and memorials in, 103, 177, 226, 275, 303, 313, 360, 374, 386, 405, 433
 British regimental history, bibliography of, 276
 Britton (Sir John), his pedigree, 150
 Brontë (Anne), her tomb at Scarborough, 24, 94
 "Brother Johannes," his prophecy, 1600, 370, 397, 418, 494
 Browne (Sir Thomas), 1605–82, and his books, 321, 342, 361, 397
 Browne (William), Vitalis, and Apuleius, 384
 Browne and Angell families, 427
 Bruce (Robert), concealed at Lodge Hill, 469
 Bruce, Freeman, Parry, and Pyke families, 9
 Brumfield (Sir John), c. 1270, 150
 Bruxelles, Viscount of, and Margrave d'Anvers, descent of the titles, 370, 415
 'Bull and Poker,' story alluded to, 1757, 108
 Bunt-lark = corn-bunting, 67
 Burnap *alias* Burnett, surname and place-name, 52
 Burns (Robert) and Maria Riddell, 50, 153
 Burrough (E. R.), Westminster scholar, 1812, 57
 Burt (A. R.), miniature portrait painter, c. 1815, 508
 Burton (Edward) of Llandewy Hall, 1772, 229
 Burton (Edward), M.A., D.D., 1794–1836, 229, 277
 Burton (Robert) of Longnor, 1773, 229, 277
 Burton (Robert), the key to his symbol, 50; Dr. Johnson's copies of his 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 117; Shilleto's edition of his 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 193
 Burton (T.), Archdeacon of St. Davids, 1752, 229
 Bushel, "bussellus Londonie" in 1340, 90, 174
 Byam (G.), Westminster scholar, 1715, 57
 Byron (Lord), his use of the word "lay," 158
 Byroniana, 108

C

- "C2K," American slang word, 329
 Cadenabbia, inscriptions in the church, 407
 Cadency, signs of, used by heralds, 50, 98
 Cairns family, 88, 154
 Calais, Dover seen from, *temp.* James I., 86
 Calendar, origin of "copy" for, 171, 218
 Callippides, Charles I. likened to, 73
 Calvert (Giles and Elizabeth), booksellers c. 1600, their wills, 267
 Calvert (Richard), Etonian, 1754, 38
 "Cambo Britannicus" in burial register, 387, 436
 "Canail," use of the word, 228
 Candles, "selling by candle" custom, 157
 Candlesticks used at the Duke of Wellington's funeral, 449
 "Cannuk," word used 1596, 288
 Canterbury Cathedral, the cloisters, 307
 Card coincidence in cribbage, 468
 Cardiff newspapers published c. 1827, 389, 435
 Carew (R. Shapland), Etonian, 1765, 18
 Carlyle (Thomas), his 'Past and Present,' 189, 255
 Carlyon (Thomas), Etonian, 1764, 28
 Carne (Joseph), F.R.S., of Cornwall, 110
 Carr (Ralph), Westminster scholar, 1781, 33, 75, 115
 Carr (W.), Mayor of Liverpool, 1741, 131, 176
 Cartwright (W.), Etonian, 1764, 28
 Cary or Carey (C.), Etonian, 1758, 28
 Casanoviana, 42, 145, 344
 "Case is Altered," origin of tavern sign, 146
 Castile (R.), Westminster scholar, 1750, 68
 Caswell (H.), Westminster scholar, 1751, 68
 Catechist at Oxford, 1834–78, his duties, 507
 Catesby (Robert), jun., b. 1595, 508
 Cathcart (C.), Westminster scholar, 1730, 68
 Caulfield (Tobias), Westminster scholar, 1751, 68
 Celtic place-names in Lincolnshire, 466

- Centenary of the cigar, 1913, 33
 Chadioke or Chideoke (Sir John), 150
 Chadwick (G.), Westminster scholar, 1719, 68
 Chains and posts in the City, 1648, 149
 Chales (Philip), Westminster scholar, 1730, 68
 Challenger (T.), Westminster scholar, 1812, 68
 Chaloner (W.), Etonian, 1755, 28
 Chamberlain (T.), Westminster scholar, 1720, 68
 Chambers (John), Etonian, 1760, 28
 Chambers (R.), Westminster scholar, 1787, 68
 Chambers (Thomas), Etonian, 1758, 28
 Champ (G. E.), Westminster scholar, 1814, 68
 Champenown (J.), Westminster scholar, 1735, 90
 Champion (C.), Westminster scholar, 1738, 90
 Champion (T.), Westminster scholar, 1726, 90
 Chandos, place-name, its locality, 49, 134
 Chantries, and craft and religious guilds, 269
 Chapel-House, visited by Johnson, 1776, 13, 71
 Chapels, proprietary, in London, 228; conventual guest-chapels, 270
 Chaplains of Winchester College, 1417-1542, 201, 221
 Chapman (F.), founder of 'Fortnightly Review,' 29
 Charing Cross, old cross "fallen down," 353, 416
 Charles I., statue of, at Charing Cross, 169, 217
 Charlotte (Princess) and Prince Leopold, portraits of, 457
 Charlton (C.), Westminster scholar, 1817, 90
 Charlton (E. E.), Westminster scholar, 1825, 90
 Charlton (Francis), Westminster scholar, 1749, 90
 Charlton (Philip), Westminster scholar, 1783, 90
 Charnock (B.), Westminster scholar, 1738, 90
 Charnock (J.), Westminster scholar, 1738, 90, 218, 274
 Chartres (John), Etonian, 1762, 28, 135
 Chatsworth, French general detained there, 389, 436
 "Chatterbox," derivation of the word, 128, 196, 272
 Chatterton (Wentworth), c. 1790, poet, his birth-place, 329
 Chelsea, books on, 15, 57
 Chemistry, College of, Scotland (its history), 268, 317
 Cheshire (Thomas), Westminster scholar, 1731, 90
 Cheshyre (C. C. Cholmondeley), Etonian, 1765, 28
 Cheshyre (John), Etonian, 1760, 28
 Chesney, origin of the surname, 37
 Chester (Henry), Westminster scholar, 1751, 110
 Chester (W. Bromley), Westminster scholar, d. 1780, 110
 Chevet (Jacob), Westminster scholar, 1716, 110
 'Chevy Chase,' reference to, 1624, 106
 Cheyne (T.), Westminster scholar, 1701, 90
 Chichester (J.), Etonian, 1764, 28, 76
 Chichester (Sir John), his pedigree, 150
 'Chickseed without Chickweed,' reading book, 366, 418
 Child, the seventh, of a seventh child, 88, 135, 174, 216, 393
 Child (John), Westminster scholar, 1721, 110
 Child (Richard), Westminster scholar, 1720, 110
 Child (T.), Westminster scholar, 1717, 110
 Childre or Child family, 29, 76
 Chili, prints relating to, 12, 59
 Chitty (Abraham), Westminster scholar, 1689, 110
 Christ Church, Oxford, Catechist at, 1634-78, 507
 Christchurch, Hampshire, epitaph in, 171, 213, 257
 Christian names: Amphilis, 488; Francis, 228, 276, 358; Thirmoth, 490
 Christmas bibliography, 482
 Christmas trees, the first in England, 1836, 486
 'Chronicle of the Kings of England,' bibliography of, 25
 Church, curious announcements in, 167, 218, 253
 Church (Richard), Westminster scholar, 1777, 110
 Churches: heart-burial in niches, 35, 77, 111, 431; St. Pancras, restorations of, 86; Greek Church in London, 386
 Churchill (Bartholomew), Westminster scholar, 1817, 110
 Churchill (C.), Westminster scholar, 1730, 110
 Churchill (J.), Westminster scholar, 1745, 110
 Churchill (Joshua), Etonian, 1763, 28
 Churchill (R.), Westminster scholar, 1720, 110
 Churchill (W.) of Dorset, Etonian, 1756, 28
 Churchman (Mary), 1654-1734, her maiden name, 429
 Chute (T. Wiggett), Etonian, 1763, 108
 Cigar, centenary of, 1913, 33
 Ciphers before figures in accounts, 170
 'Cirencester (Richard of) on the Ancient State of Britain,' 289, 350
 'Cirencester Flying Post,' newspaper, 1718, 325
 City of London School, Mr. Asquith and, 429, 470
 Clack, origin and meaning of the surname, 35
 Clapping as a sign of disapprobation, 108
 Clarke (George), Etonian, 1755, 108
 Clavel (John), 1603-42, poet, his birthplace, 329
 Clayton (R.), Westminster scholar, 1664, 115
 Clerkenwell tea-gardens, allusion to, 1793, 267, 313
 Cleveland, Dukedom of, 249, 317
 Clive (William), Etonian, 1760, 108
 Clock: "Act of Parliament clock," 130
 Clocks and clockmakers, 310, 354, 458, 499
 Cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral, 367
 Clough (Edward), Etonian, 1751, 108, 177
 Clovis, place of his baptism, 428
 Clubs of London, 1828, 389, 432
 "Cob," "eyrer" = male and female swan, 1405, 9
 Cock, throwing at, at Shrovetide, 25
 Cockbourn (A.), Westminster scholar, 1734, 310
 Cockburn (Thomas), Westminster scholar, c. 1727, 310
 Cockman (Newell), Westminster scholar, 1739, 310
 Codere (John), Westminster scholar, 1748, 310
 Coghlan (H. T.), Westminster scholar, 1824, 310, 352
 Coinage, bronze, ship and lighthouse on, 465
 Coins and stamps, British, 191, 235, 255, 276, 318, 465
 Cokeley (Adam), Westminster scholar, 1744, 310
 Cole (Sir Henry), "Felix Summerly," his hand-books of London, 47, 98
 Cole (W. Fairfax), Westminster scholar, 1822, 310
 Colebatch (Joseph), Westminster scholar, 1689, 310
 Coles (E. Mowbray), Westminster scholar, 1825, 310
 Colley (Joseph), Westminster scholar, 1708, 310
 Collier (Charles), Etonian, 1762, 108
 Collier (F. Spencer), Westminster scholar, 1822, 310
 Collins (Tobias), Westminster scholar, 1719, 310
 Collyer (G. S.), Westminster scholar, 1812, 310
 Colman (George), Westminster scholar, 1748, 310
 Colonels-in-Chief, Royal ladies as, 27
 Colour, national, of Wales, 310, 356
 Colour and sound, books on the relation of, 231, 275, 317
 Colours, regimental, in time of war, 168
 Colquitt family, 248
 Colthurst (William), Etonian, 1763, 108

- Columbine (General Francis), Governor of Gibraltar, c. 1750, 96
 Columbus (Christopher), his nationality and religion, 94
 Colmella, Jane Austen's reference to, 388, 429, 453
 Combe (Henry), Westminster scholar, 1780, 310
 Combes (John), Westminster scholar, 1721, 310
 Combes (Thomas), Westminster scholar, 1722, 310
 "Coming K—," the forecast, 1876, 242, 296
 Compiègne, forest of, owners of the soil, 250
 Concordances of English authors, 461, 513
 "Condamine," derivation of the word, 32, 57, 74, 114
 Condamine family, 32, 57, 74, 114
 Constant (Wilhelm), Etonian, 1760, 108
 Consumption, Ireland free from, until 1824, 370, 474
 Conyers (H. J.), Etonian, 1784, 108
 Cook (George), Etonian, 1757, 108
 Cook (Capt. James) and his old master, 181
 Cook (William), Etonian, 1753, 108
 Cooke (J. Barfoot), Westminster scholar, 1806, 310
 Cooke (Thomas), Etonian, 1761, 108
 Coope (W.), Westminster scholar, 1812, 310
 Cooper (Beauchamp S.), Westminster scholar, 1836, 310
 Cooper (Charles), Westminster scholar, 1734, 310
 Cooper (Fenimore), derivation of his name, 26
 Cooper (George), Etonian, 1754, 108
 Cope (Frederick), Westminster scholar, 1723, 130
 Cope (John), Etonian, 1757, 148
 Coppendale (J.), Westminster scholar, 1731, 130
 Coppinger (Teresa) = Pierce Power, J.P., Ireland, 1789, 388
 Corbet (R.), Westminster scholar, 1748, 130
 Corbet (T.), Westminster scholar, 1716, 130
 "Cordwainer," worker in goatskin leathers, 247, 296, 334, 375, 393, 435, 499
 Cornhill, Rectory House of St. Michael, 26, 407, 426
 Cornish (W.), Westminster scholar, 1719, 130
 Corn laws of the 17th century, 148
 Cornwall (Sir Walter or Sir William), 149
 "Correct," printers' phrase, early use of, 106
 Corry (W.), Westminster scholar, 1721, 131
 Corryton (John), Etonian, 1754, 148
 "Corvicer" = a shoemaker, 1401, 15, 178
 Cosyn (Edmund), Westminster scholar, 131
 Cotes (John), Westminster scholar, 1731, 131
 Cotterell, place-name, its variants, 409
 Cotterell (Clement), Etonian, 1765, 148
 Cotterell or Coterill family, 48
 Cotton (E. Rowland), Etonian, 1756, 148
 Cottrell (E.), Westminster scholar, 1761, 131
 Coulson (Thomas), c. 1791, his antecedents, 349
 Court Leet, Hampstead Manor Court, 1914, 7
 Cow, rib of, in Stanion Church, 168, 236
 Cowlard family, 52
 Cowper (Judith), Mrs. Madan, her poems and portrait, 27, 97
 Cox (J. Saville), Etonian, 1760, 148
 Craig (Charles), Westminster scholar, 1726, 330
 Cramb (Prof.) on German Crusaders, 388
 Crane (James), Westminster scholar, 1741, 330
 Crane (Thomas), Fellow of Winchester, 1548, 34
 Craufurd (Alexander), Westminster scholar, 1782, 330
 Craufurd (D. E.), Westminster scholar, 1805, 330
 Craufurd (G.), Westminster scholar, 1795, 330
 Crawford (Francis), Etonian, 1758, 148
 Crawford (W.), Etonian, 1759, 148
 Creacas of 'Widsith,' and "Greeks" of the Rhine, 341
 Cresswell (Frederick), Westminster scholar, 1816, 330
 Creswell (Henry W.), Westminster scholar, 1810, 330
 Crewe (John), Westminster scholar, 1781, 330
 Cricket match, result of, given out in church, 167, 218, 253
 Crimean War banquet, tablecloth used at, 109
 Croft (John), Etonian, 1763, 148
 Croft (Thomas), Etonian, 1765, 148
 Croft (William), Westminster scholar, 1774, 330
 Croftes (William), Etonian, 1758, 148
 Crofts (Daniel), Westminster scholar, 1750, 330
 Crofts (John), Westminster scholar, 1743, 330
 Crofts (John), Westminster scholar, 1751, 330
 Crofts (John), Westminster scholar, 1784, 330
 Croker (Robert), Westminster scholar, 1719, 330
 Croly (Dr.) on a Serbian hero, 89
 Crompton (T. Lake), Westminster scholar, 1837, 330
 Cromwell (Abraham), Westminster scholar, c. 1660, 330
 Cromwell (Jane) and Pallavicini, 38
 Cromwell (O.), his reputed illegitimate daughter, Mrs. Hartop, 32; "the English Attila," 349
 Cromwell's Gardens, Clerkenwell, 313
 Crooked Lane, London Bridge, inhabitants of, 489
 Cropley (John), Westminster scholar, 1743, 330
 Cropley (Matthew), Westminster scholar, 1747, 330
 Cross-legged effigies, meaning of the position, 418
 Crump (Philip), Westminster scholar, 1715, 330
 Crutwell (C. J.), c. 1842, poet, his birthplace, 329
 Culmington bells, suicide connected with, 290
 Culpeper family of Kent, 158
 Cumberbatch (James), Westminster scholar, 1715, 330
 Cuming (Sir Alexander), 1690-1775, his biography, 328
 Cunningham (Anthony), Etonian, 1759, 148
 Cuppage (Stephen), Westminster scholar, 1744, 330
 Cuppincott (Henry), Westminster scholar, 1674, 330
 Curtis (John), Etonian, 1760, 148
 Curtis (Michael Atkins), Etonian, 1760, 148
 Curwood (John), blind, called to the Bar, 1796, 33
 Cusack (James), Westminster scholar, 1746, 330
 Cusani, a nation, their customs, 90, 138, 372
 Custance (John), Etonian, 1762, 148
 Cutforthhay (John), Westminster scholar, 1729, 330
 Cuthbertson (William), Westminster scholar, 1738, 330
- D**
- Dalby (Henry), Etonian, 1755, 169
 Dalrymple (John), Etonian, 1762, 169
 Dampier (John), Etonian, 1756, 169, 217
 Dane Holes. See *Dene-Holes*.
 Danish lyrical poets, modern, 18
 Danteana, 242
 Darby (John), Etonian, 1764, 169
 "Dark Ages" = mediæval times, use of term, 191
 "Daud" = George, use of the word, 386, 430, 474
 Davis (John), Etonian, 1757, 169
 Davis (Mark), Etonian, 1762, 169
 Davis (Richard), Etonian, 1757, 169
 Dawson (Edward), Etonian, 1761, 169

Dawson (Joseph), Etonian, 1762, 169
 Dayroles (T. P.), Etonian, 1763, 169
 De Gray. See Gray.
 De Ruvijnes. See Ruvijnes.
 Dealtry (James), Etonian, 1758, 169
 Death folk-lore, 232, 307
 Delancey (Stephen), Etonian, 1761, 169
 Dene-Holes, Little Thurrock, origin of, 249, 314, 390, 437, 450
 Denny (Thomas), Etonian, 1762, 211
 Denton (W.), Etonian, 1763, 211
 "Deratization" = clearing away of rats, 386
 Derby (George), Etonian, 1763, 211
 Derby (William), Etonian, 1763, 211
 Derham (Samuel), M.A., M.D., d. 1689, 131
 Derlee, official of Edward III., 130
 Derwentwater (Earls of), their descendants, 148, 218, 256, 271, 311, 373, 415, 458
 Detectives in fiction, 469
 Dibdin (C.), 1745-1814, his *Helicon Theatre*, 389
 Dibdin (T.), his 'Manchester Marine,' 1793, 49, 117
 Dickens (C.), errors in first edition of 'Pickwick,' 153; and Yarmouth pottery, 286; and wooden legs, 409, 454, 493; early allusions to 'Pickwick,' 487
 'Dictionary of National Biography,' additions and corrections, 161, 213-168, 214-328-329, 377, 396
 Dido, her purchase of land, variants of the story, 17, 430, 497
 Diggle (Rumney) = Leonora Frederick, 1725, 269, 391
 Dilgardno (Robert), Etonian, 1761, 211
 Dinant (Sir Josce de), c. 1190, 150
 Disraeli (Benjamin) the elder at Stoke Newington, 1800, 287
 Dissenters, Protestant, registers of, 30, 93, 193
 "Distribute," printers' phrase, early use of, 106
 Doble (Henry), Etonian, 1757, 211
 Dodington (G. Bubb), Lord Melcombe, his MS. correspondence, 9
 Dogs, history of the Skye terrier breed, 250, 291
 Donaldson (John), Etonian, 1761, 211
 Donnellan (D. Nixon), Etonian, 1764, 211
 D'Orsay (Count), his portraits, 231
 Douglas (Sholto), Etonian, 1762, 211
 Douglas (William), Etonian, 1758, 211
 Dover seen from Calais, *temp.* James I., 86
 Dowty (Aglen A.), his 'The Coming K—,' 1876, 242, 296
 Drake (Richard), Etonian, 1764, 211
 Drake (Roger), Etonian, 1764, 211
 Dramas, line-endings of old, 170
 Dreams, the purchasing of, Japanese superstition, 421, 477
 Dreams and literature, 447, 512
 Druidism, a modern advocate of, 408, 456
 Drury (Madame), aged 116, her death, 467, 514
 Dryden (John), a portrait of, 28
 Dudley (Dud), his memorial, Worcester, 457
 "Duel," painting by Rosa Bonheur, 450
 Duff, missionary ship, sailed 1798, 14
 Duncombe and Scoles families, 331
 "Dunnage," use of the word, 1336, 11
 "Dunstable lark," origin of the expression, 397
 Durham, inscription, quotation from Scaliger, 387
 Durley and Upham, list of Rectors of, 63, 366, 414
 Dwight, derivation of the surname, 87, 178
 Dyers, ordinances of, c. 1298, 107
 Dyott. See Dwight.

E

Ear burning, superstition concerning, 108
 Eastbourne, clerks and sextons of St. Mary's, 306
 Edinburgh, Lindesay Brothers, 18th-century traders, 381
 Effigies, cross-legged, meaning of the position, 418
 Eleanor of Provence, her burial-place, 150, 195, 318
 'Elegies, Descriptive and Moral,' 1760, 309
 "Elfou," misprint for Edfu, 18
 Elizabeth (Queen), adulation of, 48, 136
 Emblems, floral, of countries, 349, 413, 457, 513
 England and France quarterly, 281, 336, 396, 417, 458, 510
 England, history of, with riming verses, 267, 393
 Epaulets worn on one shoulder, 270, 357
 "Ephesians," Shakespearian term, 450, 497

Epigrams:—

How can you doubt if the New King, 150
 The coach o'erturned, and on the ground were seen, 349, 412

Epitaphs:—

I was well, I would be better; I am here, 154, 193, 296
 We were not slayne but raysd, 171, 213, 257
 Erskine (Lord), 1750-1823, his speeches, 131, 177
 Espus (Iorwerth ab) of Glamorgan, 1194, 187
 Essex, hidage of the county, 282
 Euodias, the sex of, 509
 Evance (Sir Stephen), banker, c. 1690, 17, 256
 Evolution, Maimonides and, 156
 Eyles (Sir Richard?), Bart., c. 1741, 108
 "Eyrer," female swan, word used 1405, 9

F

Fage family, 68
 Fahie (Anthony), Etonian, 1765, 268
 Fahie (George), Etonian, 1765, 268
 Farley (James), Etonian, 1756, 268
 Farley (John), Etonian, Sept., 1758, 268
 Farley (John), Etonian, Oct., 1758, 268
 Farrer (James), Etonian, 1756, 268
 Farrer (John), Etonian, 1756, 268
 Farthing stamps, c. 1880, 489
 "Felix Summerly" (Sir H. Cole), his handbooks of London, 47, 98
 Fenton (W. S. M.), Etonian, 1762, 268
 Fenwick family, 110
 Fiction, detectives in, 469
 Field (Julian), his 'Aut Diabolus aut Nihil,' 139, 173, 236
 Fielding (Henry), cryptic utterance in 'Tom Jones,' 85; his 'Letters,' 3 vols., 91, 214; geography of 'Tom Jones,' 191, 253, 292, 372; sack and "the usual words" in 'Tom Jones,' 209, 293, 392
 Fife, called the "Kingdom" of, 449
 'Fight at Dame Europa's School,' pamphlet, 1871, 268, 314, 356
 Fildieu family, 29
 Fire and new-birth of seeds, 472
 Fisher (Lord), dictum attributed to, 408
 Fitz-Henry (Meiler), c. 1220, and Robert Fitz-Stephen, c. 1183, 161, 213
 Fitz-Stephen (Robert), c. 1183, and Meiler Fitz-Henry, c. 1220, 161, 213
 Flag, National, at sea, the Red Ensign, 146
 "Flash" of the uniform of the Welsh Fusiliers, 15

Fleming (William), Etonian, 1755, 268
 Flemish sideboard of 16th century, 190
 Fleur-de-lis and Army scouts, 51
 Flodden Field, helmet worn at the battle, 270, 392, 455
 Floral emblems of countries, 349, 413, 457, 513
 Flower-women in London, their head-dress, 188, 236
 Flying, Eastern legends of, 516
 Flynn family, Irish, the descent of, 409

Folk-lore:—

Child, the seventh, of a seventh child, 88, 135, 174, 216, 393
 Christening of the apples, 87, 152
 Cow's rib in Stanion Church, 168, 236
 Cusani, a nation, their customs, 90, 138, 372
 Death folk-lore, 232, 307
 Dreams, purchasing of, 421, 477
 Ear burning, 108
 Funeral a good omen, 228
 Hat thrown into a house, 157
 New Year's Eve customs, 505
 Oak-apple Day, 7, 177
 Robins fighting their parents, 29, 78, 139, 174
 St. Nicholas's loaf, 310
 Saints' Day customs, 129, 178
 Snakes drinking milk, 446
 Spoon superstition, 146, 196
 Swallows and cows, 29, 78, 174
 Venus's ear, the use of, in medicine, 72
 Food, insurance of supplies, 1914, 208
 Footman: "I am the only Running Footman," tavern sign, 229, 298, 356
 Ford (Thomas), Etonian, 1756, 268
 Ford (William), Etonian, 1756, 268
 "Forlorn hope"—skirmishers, 1579, 386
 Forrest (Arthur), Etonian, 1765, 268
 Forrest (Thomas), Etonian, 1765, 268
 Fortescue (Thomas), Etonian, 1759, 309
 "Forwhy," use of the word, 509
 Foster (Caleb), Etonian, 1757, 309
 Foster (John), Etonian, 1758, 309
 Foster (Mr.), his 'Humours of Heraldry,' 148
 Foulkes (Martin), Etonian, 1758, 309
 Foundation sacrifice, authentic account of, 288, 354
 Foyster [? Forster] (Samuel), Etonian, 1764, 309
 France and England quarterly, 281, 336, 396, 417, 458, 510
 Francis, initial letter of the name, 228, 276, 358
 Franco-German War and Waterloo, officers taking part in both, 489
 Franks (Moses) of the Bahama Islands, 1794, 49, 117
 "Frap," meanings of the word, 187, 237, 298
 Fraser family, 270
 Frederick the Great, epigram on, 150
 Frederick (Leonora)—Rumney Diggle, 1725, 269, 391
 Frederick family of Frederick Place, Old Jewry, E.C., 268, 391
 "Freelage," use of the word, 328
 Freeman, Bruce, Parry, and Pyke families, 9
 French Huguenot regiments in English service, 1089-1725, 68
 French marriages in Lanark, 1812, 367
 French verse, bathos in, 72
 Frescoes at Avignon, reproductions of, 250
 Freshmarsh (Sir John), c. 1189, 150
 Friar Tuck not in old Robin Hood rimes, 170, 236
 Froissart (Jean), 1337-1410, quotation from, 387

"Fuaker," origin of the word, 210
 "Fubbs Yacht" Tavern, Greenwich, *temp.* Charles II., 347
 Fulham parish registers, 121
 Funeral as a good omen, 228
 Fyde (Richard), Etonian, 1762, 309
 Fyers (Capt. P.), 1769-1846, Royal Artillery, 330

G

Galdy family of Port Royal, 88, 237
 Galicia, the language of, 410, 456, 497
 "Galiman," alien, *temp.* Henry VI., 468
 "Galleon," pronunciation of, in English verse, 28, 95, 137
 Gally (Henry), Etonian, 1762, 309
 Games: card coincidence in cribbage, 468; handy-dandy, 188
 Gardner (John E.), his prints and drawings of Old London, 452
 Gascoigne (Crisp Chandler), Etonian, 1765, 309
 Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 149
 Geffry or Gefferay (Giles), c. 1530, his death, 289
 Gelria, place-name, its locality, 168, 218, 237, 351
 Gem seals, artist-engravers of, in England, c. 1820, 269
 "Gentleman" and "Master," use of titles in 17th century, 36, 94, 155
 George II., his nickname "Mr. Good," 70
 George IV., his natural children, 490
 Georgirenes (Joseph), Archbishop of Samos, 1666, 493
 German critics of India, 470
 German Crusaders "set Mahommed above Christ," 388
 German street-names, Wirttemberg, 409, 476
 Germans, their use of the bayonet, 289; as Gordon Highlanders, 446
 Ghost at Stockwell, 1772, pamphlets on, 149, 197
 Gibson (George), Etonian, 1761, 309, 350
 Gilbert (James W.), his parents, 130
 Gilbert (Sir John), J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal,' 102, 144, 183, 223, 262, 292, 301, 318, 328, 357, 426
 Gladstone (W. E.) on the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, 95, 116
 Glamorgan (De) family, c. 1248, 35, 211, 331
 Globe Theatre, site of, 209, 290, 335
 Gloucester (John of), mason-sculptor, 331, 372
 Glynn [? Glyn] (John), Etonian, 1756, 309
 "Goal-money," meaning of the term, 450, 499
 Goat, prevailing colour in Italy, 440, 492
 Godolphin (Sidney), c. 1641, lines by, 47
 Godparents, "the Poor" as, from M. de Renty's Life, 70
 Goethe (J. W. von), source of quotation, 169
 Goldwin (Thomas), Etonian, 1755, 309
 Gordon Highlanders, Germans as, 446
 Gordon riots, account of, 43, 135
 Gore (Thomas), Etonian, 1758, 349
 Gould (Edward), Etonian, 1757, 349
 Grady (Henry), Etonian, 1765, 349
 Grape (Richard), Etonian, 1757, 349
 Grape (William), Etonian, 1764, 349
 Gray or Grey (John), Etonian, 1760, 349
 Gray (Sir Hugo de) of Broxmouth, co. Haddington, 1248, 191
 Gray (Thomas), Oriental names mentioned by, 10, 53, 158; quotations and references in his letters, 150, 194, 218, 236, 256, 295; his allusion to Genie Jonquil, 274

Gray (W. Oliver), d. 1872, editor, 311
 Great Eastern launched, 1857-8, 38
 Greathead (John), Etonian, 1764, 349
 Greathead (Peregrine F.), Etonian, 1761, 349
 Greek Church in London, places of worship, 386
 Greek newspaper published in London, 1860, 49, 114
 "Greeks" of the Rhine, and the Creacas of 'Widsith,' 341
 Green (Thomas), Etonian, 1758, 349
 Gregory (Daniel), Etonian, 1759, 349
 Gregory (Edward), Etonian, 1759, 349
 Gregory (Robert), Etonian, 1764, 349
 Grenville (Richard), Etonian, 1754, 388
 Grey (Joan de), her marriage, c. 1401, 489
 "Grim the Collier" = orange hawkweed, 468, 517
 Grimes (Abraham), Etonian, 1757, 388
 Grimes, derivation of the name, 90
 Grimstone (Robert), Etonian, 1759, 388
 Grinning matches, old English amusements, 86
 Groom of the Stole, Court official, 295, 358, 410, 435
 Guest-chapels, conventual, 270
 Guildhall Library, the Subject Index, 147, 234
 Guilds, craft and religious, and chantries, 269
 Gunman (Hanson), Etonian, 1762, 388
 Gunpowder Plot conspirators, print of, 469
 Gwyn (Nell) and Rose Gwyn, 1663, 16
 Gwyn (Rose) arrested for theft, 1663, 16

H

Haak (Theodore), his 'A Plain and True Narrative,' 1657, 88
 Haig family, their motto, 505
 Hall (Thomas), Etonian, 1759, 388
 Hall (Thomas), Etonian, 1764, 388
 Halley (Dr. Edmund), his ancestry, 408
 Halley (Humphrey) and "The Unicorn," 187
 Hamilton (Archibald), Etonian, 1761, 388
 Hammersmith rate-books before 1795, 189
 Hammond (James), 1710-42, his 'Love Elegies,' 309, 356
 Hampstead Manor Court, held 1914, 7
 Hampstead Road, No. 225-25, Mornington Place, 328
 Hampsthwaite Church, Nidderdale, sepulchral slabs in, 169
 Hanbury (Charles), Etonian, 1760, 388
 Hanbury (John), Etonian, 1758, 388
 Hanbury (William), Etonian, 1758, 388, 432
 Handel (George Frederick) and the 'Harmonious Blacksmith,' 230, 294
 Hands clasped on Jewish tombstones, 178
 "Handy-dandy," game mentioned 1589, 188
 Hanson (John), Etonian, 1755, 388, 432
 Hardy (Lieut.-Col. T. Carteret), 1757-96, incident in Flanders, 449
 Harford of Plymouth, "traitor," 1538, 309, 356
 'Harlequin,' humorous paper, 1893, 169
 Harris (Charles), Etonian, 1757, 410
 Harris (John), Etonian, 1765, 410
 Hart family and St. Mary's Church, Eastbourne, 306
 Hartop (Mrs.), reputed illegitimate daughter of Cromwell, 32
 Hat thrown into a house, meaning of, 157
 Hat worn by magistrates in court, 397
 Hathersage Church, arms in, 68
 Hats, Parliamentary customs, 149, 231; standard work on, 149, 231
 Hautenville, Wilkins, and Rawdon families, 289
 Hawkins (George), Etonian, 1762, 410
 Hayes (James), Etonian, 1763, 410, 473
 Hayley (John), Etonian, 1762, 410
 Hayne (Charles), Etonian, 1763, 410
 Heart-burial in churches, 35, 77, 111, 431
 Heart locked with a key, origin of idea, 388
 Heine, his "Convictions can build cathedrals," 275
 Helmet worn at Flodden Field, 270, 392, 455
 Hemans (Felicia), article on, in 'Athenæum,' 310
 Henderson (—), his 'Life of Major André,' 147, 215
 Henham (Peter), c. 1240, his MS., 349
 Henry IV., his supper of hens, 150, 194, 218, 236
 "Henry Hase," phrase used in coal trade, 15
Heraldry:—
 Bezant family arms, 270
 Bolton, four MSS. by, 90
 Cadency, signs of, 50, 98
 De sinople, à la fasces d'argent, 356
 Emblems, floral, of countries, 349, 413, 457, 513
 France and England quarterly, 281, 336, 396, 417, 458, 510
 Griffin segreant upon three mounts in base, 70
 Hathersage Church, arms in, 68
 'Humours of Heraldry,' by Mr. Foster, 148
 Iceland, arms of, 447
 Jug, arms moulded on, 270
 Lichfield, Deans of, 230, 272
 Lichfield Cathedral, arms in windows, 467
 Herbert (George) and 'The Return from Parnassus,' 487
 Herbert (R. C.), Etonian, 1765, 410
 Herenden (Anthony) of Rutland, c. 1598, 390
 Hertfordshire, monumental inscriptions, record of, 46
 Hessian troops in American War of Independence, 53
 Hewgill (Francis), Etonian, 1774, 410
 Heywood (James), Etonian, 1765, 410
 Heywood (John), dramatist, freeman of London, 1523, 128
 Heywood (W.), Etonian, 1754, 410
 Hibernia (William de), mason-sculptor, 331
 Hidage of the county of Essex, 282
 High Roding, Essex, Rectors of, 1649-1910, 228
 Highways, four ancient, of England, 148
 Hill (Capt. Richard) and the siege of Derry, 129
 Hill (Lediard), Etonian, 1754, 410
 Hinchcliff (T.), Etonian, 1760, 410
 Hissing and clapping, 108
 History of England with riming verses, 267, 393
 Hodges (James), Etonian, 1759, 410
 Hodgkinson (J.), Etonian, 1756, 410
 Hogarth (W.), his portrait of T. Morell, 148
 Holborne (Francis), Etonian, 1761, 410
 Holbrook (Lieut. N. D.), his feat in a submarine, 1914, 507
 Holcroft (Thomas), 1745-1809, bibliography of, 1, 43, 58, 83, 122, 135, 163, 205, 244, 284, 323, 362, 403, 442, 484; his wife, the Countess de Marsac, 386
 Holcroft family of Vale Royal, 130, 175
 Holder (W. Thorpe), Etonian, 1759, 410
 Hollingsworth (A. J.), c. 1850, poet, his birth-place, 329
 Holmes (Sherlock), his literary pedigree, 309, 376
 "Holy Thursday," applied to Ascension Day and Maundy Thursday, 370, 435
 Honecort (Wilard de), mason-sculptor, c. 1250, 331, 372, 417
 Honeywood (Richard), Etonian, 1756, 410

"Hooligan," origin of the word, 288
 Hopkins (Joseph), Etonian, 1764, 410
 Hornsey Lodge and Wallace's remains, 469
 Horseback, devotions on, 171, 233, 334
 Horton (John), Etonian, 1755, 490
 Hotels, "private," origin of the term, 348, 391
 Houses of historical interest, 80, 279, 280
 Howard (Abraham), Etonian, 1756, 490
 Howard (Sir Philip), M.P. 1661-81, 129, 178
 "Huckleberry," origin of the word, 106
 Huguenot regiments in English service, 1689-1725, 68
 Hull (Thomas), Etonian, 1759, 490
 Humphry (Ozias), miniatures by, 348, 394
 Huniades, Sir William Temple on, 107, 155
 Hunter (W. Orby), Etonian, 1761, 490
 "Hurley-hacket," origin of "hacket" in, 150, 237, 274
 Husbands (William), Etonian, 1758, 490
 "Husky," American slang word, 329

I

"I" or "we" in authorship, 288, 336, 433, 514
 Ice, its use for domestic purposes, 73
 "Iebie horse," the meaning of, 130, 175
 "Illustrated London News" and postage, 250
 "Inck," surnames with the terminal, 268, 318
 "Indépendance Belge," its publication during the German invasion, 1914, 345
 India, German critics of, 470
 Ingham (Sir John de), his pedigree, 150
 Innes (Alexander), D.D., Westminster, 1728, 29, 96
 Inscriptions: monumental, in Hertfordshire, record of, 46; St. Mary's Churchyard, Amersham, 216; in the Ancien Cimetière, Mentone, 326, 383, 464, 504; on bell, Oxfordshire, 1752, 328; quotation from J. Scaliger, 387; on brass, Queen's College, Oxford, 387, 432; at Cadenabbia, 407; "Monumentum poni curavit," 468, 515
 Insectivorous plants, 450, 495
 Insurance of food supplies, 208
 Iona, derivation of the place-name, 18
 Iorwerth ab Epsus of Glamorgan, 1194, 187
 Irish Parliament, transcripts of debates, 348
 Irish pillar-stones, 167
 Irish Volunteers, 1778, their history, 230, 277, 298, 375
 Irving (James), Etonian, 1759, 490
 Irving (Washington), his "Rip van Winkle," 509
 Isherwood (Thomas), Etonian, 1755, 490

J

"Jackdaw of Rheims," its pedigree, 107
 Jackson (W.), musician, 1784, 211
 James (Montague), Etonian, 1758, 490
 James (Thomas), Etonian, 1758, 490
 Jane, Duchess of Gordon, ship wrecked in 1809, 115
 Japanese superstition, purchasing of dreams, 421, 477
 Jenner (Thomas), Etonian, 1764, 490
 Jennings (George), Etonian, 1758, 490
 "Jeroboam," wine bottle, its capacity, 365
 Jesuit hiding in lady's bedroom, c. 1620, 108
 Jewish people, Voltaire on, 33
 Jews and the War, 247
 Jingles in Latin, origin of, 250, 298, 337, 392, 436

Johannes, "Brother Johannes," his prophecy, 1600, 370, 397, 418, 494
 John (Father) of Cronstadt, bibliographical items, 289, 337
 John (King), a justification of, 156
 Johnson (Samuel), his copies of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," 117; poem attributed to, 304
 Johnston (Andrew), Etonian, 1765, 490
 Johnston (Arthur), bibliography of, 348
 Johnston (Peter), Etonian, 1762, 490
 Johnston family, 69
 Johnstone (Richard), Etonian, 1763, 490
 "Jolly Robbins," allusion to, 1596, 249, 315, 377
 Jones (Isaac), Etonian, 1762, 490
 Jones (John), Etonian, 1765, 490
 Jones (Richard), Etonian, 1758, 490
 Jones (Thomas), Etonian, 1758, 490
 Jonquil (Genie), alluded to by Gray, 274
 Jonson (Ben), lines quoted in his "Poetaster," 26, 266; and "monstrous" possessive case, 204
 Judges addressed as "Your Lordship," 89, 333
 Judith, the story of, in the Lectionary, 389, 418
 Jug, arms moulded on, 270

K

"Keavel," in place-names, 327, 377, 413
 Kempthorne (Rev. John), B.D., 1775-1838, hymn-writer, 401, 422
 "Kennedie" referred to in Scotch ballad, 190
 Kennedy family, 234
 Kentish tokens of 18th century, 449, 514
 Khaki uniform for soldiers, the use of, 289
 "Kilton," tavern sign near Knutsford, 365
 Kinderley (Mrs. Mary), her will, 1818, 368, 418
 "King of Prussia," tavern sign, 229, 275, 298, 355
 "Kingdom" of Fife, the designation, 449
 Kingsley (Sir Adam de), c. 1160, 149
 Kipling (Rudyard), his poem "Fighting Bobs," 429, 472
 Knights, pedigrees of, 149, 197, 260
 Königsmark (Count), his death, 1686, 487
 Krupp factory in 1851, 506
 "Kultur," meaning of the word, 331, 377, 412, 452, 517

L

Lade (Sir John), c. 1750, "Mr. B—ck," and "Black D—," 269, 316, 357, 394, 472
 Ladies, Royal, as colonels-in-chief, 27
 "Lady," title for wife of a knight, 131
 "Lady's Pocket Magazine" and "Athenæum," 310
 "Laik," origin of the word, 170, 217
 Lake (Sir Launcelot du) in "Widsith," 141
 Lamb (Charles), his "Mr. H—" in America, 350, 394
 Lamb (John), Westminster scholar, c. 1700, 369
 Lamb (William), Westminster scholar, K.S. 1675, 369
 Lanark, French marriages in, 1812, 367
 Landmarks of London, disappearance of, 26, 389, 407, 426, 434
 Lang (Andrew), Pindar, and Mr. G. O. Smith, 129
 Langbaine and Alcock families, Sussex, 190, 235, 275
 Langley (Adam), Westminster scholar, c. 1700, 369
 Langley (Samuel), Westminster scholar, K.S. 1678, 369
 Language and physiognomy, their association, 158, 196, 354

- Lance (Lewis), Westminster scholar, c. 1700, 369
 Lant (John), Westminster scholar, c. 1588, 369
 Latin inscription on a bishop, "Monumentum poni curavit," 468, 515
 Latin jingles, origin of, 250, 298, 337, 392, 436
 Law (Matthew), Westminster scholar, c. 1615, 369
 Laws, sumptuary, of England, 17th century, 129
 Lawton (John), Westminster scholar, K.S. 1610, 369
 Lawyers in English literature, 171, 216, 237, 257
 "Left his corpse," on gravestone, 158, 196, 252
 Legends, medallie, the source of, 28, 48, 68, 89, 109, 315, 356
 Leggett (T.), clockmaker of Beccles, c. 1770, 110
 Leheup (Henry), Westminster scholar, c. 1760, 369
 Leicester (Robert, Earl of), his pictures, 1677, 486
 Leigh (Philip), Westminster scholar, c. 1620, 369
 Leigh (W.), Westminster scholar, 1719, 448
 Lennard (T.), Westminster scholar, 1692, 448
 Leon, observance of All Saints' Day, 345
 Leopold (Prince) and Princess Charlotte, portraits of, 457
 Lethe, river or plain, 34
 Letter-paper, black-edged, first use of, 371, 412, 454, 496
 Leverian Museum, presumably in Ipswich, 170
 Lewis (C.), Westminster scholar, 1739, 387
 Lewis (Edmund), Westminster scholar, c. 1700, 387, 432
 Lewis (John), Dean of Ossory, c. 1756, his marriages, 428
 Lewis (T.), Westminster scholar, c. 1590, 448
 Leyborne (Robert), Oxford, d. 1759, his marriages, 409, 457
 Liberalism, bibliography of the theory of, 67, 116
 Lichfield Cathedral, arms in windows of, 467
 Lichfield, Deans of, their arms, 230, 272
 'Life of Shaw the Lifeguardsman,' in chapbook form, 288
 Lighthouse and ship on bronze coinage, 191, 235, 255, 465
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, Gate Street, 149
 Lincolnshire, Celtic place-names, 466
 Lindsay Brothers of Edinburgh, 18th century, 381
 Line-endings in the old dramas, 170
 Linfield (James), Westminster scholar, c. 1670, 387
 Little Thurrock, the Dene-Holes of, 249, 314, 390, 437, 450
 Littlington, identification of place-name, 37, 77
 Llewelyn ap Rees ap Grono, 1359, witness to a charter, 515
 Lloyd (Dr. Pierson), Westminster School usher, 1748, 115
 Lloyd (James), Westminster scholar, 1742, 387
 Lloyd (John), Westminster scholar, c. 1634, 448
 Lloyd (John), Westminster scholar, 1744, 448
 Lloyd (Robert), Westminster scholar, 1612, 448
 Luellyn (Richard), Westminster scholar, c. 1690, 387, 432
 Loch Chesney, Galloway, origin of the name, 37
 Lodge (Robert), Westminster scholar, c. 1659, 387
 Lodge (T.), words used in his 'Wits Miserie,' 1596, 385, 435, 473
 Lombard Street bankers, c. 1690-93, 17
 London: vanishing landmarks, 26, 228, 389, 407, 426, 434; handbooks by Sir H. Cole, 47, 98; houses of historical interest indicated, 80, 280; St. Pancras Church, 86; the stones of buildings and monuments, 138; Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 149; posts and chains in, 1648, 149; Globe Theatre, 209, 290, 335; Old St. Pancras Church, 249, 297; renaming of streets, 250, 333; Clerkenwell tea-gardens, 267, 313; street-names, "High Timber" and "Little Durweston," 289, 333; Regent Circus and Piccadilly, 313, 373, 431, 475; No. 225, Hampstead Road, 328; Greek Church, places of worship, 386; trees in Moorfields, 389; spy shot at the Tower, 1914, 407; inhabitants of Crooked Lane, 489
 London and Winchester, highway between, c. 1350, 172, 332
 Long (Henry), Westminster scholar, c. 1654, 448
 Lonsdale (James), portrait painter, 1777-1839, 189, 231, 273
 Loope (W.), Westminster scholar, c. 1655, 387
 Lord, use of the title, 448, 498
 Lord (Henry), Westminster scholar, 1752, 448
 Lord Mayor of London and Constable of the Tower, 190, 234
 Loseley MSS. printed at Louvain, 230, 295, 377
 Louis XIV., his victories commemorated on household linen, 306
 Louvain: the University of, 207; Library, Celtic MSS. of Irish College, 207; Loseley MSS. printed at, 230, 295, 377; list of the libraries, 231; accounts of old painted glass at, 268, 318
 'Love Elegies,' 1732, 309, 356
 Lovell (James), Westminster scholar, 1680, 387
 Lowell (J. R.), quotations and allusions in his 'Fireside Travels,' 147, 197, 274, 315
 Lowndes (Richard), Westminster scholar, 1734, 387
 Lucy (Edward), Westminster scholar, c. 1630, 409
 Lucy (George), Westminster scholar, c. 1725, 409
 Lucy (Richard), Westminster scholar, c. 1650, 409
 Luddington (T.), Westminster scholar, c. 1580, 409
 Lusher (Robert), Westminster scholar, c. 1600, 409
 Lute (W.), Westminster scholar, c. 1600, 409
 Lyndon (R.), Westminster scholar, c. 1690, 409
 Lynn (Francis), Westminster scholar, his MS. diary, 387
 Lyttelton (George, Lord), his 'Letters to Mrs. Peach,' 229
- M**
- Macedowell (Andrew), Westminster scholar, 1679, 469
 Mace family, 270
 Machiavelli (Nicolo), 1469-1527, Testina editions of his works, 128
 McJannet, origin of the surname, 30
 Macleod, burial vault of the Clan, 227
 Macro (Ralph), Westminster scholar, c. 1680, 469
 Madan (Mrs.), Judith Cowper, her poems and portrait, 27, 97
 Maddocks (Richard), Westminster scholar, c. 1610, 469
 Magistrates wearing hats in court, 397
 "Magnum," wine bottle, its capacity, 365
 Maguire family of Fermanagh, 89
 Maimonides and evolution, 156
 Maitland (Sir Thomas), Governor of Malta, d. 1824, 22
 Malines, accounts of old painted glass at, 268, 318
 Mallet (David), his 'Amyntor and Theodora,' 1748, 309; 'Edwin and Emma,' 1760, 309
 Mallortie (Peter), Westminster scholar, c. 1725, 496
 Man (George), Westminster scholar, c. 1680, 469

- "Man of the world," definition of, 408
 "Manchester Marine," by T. Dibdin, 1793, 49, 117
 "Mandeville, The Book of Sir John," source of statement in, 505
 Manhood, Hundred of, Chichester, origin of the name, 229, 315
 Manly (William), Westminster scholar, c. 1640, 469
 Manor Court Leet, Hampstead, held 1914, 7
 Maplesdon (Peter), Westminster scholar, c. 1620, 469
 Marching tunes, old Irish, 447
 Marlborough (Duchess of), her striped gown, 1764, 150
 Marriages: local phrases connected with the banns, 11; murderers reprieved for, 106; in the bride's parish, 508
 Marriages: registers of Roman Catholics before 1837, 33; French, in Lanark, 1812, 367; in Scotland and Ireland, 1760 to 1790, 410
 Marryat (Capt. F.), his "Mr. Midshipman Easy," 22
 Marsac (Countess de), wife of Thomas Holcroft, 386
 Marsack family, 11
 Marsh (Charles), his "Clubs of London," 1828, 389, 432
 Martyn (Thomas), Westminster scholar, c. 1665, 469
 Mary, Queen of Scots, "new view" of her case, 158
 Massinger (Philip), 1583-1640, the source of his "Parliament of Love," 101
 "Master" and "Gentleman," use of titles in 17th century, 36, 94, 155
 Matthew (John), Westminster scholar, c. 1585, 469
 Maundy Thursday called "Holy Thursday," 370, 435
 Meadows (Kenny) and "The Bon Gaultier Ballads," 93
 Medal, gold, Belgian, dated 1787, 470
 Medallie legends, the source of, 28, 48, 68, 89, 109, 315, 356
 Medicinal mummies, 176, 234, 476
 Medsted (Sir Andrew), c. 1360, 149
 Melville (H. S.), draughtsman on H.M.S. Fly, 1842-6, 168
 "Memmian naphtha-pits" in Tennyson, 176, 234, 476
 Memorial at Southampton, 188
 Memorials in the British Isles, 103, 177, 226, 275, 303, 313, 360, 374, 386, 405, 433
 Mentone, inscriptions in the Ancien Cimetière, 326, 383, 464, 504
 Merchant Adventurers, c. 1600, history of, 29
 Meredith (G.) and T. Love Peacock, 208
 Meredyth (Thomas), Westminster scholar, c. 1750, 469
 Mettayer (Anthony), Westminster scholar, c. 1745, 469
 Meyer (Henry), his engravings, 429
 Michelangelo, his "David" at Florence, 308
 "Mid-Keavel," Lancashire place-name, 327, 377, 413
 Military: machines, "mantlets and blinds," 33, 237; executions, *modus operandi*, 58; prints, West Norfolk Militia, 67; titles, the use of, 348, 396
 Miller (John)=Catherine Hewett Robinson, 230
 Millward (William), Westminster scholar, c. 1680, 469
 Minstrels and musicians, c. 1641, 346
 "Miser," archaic use of the word, 466
 Missionary ship Duff, sailed 1798, 14
 "Mr. Good"=George II., origin of nickname, 70
 "Mr. Midshipman Easy," the Governor of Malta in, 22
 Molesworth (James), Westminster scholar, 1733, 469
 Mompesson (Henry), Westminster scholar, c. 1595, 469
 Mons, bibliographical hoax, 1840, 247
 Monteagle. See Parker.
 "Monthly Catalogue," 1714-17, 106
 Monumental inscriptions in Hertfordshire, record of, 46
 Moore (Charles), Westminster scholar, 1739, 469
 Moore (Stephen), Westminster scholar, c. 1765, 469
 Moore family of Winstar, 32
 Moorfields, trees in storm, 1703, 389
 "Morall" in "Midsummer Night's Dream," 287, 377
 Morell (T.), his portrait by Hogarth, 148
 Moreton (Richard), Westminster scholar, 1698, 469
 Moriarty family, barristers, 88
 Morice (John), Westminster scholar, 1707, 469
 Morrer (Thomas), Westminster scholar, 1668, 469
 Mortimer (Roger) of Wigmore, c. 1335, chattels of, 126
 Mossum (Miles), Westminster scholar, 1690, 469
 Mottoes:—
 Betide, betide, whate'er betide, 505
 Dieu sait tout, 88, 237
 Non norunt hæc monumenta mori, 4
 So ho ho dea ne, 428
 Mourning letter-paper, date of first use, 371, 412, 454, 496
 Moyle family, the wills of, 429, 475
 Muffins and "The Confounding of Camelia," 66
 Mummies and "Memmian naphtha-pits," 176, 234, 476
 Munday (Anthony), dramatist, 1553-1633, 155
 Municipal record, unique, 266
 Murdock or Murdoke (Sir John or Sir Thomas), c. 1400, 149
 Murderers reprieved for marriage, 106
 Murphy family, Ireland, the descent of, 409
 Muscovy Company, c. 1600, the history of, 29
 Music, old Irish marching tunes, 447
 Musicians, minstrels, and players, 1641, 346
 Mynne (Francis), Westminster scholar, c. 1625, 469

N

- Namur, the siege of, in 1695, 247
 Naples, Francis II., the last King of, 70, 136
 Napoleon. See Bonaparte.
 Napoleon III. at Chislehurst, 37, 135
 Naphthine, origin of surname, 429
 "Narodna Obrana"=National Defence, Servian term, 107
 "Neap," meaning of the word, 516
 Neckinger, Bermondsey, origin of street-name, 91
 Needham (Eleanor), d. 1717, her portrait, 128
 Negatives, a thanksgiving in, 449
 Nelson (Lord), unpublished letters of, 305; his sepulchre in St. Paul's, 308
 Nelson's Strait, the Ortega in, 1914, 444, 514
 New College, Oxford, "Holy Thursday" custom, 370

'New English Dictionary,' additions and corrections, 127, 188, 228—264, 334, 424, 487—287, 288, 346, 365, 366—385, 435, 473—407, 516
'New English Dictionary,' words from Webster, 165, 182
"New Orleans, The Hero of," 248, 273, 298, 334
New Year's Eve customs, 505
Newfoundland, Puritans in, c. 1621, 88, 237
Newgate Street, No. 52, a sculptured stone, 50, 114
Newspapers: 'Berrow's Worcester Journal,' "1690," 21, 46; announcements in office windows, 38; Greek, published in London, 1860, 49, 114; 'Cirencester Flying Post,' 1718, 325; 'L'Indépendance Belge,' its publication, 1914, 345; published in Cardiff, c. 1827, 389, 435
Nicholas (Jemima) of Fishguard, 1797, 290, 350
'Nichol's Cities and Towns of Scotland,' number of parts, 229
Nidderdale, engravings of the villages, 88
Nieuport, document on the flooding of, 426
"Nixie," American slang word, 329, 471
Noel (Roden B. W.), 1834—94, poet, his birthplace, 329, 377
Norton (Sir Gregory) the regicide, and his son Sir Henry, 12, 51, 91, 131, 171, 194
'Notes and Queries,' Bishop Stubbs and, 189
Nursery rimes: alphabetical nonsense, 468

O

"O si sic omnes," origin of the phrase, 429, 474
Oak, the wearing of, on 29 May, 7, 177

Obituary:—

Baily (J. T. Herbert), 440
Dobell (Bertram), 500
Doble (Charles Edward), 300
Fishwick (Lieut.-Col. Henry), 1835—1914, 279
Prideaux (William Francis), 480, 520
Smith (Mrs. George Murray), 240
Snell (Frederick Simon), 480
'Oddsfish,' historical inaccuracy in, 487
Oldboy, character in a play, 108, 236
O'Neill family, 470
"Onto," use of the word, 1465, 328, 507
Ordeal, Puritan custom of 19th century, 467
Orlebar family, 12, 96
Ormonde (Duke of), his followers, 130
Ortega, steamship, her escape from German cruiser, 1914, 444, 514
Osorio (Lady Ana de), Vice-Queen of Peru, 1638, 507
Oudh, history of its annexation, 448, 494
Overbury (Sir Thomas), his 'Characters,' 3, 23
"Ow," pronunciation of, formerly "oo," 455, 516
Oxford, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and New College, 370, 435; inscription on brass, Queen's College, 387, 432

P

'Paddiana,' 1847, 310, 354
Paget (Francis E.), M.A., author, 1843, 388, 436
Pallavicini family in England, 38
Palm (J. P.), bookseller, shot by Napoleon, 10, 55, 76, 136, 196
Palmer (Joseph), 1756—1815, poet, his birthplace, 329
Palmerston (Viscount) in the "wreng" train, 209, 253
'Pamela Magazine,' the history of, 129

Paradoxes, theological, book on, 470
Parchment, "vegetable," and vermin, 309, 373
Parish registers of Fulham, 121
Park (J. J.), 1794—1833, autograph letters of, 69
Parker (W.), Lord Morley and Monteagle, 1575—1622, his portrait, 408
Parliament, verse on burning of the Houses of, 67, 154
Parliament, Irish, transcripts of debates, 348
Parr (Catherine), her descendants, 170, 215, 232, 257
Parry, Pyke, Freeman, and Bruce families, 9
Passe (Crispin Van der), his print of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators, 469
Patagonian Theatre, Strand, 1777, 107, 160, 214
Pavlova, pronunciation of the name, 507
Peacock (T. Love) and George Meredith, 208
Pegge-Burnell family, 368, 418
Penmon Priory, Isle of Anglesey, its history, 115
Periodicals published by religious houses, 250, 317, 376, 413
"Perisher," meaning of the word, 247, 296
Peters (Hugh), satires and portraits, 105, 193, 251
Petrograd = St. Petersburg, name adopted, 1914, 208
Pharaoh, his lean kine as picture-subject, 171
Phillips (W.) of Yorks, c. 1596, 390
Phillips (Sir Richard), 1767—1840, publisher, 463
Philosopher and the Olympic games, reference to, 150, 295
Photobibliography, photographing title-pages, 488
Physiognomy and language, their association, 158, 196, 354
Piccadilly, Prussian eagles in, 506
Piccadilly Circus and Regent Circus, 313, 373, 431, 475
'Pickwick,' first edition, 153; early allusions to, 487
Pigott (John) = Johanna Walshe, 1562, 330
Pilgrims, the patron saint of, 210, 254, 297, 354
Pillar-stones, Irish, 167
"Pious chansons" in 'Hamlet' and 'Pier Cantiones,' 467
Pistol makers, Johnson & Collins, 1780, 387

Place-Names:—

Balnes, 37, 77, 137
Burnett, 52
Celtic, in Lincolnshire, 400
Chandos, 49, 134
Chapel-House, 13, 71
Cotterell, 409
Gelria, 168, 218, 237, 351
Iona, 18
"Keavel" in, 327, 377, 413
Laleham, 37, 77
Littlington, 37, 77
Loch Chesney, 37
Orlebar, 12, 96
Przemysl, 410, 456, 497
Saffron Walden, 155
"Scotch-" or "Scot-," prefix, 310
Shrape, 348, 397
Stanes, 37, 77
Startups End, Tring, 255
Thrunge, 348, 397
Wanless, 10, 75
Whitehead, 191, 235
"Placing" in Universities, 48
"Platoon," use of the word in British Army, 447, 498

Plautilla, d. 211, date of her birth, 49
 Pococke (Lydia A.) = T. B. Skottowe, c. 1784, 448
 Poe (Edgar A.), his 'To One in Paradise,' 72
 'Poems on Several Occasions,' much-used title, 127
 Poets, Danish lyrical, of modern times, 18
 Poets' Gallery, Fleet Street, 389, 434
 "Pogrom," derivation of the word, 427
 Poole (John), 1786-1872, poet, his birthplace, 329
 Pope (Alexander) the elder, and the house at Binfield, 65
 "Popular," early use of the word, 228
 Porter (Jane), statement in her 'Scottish Chiefs,' 469
 Portraits, family, mentioned in wills, 427
 Possessive case, Ben Jonson and the, 204
 Postage and 'The Illustrated London News,' 250
 Posts and chains in the City, 1648, 149
 Potter (Abraham and Humphrey), steam-engines erected by, c. 1725, 450
 Power (Pierce), J.P., Ireland = Teresa Coppinger, 1789, 388
 Power family, 108
 "Practical politics," use of the phrase, c. 1825, 467
 Princess and crumpled rose-leaf, story, 489
 Princesses, mediæval, dates of birth, 49
 Printers' phrases, earliest instances of, 106
 Prints: Chancellor of University of Oxford, 1834, 48, 97; military, West Norfolk Militia, 67; "protean scenery," 1837, 409; of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators, 469
 Prior (Matthew) and Wrexham Fair, 1709, 75
 "Private hotels," origin of the term, 348, 391
 Privy Councillors, duties and privileges of, 18, 58
 Procter (Adelaide Ann), her mother, 349, 393
 Prophecy of 1814, peace for a hundred years, 288
 "Protean scenery" in prints, 1837, 409
 Protestant Dissenters, registers of, 30, 93, 193

Proverbs and Phrases:—

A sandy pig for an acorn, 248
 Accidents will happen in the best-regulated families, 271, 296, 351
 Among the blind the one-eyed man is king, 15
 As cool as a clock, 247
 As sound as a roach's, 468
 Bolt from the blue, 448
 Chatter about Harriet, 266
 Every man has his price, 66
 Man of the world, 408
 O si sic omnes, 429, 474
 Quite a few, 487
 The hindmost wheel of the cart, 171, 377
 The weakest goes to the wall, 27, 78
 There's some water where the stags drown, 29, 77
 Wait and see, 158
 What you don't know won't hurt you, 171
 Providence, the voyage of, under Capt. Bligh, 17, 116, 153, 277
 Prussian eagles in Piccadilly, 506
 Przemysl, place-name, its pronunciation, 410, 456, 497
 Publishing and bookselling, bibliography of, 225
 Pullen (Rev. H. W.), his 'Fight at Dame Europa's School,' 1871, 268, 314, 356
 Puritan ordeal in the 19th century, 467
 Puritans in Newfoundland, c. 1621, 88, 237
 Pyke, Parry, Freeman, and Bruce families, 9
 "Pyramid in London," meaning of the phrase, 510

Q

Quartermain (Roger), his 'Conquest of Canterbury Court,' 390
 'Quaver; or, Songster's Pocket Companion,' 1854, the publisher, 250
 Quayle (Major J.), Royal Artillery, d. 1810, 349
 "Queen Elinor in the ballad," referred to 1766, 150, 194
 Queen's College, Oxford, inscription on brass, 387, 432
 Quinton (G.), b. 1779, artist, 108, 155

Quotations:—

A dreamer of the common dreams, 129, 177
 Adorned with every noble virtue, 387
 And I still onward haste to my last night, 57
 And where thy footstep gleams, 72
 Atque ego in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, 89, 217
 Behold!—ye tarts of!—one moment spare the text, 449, 498
 Blest be the hour wherein I bought this book, 170
 Bolt from the blue, 448
 But art Thou come, dear Saviour? 129
 But the drum muttered "Come," 230, 276, 353
 But the good deed through the ages, 148
 Cælum ipsum petimus stultitia, 69, 117
 Compassion for another's woe, 27
 Convictions can build cathedrals; opinions cannot, 275
 Dii laneos habent pedes, 270, 314, 335
 For the frantic word not spoken, 449
 Forget not, earth, thy disinherited, 388, 433
 Gigantic daughter of the West, 10, 117
 Gone are the glorious Greeks of old, 387
 Good deeds immortal are—they cannot die, 369
 Ha'e faith in God, and He will see th' thro', 250, 457
 I heard them praising this grey French country, 211
 If you call a bad thing bad, you do little, 169
 In Paradise I learned to ease my soul in song, 148, 198
 Indian that galloped full speed to the sea, 70
 Le vin est versé; il faut le boire, 270, 336
 Les courtisans sont des jetons, 88
 Magna est veritas et — (?), 389, 494
 Mourn not for Venice. Though her fall, 387
 My son is my son till he takes him a wife, 429, 477
 Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit, 468
 Non minima pars eruditionis, 387
 Not all who seem to fail have failed indeed, 490
 Not in y^e ardent course, as where he woes, 47
 Nulli penetrabilis astro, 69, 117
 O si sic omnes, 429, 474
 Orator qualis adhuc nemo fortasse fuerit, 89, 217
 Out of the strain of the doing, 290, 336
 Over the hills and far away, 468, 515
 Perimus licitis, 270, 314, 335
 Φρόνιμοι ὡς οἱ ὄφεις, 508
 Prayers that e'en spoke and Pity seem'd to call, 69
 Prends le premier conseil d'une femme, 270

Quotations:—

Remember me is all I ask, 231
 Slowly he raised his patient eyes, 129
 So work as to offer Prayer, 150
 Soon for thee will all be over, 428
 Speak to me, Lord Byron, 31, 94
 Teddy Perowne has gone to his own, 388
 The coach o'eturned, and on the ground
 were seen, 349, 412
 The d—d strawberry at the bottom of the
 glass, 30, 233
 The essence of war is violence, 408
 The heart desires,—The hand refrains, 148,
 197, 256
 The very law that moulds a tear, 10
 They said to the camel-bird, "Carry," 270
 Unless he count the Kennedie, 190
 While you sit yawning in the kirk, 83

R

"Rack-rent," lawyers' use of the word, 208, 253
 "Ragtime," origin of the term, 35
 Railway travelling, early methods of, 170, 215,
 252, 318, 356
 Rate-books of Hammersmith and St. Pancras,
 189
 Rathbone (Hannah M.), her 'Diary of Lady
 Willoughby,' 241, 297, 337
 Rawdon, Wilkins, and Hautenville families, 289
 Rawdon family, 18
 Raymond family of Hackney, 348, 395
 Rectors of Upham and Dursley, list of, 63, 366,
 414
 Reddesford (Emeline de), Lesceline de Verdon,
 c. 1200, 54, 112
 Refugees in the eighteenth century, 445
 Regent, his fleet in the Serpentine, 1814, 426
 Regent Circus and Piccadilly Circus, 313, 373, 431,
 475
 Regimental history, British, bibliography of,
 276
 Regiments, French Huguenot, in English service,
 1689–1725, 68
 Regiments and their colours in war-time, 168
 Registers: of Protestant Dissenters, 30, 93, 193;
 of marriages of Roman Catholics before 1837,
 33; of St. Katherine's-by-the-Tower, 70, 152;
 of Fulham parish, 121; "Cambo Britannicus,"
 entry at Wolstanton, 387, 436
 "Rehoboam," wine bottle, its capacity, 365
 Reid (Alexander) of Kirkennan, 1747–1823,
 artist, 189
 Religious houses, periodicals published by, 250,
 317, 376, 413
 Renadaeus (Johannes), author, c. 1609, 150, 218,
 256
 "Rent" = place rented, use in America, 287
 Renty (M. de), translation of the Life of, 49, 98,
 173; "the Poor" his godparents, 70
 Retforde, official of Edward III., 130
 "Reveille," poem by Bret Harte, 230, 278, 353
 Reynolds (G. W. M.), author, c. 1790, 301, 316,
 373
 Reynolds (Henry), c. 1630, poet, his birthplace,
 329
 "Richard of Cirencester on the Ancient State of
 Britain," 289, 350
 Rickets called "English disease" in Germany,
 370, 474
 Riddell (Maria) and Burns, 50, 153

Ridelsford (Amabilis), c. 1200, her husband, 112
 Rip van Winkle, early analogues of, 509
 Ritson (Joseph), letters and diaries of, 347
 Rixham. See *Wrexham*.
 'Rob Roy,' references and quotations, 54
 Roberts (Lord) and Kipling's poem 'Bobs,' 429,
 472
 Robinson (Catherine H.) = John Miller, 230
 Robinson family of Appleby, 288, 374
 Robinson family of Hinton Abbey, Bath, 410,
 491
 Rocks, the action of vinegar on, 11, 96, 152,
 197
 Rodney (Admiral Lord), his ancestry, 249, 294
 Rogers (Rev. Thomas) of Walsall, 1824, 370
 Roman Catholics, registers of marriages before
 1837, 33
 Rostand (Edmond), bathos in French verse, 72;
 the dedication of his play 'Cyrano,' 116
 Roupell (W.), Thackeray's reference to, 427
 Royal Exchange, 'Illustrated Guide' to, 168, 347
 "Ruby," curious use of the word, 127
 Rudd, clockmaker of Warminster, c. 1791, 211
 Ruskin (John), difficulties in 'The Ethics of the
 Dust,' 36
 "Russeshwale," use of the word, 1336, 11
 Ruvignes (De) family, 288
 Ryder (Henry), Bishop of Killaloe, d. 1696, 409

S

Sacrifice, child entombed in foundation of a
 building, 288, 354
 SADBURY (John), Westminster scholar, 1676, 428
 Saffron Walden, Essex, change of name, 155
 Saint, patron, of pilgrims, 210, 254, 297, 354
 St. Angus, information relating to, 88, 174, 354
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital and New College,
 Oxford, ancient custom, 370, 435
 St. Christopher, paintings of the legend, 158
 St. Columba and the legendary airboat, 428
 St. George's Chapel, Windsor, east window, 210,
 256
 St. Ives Fair, merchants of Ypres at, c. 1260, 501
 St. John (Sir Beauchamp), Knt., M.P. of Long
 Parliament, 130
 St. John or de St. John (Sir Edward), c. 1350,
 149
 St. John (W.), Westminster scholar, c. 1620, 428
 St. Katherine's-by-the-Tower, registers of, 70, 152
 St. Leger (Arthur), Westminster scholar, 1741,
 428
 St. Mary's, Amersham, churchyard inscriptions,
 216
 St. Mary's, Soho, divers rites performed, 450, 493
 St. Nicholas's Day, Belgian custom, 486
 St. Nicholas's loaf, tradition of 1670, 310
 St. Pancras Church, Old, restorations of, 86;
 c. 900, 249, 297
 St. Pancras rate-books before 1800, 189
 St. Paul's Cathedral, calendar of wills at, 12, 117,
 155; uses made of the Gallery, 188; daughter
 of schoolmaster of, c. 1590, 190; Nelson's
 sepulchre in, 308; the height of, 388, 434, 474
 St. Richard of Andria, c. 492, 329
 St. Swithun's Day, "christening of the apples,"
 87, 152
 St. Thomas's Day, Belgian customs, 486
 Saints' Day customs, 129, 178
 'Salogne,' a prophecy current in 1793, 210, 356
 Salt (John), Westminster scholar, 1735, 428
 Salter (W.), his portrait of Wellington, 131

- Salter (W.), Westminster scholar, c. 1680, 428
 Salvin (Rev. H.), his 'Journal, 1824-7,' 129
 "Samouprava" = Autonomy, Servian term, 107
 Sander (Dr. Nicolas), his credibility, 67
 Sanderson (W.), d. 1774, of Staithes, and Capt. Cook, 181
 Sandwich, invaded and spoiled, 1457, 24
 Savage (Isaac) of Kintbury, 1730-40, 50
 Schaw family of Sauchie, 488
 Schubert (Franz P.), his 'Ave Maria' and 'Der Wanderer,' 89, 154
 Scioippus (Gaspar), his 'Scaliger Hyperbolicus,' 146
 Scoles and Duncombe families, 331
 Scot (Michael), his place in Dante's 'Inferno,' 242
 "Scotch-" or "Scot-," prefix to place-names, 310
 Scots Guards, regimental history of, 447, 495
 Scott (John), his 'Four Elegies,' 1760, 309, 356
 Scott (Rev. Richard) of King's Lynn Grammar School, 1797, 17
 Scott (Sir Walter), quotations in 'Rob Roy,' 54; and the "Annandale Beef-stand," 69, 117; quotations in 'The Antiquary,' 90, 155, 178, 217; spurious Waverleys and piracies, 330, 374, 393, 416, 456; his poems read on the battle-field, 366
 Scott (W. Bell), bibliography of his works, 28, 93
 Scouts of the Army and fleur-de-lis, 51
 Scrivener (S.), Westminster scholar, c. 1630, 428
 Sculptors, Gothic mason-sculptors of 13th century, 331, 372, 417
 Seal, 1362, its legend and origin, 29
 Seals, artist-engravers of, in England, c. 1820, 269
 Seamanship, daring feats of, 444, 507, 514
 Semaphore signalling stations, locality of, 12, 77, 233
 Sepulchral slabs in Hampsthwaite Church, 169
 Serpentine, the Regent's fleet review, 1814, 426
 Servian terms, meaning of, 107
 "Set," printers' phrase, early use of, 106
 Settle (Elkanah), his 'Threnodia Hymenaea,' 1712, 348, 395
 Shakespeare, excavation for manuscripts, 509
 Shakespeare (W.), his use of Warwickshire dialect, 156, 196
Shakespeareana:—
 "All's Well that Ends Well," Act IV. sc. ii., "I see that men make rope's in such a scarre," 125, 197
 "As You Like it," Act II. sc. vii., "wearie verie meanes," 385, 472
 "Cymbeline," Act V. sc. v., "Had ever scarre for," 125
 "Hamlet," Act II. sc. ii., "pious chansons," 467
 "2 Henry IV.," Act I. sc. ii., "hallooing," 427; Act II. sc. ii., "Ephesians," 450, 497
 "Henry V.," Act II. sc. iii., Falstaff's nose, 87
 "Love's Labour's Lost," Act V. sc. ii., "The extreme parts of time," 66
 "Macbeth," Act IV. sc. i., "Blood-boltered," 95
 "Measure for Measure," Act I. sc. ii., "words of heaven," 367
 "Midsummer Night's Dream," Act V. sc. i., "morall," 287, 377
 Sheridan (R. Brinsley), 1751-1816, notes on, 61
 81; his 'The Duenna,' 331
 Shilleto (A. R.), his edition of Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 193
 Ship and lighthouse on bronze coinage, 191, 235, 255, 465
 Shipwreck and Tristan de Acunha Island, 1822, 7, 58
 Shrape, origin of the place-name, 348, 397
 Shrovetide throwing at the cock, 25
 Sideboard, Flemish, of 16th century, 190
 Signalling stations, semaphore, 12, 77, 233
 "Silverwood," name of a Yorkshire pit, 170
 Simpson (J.), Westminster scholar, c. 1600, 428
 "Sinistre," French fire insurance term, 169, 218
 "Skillington time," change to "English time," 1914, 188
 Skottow (Timothy) of Norwich, 1634, 489
 Skottowe (T.) of South Carolina, his family, 389, 452, 509
 Skottowe (T. Britiffe) = Lydia A. Pococke, c. 1784, 448
 Skye terriers, history of the breed, 250, 291
 Slang, American: "nixie," "C2K," "husky," 329, 471
 'Slang Dictionary,' published c. 1859, 488
 Sloe Fair, Chichester, origin of the name, 90, 152, 174, 236
 Smallwell (Edward), Westminster scholar, c. 1700, 428
 Smedley (M. B.), her 'Poems written for a Child,' 129, 175
 Smith (Alexander), his 'Dreamthorp,' 33, 58, 98
 Smith (J. F.), Sir John Gilbert, and 'The London Journal,' 102, 144, 183, 223, 262, 292, 301, 318, 357
 Snakes drinking milk, tales of, 446
 Snuff-boxes, books on, 159
 "So ho ho dea ne," meaning of the motto, 428
 Soho, divers rites performed at St. Mary's, 450, 493
 Soldiers, red coat and khaki uniform, 289
Songs and Ballads:—
 "Bango was his name, O!" 249
 "Devil Byron," 31, 94
 "Hielanman! Hielanman! where were you born?" 409
 Marching tunes, 447
 "Twixt Wigton an' th' town of Ayr," 190
 "We'll go to Kew in lilac time," 490
 "Wharton Hall: the Legend of the Lady's Rest," 248
 Sound and colour, books on the relation of, 231, 275, 317
 Southampton, memorial at, 188
 Southey (Robert), bibliography of his works, 489
 Southwark Bridge, its history, 38
 "Spade Tree" as a tavern sign, 191
 "Sparrowbills," "Sparrowgrass," meaning of the words, 157, 227, 278, 291, 353, 455
 Spineto (Marquis de) of Cambridge University, 1807, 138, 177
 "Spirit" in the 'New English Dictionary,' 366
 "Spiritual members," meaning of, c. 1620, 490
 Sponge cake, early mention of, 1808, 407
 Spoon folk-lore, 146, 196
 "Spruce" = "natty," use of the word, 489

Spurgeon (C. Haddon), commemorative tablet, 280; memorials to, 303, 386, 433
 Spy shot at the Tower of London, 1914, 407
 Stafford (Sir Thomas) of Grafton, c. 1345, 149, 197, 260
 Stamps, farthing Victorian, 489
 Stamps and coins, British, 191, 235, 255, 276, 318
 Stanion Church, "dun cow's rib" in, 168, 236
 "Startups," use of the word, 1591, 255
 Statue of Charles I., Charing Cross, 169, 217
 Statues in the British Isles, 103, 177, 226, 275, 303, 313, 360, 374, 386, 405, 433
 Stature of British officers, 210, 237
 Steam-engines erected c. 1722, 450
 Stevens family, 11, 137
 Stewart or Stuart, lady living in Jernyn Street, 1815-24, 429
 Stick, wool-gathering stick, 110
 Stick inscribed "Tippoo Saib, 1792," 14
 Stockwell ghost, 1772, pamphlets on, 149, 197
 Stole, Groom of the Court official, 295, 358, 410, 435
 Stone, sculptured, in Newgate Street, removed 1868, 50, 114
 Stones of buildings and monuments in London, 138
 Stones, Irish pillar-stones, 167
 Stow (J.), his 'Survey,' 1618 edition, 248
 Strahan (Alexander), publisher, b. c. 1830, 14
 Strawberry, "the d—d strawberry," 30, 233
 Street-names: German, origin of, 409, 476; High Timber Street, 289, 333; Little Durweston Street, 289, 333; Neckinger, 91
 Streets, in London, renamed, 250, 333
 Stuart. See *Stewart*.
 Stubbs (Bishop) and 'N. & Q.,' 189
 Stubbs's Trade Protection Agency, 37
 Submarine, daring feat of, 1914, 507
 Sumptuary laws in England, 17th century, 129
 "Supersubstantial," use of the word, 235

Surnames:—
 Alice, 367
 Aschenald, 49, 233, 317
 Bence, 92
 Blizzard or Blizzard, 14, 58
 Bombay, 107, 356
 Bonar, 190, 237, 277, 333
 Burnap *alias* Burnett, 52
 Chesney, 37
 Clack, 35
 Dwight, 87, 178
 Fram, 367
 Frood, 367
 Grimes, 90
 "Inck," the terminal, 268, 318
 Justice, 367
 Lang, 367
 McJannet, 30
 Mulberry, 367
 Napthine, 429
 Pavlova, 507
 Twisaday, 146
 Whitehead, 235, 373
 Wildgoose, 31

Sussex (Duke of), his morganatic marriages, 36
 Sussex, history of Udimore, 428
 Swinfen (John) of the Long Parliament, 16
 "Swabos," Serbian name for opponents, 507
 Sydenham (William), M.D., b. c. 1659, 26

T

"Table of Peace," term used in inventory, 1469, 410, 454
 Tablecloth of Louis XIV. to commemorate victories, 306
 Tablecloth used at Crimean War banquet, 109
 Tagore (Dwarkanauth), Indian in England, c. 1840, 70
 Tarn (Pauline), d. 1909, American writer of French poetry, 151, 296
 "Tarts," meaning of the word, 449, 498
 Tassis (Don J. de), Spanish ambassador, c. 1620, 488
 Tavern signs, foreign, in Great Britain, 229, 275, 298, 355

Tavern Signs:—
 Barking Dogs, 506
 Bell and Horns, 109
 Case is Altered, 146
 Fubbs Yacht, 347
 I am the only Running Footman, 229, 298, 356
 Kilton, 365
 King of Prussia, 229, 275, 298, 355
 Spade Tree, 191
 Three Cranes, 509
 Unicorn, 187

Tea-gardens at Clerkenwell, 1793, 267, 313
 Tekell (John) of Spitalfields, c. 1780, 11
 Temple (Sir William) on Huniades, 107, 155
 Tennyson (Alfred, Lord), "titmarsh" in poem by, 16, 115; "Memman naphtha-pits," 176, 234, 476; commemorative tablet, 280
 Termonde, the font at, 428
 Testament, black-letter, date of edition, 69, 140
 Testina editions of Machiavelli's works, 128
 Thackeray (W. M.), a misquotation in 'English Humourists,' 27; his reference to Roupell, 427
 Thanksgiving in negatives, 449
 Theatre, Patagonian, Strand, 1777, 107, 160, 214
 Theatre, site of the Globe, 209, 290, 335
 Theological paradoxes, book on, 470
 'Theophania,' copy with MS. note by Sales, 347, 477
 "Thirmuthis" as a Christian name, 490
 Thomas (Rev. James), c. 1819, portrait of, 50, 96
 "Three Cranes," tavern sign, 509
 Thrunge, origin of the place-name, 348, 397
 Thunder, turtle affected by, 217
 Thunderstorm, means of safety in, 49
 Thurlow (Lord) and Wilkes, 1788, 366, 414
 Tiles, device on encaustic, 33, 97
 'Times,' on bananas imported to the United States, 37
 Tinkler (Robert) and the voyage of the Providence, 116, 153, 277
 Tippoo Sahib, 1792, a stick inscribed, 14
 Titles, military, the use of, 348, 396
 "Titmarsh" in a poem by Tennyson, 16, 115
 Tokens, Kentish, of the 18th century, 449, 514
 Tooth-blackening, preparation used for, 467
 Tower, Constable of, and Lord Mayor, 190, 234
 Tower of London, spy shot, 1914, 407
 Trade Protection Agency, Stubbs's, 37
 "Trawn chaer," in a will dated 1499, 32, 432, 475
 Trees in Moorfields and storm, 1703, 389
 Tristan de Acunha Island and a shipwreck, 1822, 7, 58
 "Trod," "trode," past tense of "tread," 175

Trollope (Anthony), commemorative tablet, 280
 "Trooper" = cock, use of the word, 371
 "Trooper," use of the word, 328, 375
 Tubbe (Henry), poet, his birthplace, 329, 377
 Turpin (Dick) and "Kilton" tavern, 365
 Turtle affected by thunder, 217
 Twisaday, origin of the surname, 146

U

Udimore, Sussex, its history, 428
 Ulster Covenant, the "Red Hand," 178
 Ulstermen, list of famous, 150
 Upham and Durley, list of Rectors of, 63, 366, 414

V

"Valliaricæ Insulæ" and Wala of 'Widsith,' 8
 Veer (Sir Simon de) of Goxhall, 1260, 150
 Vegetable parchment, protective solution for, 309, 373
 Venus's ear, shell, its use in medicine, 72
 Verdon (Lesceline de), c. 1200, her marriage, 54, 112
 Vincent (T.), master of Westminster School, 1645, 448
 Vinegar, the action of, on rocks, 11, 96, 152, 197
 Virginia colony, tradition of a, c. 1605, 168
 Vitalis and Apuleius, W. Browne and, 384
 Vole (Thomas), Fellow of Winchester College, his will, 1558, 261
 Voltaire, on the Jewish people, 33; his residence in London, 70, 138, 412
 Volunteers, Irish, 1778, their history, 230, 277, 298, 375

W

"Wait and see," political catchword, 158
 "Wakes," origin of the word, 170, 217
 Wala of 'Widsith' and "Valliaricæ Insulæ," 8
 Wales, the national colour of, 310, 356
 Walker (Henry), ironmonger, c. 1641, his literary frauds, 441, 462, 483, 503
 Wallace (Sir W.), his remains at Hornsey Lodge, 469
 Waller (Charles) of Wickham, letter to, 1783, 368
 Waller (Robert) of Chichester, c. 1539, 290, 352
 "Walloons" of Belgium and France, 507
 Wall-papers, the first designers of, 29, 75, 110, 137, 198
 Walrington (Sir Matthew), his pedigree, 149
 Walrond (R. F.), his 'Paddiana,' 310, 354
 Walshe (Johanna) = John Pigott, 1562, 330
 Wanless, etymology of the name, 10, 75
 War: patriotism of the Jews, 247; the cost of, 426
 Warner (Dean) of Lichfield, his wife, 230, 272
 Warner (Rev. F.) of Upham, 1738-46, 178
 Warrington (Rev. G.), his poem on Owen Glyndwr, 408, 475
 Washington (Amphillis), her maiden name, 488
 Waterloo and the Franco-German War, officers taking part in both, 489
 "Waverley Novels," attacks on, and piracies, 330, 374, 393, 416, 456
 "We" or "I" in authorship, 288, 336, 433, 514
 Webster (John), and Sir T. Overbury's 'Characters,' 3, 23; date of his 'The Devil's Law Case,' 41; words from his works in the 'N.E.D.,' 165, 182

Webster (Joshua), M.D. 1777, his parentage, 156
 Weems (Parson), his life and work, 245, 375
 Wellington (Duke of), and Oxford University print, 1834, 48, 97; his title, 49, 132, 153; his portrait by W. Salter, 131; did he meet Bonaparte? 195; candlesticks used at his funeral, 449
 "Well-wooded," ambiguous phrase in 'Tom Jones,' 85
 Wentworth family of Pontefract, 375
 West Indian families, genealogies of, 18, 76, 136
 West Norfolk Militia, illustrations of, 67
 Westminster School usher, 1748, 115
 'Wharton Hall Legend of the Lady's Rest,' MS. copy, 248
 Wharton (Thomas, 1st Marquis of), 1648-1715, poet, his birthplace, 329, 396
 Wharton family, portraits of, 307, 378
 Whichcote (Benjamin), c. 1649, his wife, 47
 Whitehead as a place-name, 191, 235
 Whitehead family, royal Saxon descent, 167
 Whitehead, old form of the surname, 235, 373
 Whitfield family, 190, 235, 373
 Whitfield family, Salop, 9
 'Widsith,' Wala of, and "Valliaricæ Insulæ," 8; Sir Launcelot du Lake in, 141; "Greeks" of the Rhine and the Creacas, 341
 Wiest family of Württemberg and U.S., 69
 Wildgoose surname, its origin, 31
 Wilkes (John), and letters on riots, 1768, 350; and Lord Thurlow, 1788, 360, 414
 Wilkins, Hautenville, and Rawdon families, 289
 Willoughby, 'Diary of Lady Willoughby,' 1844, 241, 297, 337
 Wills: at St. Paul's Cathedral, calendar of, 12, 117, 155; family portraits mentioned in, 427; of the Moyle family, 429, 475
 Wilson (Lydie), French poetess of foreign descent, 296
 Wilton (Rev. R.), c. 1873, poet, his birthplace, 329, 377
 Winchester and London, highway between, c. 1350, 172, 332
 Winchester College, chaplains of, 1417-1542, 201, 221
 Windsor, east window of St. George's Chapel, 210, 256
 Wine bottles, "Magnum," "Jeroboam," and "Rehoboam," 365
 Wolstanton, entry in burial register, 387, 436
 Wood (Richard H.), F.S.A., of Rugby, b. 1820, 171, 236, 277
 Wool-gathering stick with iron hook, 110
 Wordsworth (W.), description of, in 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' 386
 Wrexham Fair and Matthew Prior, 1709, 75
 Wynn (Sir J.) of Gwydyr, his wardrobe, 1616, 469, 518

Y

"Yardland," land measure, in will, 1638, 429, 476
 Yarmouth pottery, Dickens and the, 286
 Ypres, merchants of, at St. Ives Fair, c. 1260, 501

Z

Zouche (R.) and the plays 'The Sophister,' 1637, and 'Fallacy,' 287

Notes and Queries, Jan. 30, 1915.

A U T H O R S ' I N D E X

AUTHORS' INDEX.

A

- A. (A.) on "platoon," 499
 A. (A. C.) on "Wanless," 10
 A. (C.) on Gelria, a place-name, 351
 A. (G. E. P.) on proposals for building an Amphitheatre in London, 1620, 481, 502
 A. (H. I.) on action of vinegar on rocks, 11
 A. (P. R.) on Thomas Skottowe, 389
 A. (S. M.) on colour and sound, 275
 A.-L. (R. A.) on Old Etonians, 28, 108, 148, 169, 211, 268, 309, 349, 388, 410, 490
 Abbott (W.) on Henderson's 'Life of Major André,' 147
 Abrahams (Alec) on "ABCDarians," 230.
 Bibliography of bookselling and publishing, 225. Burning of the Houses of Parliament, 67. Chains and posts in the City, 1648, 149. 'Chronicle of the Kings of England,' 25. Clerkenwell tea-gardens, 267. Cuning (Sir Alexander), 328. Dickensiana: 'Pickwick,' 487. D'Israeli (Benjamin) the Elder at Stoke Newington, 287. 'Felix Summerly' (Sir Henry Cole, C.B.), 47. Flower-women in London, 236. Gardner prints and drawings of Old London, 452. Leverian Museum, 170. Mary, Queen of Scots, 158. Moorfields: 'The Barking Dogs,' 506. Old Charing Cross, 416. Old St. Pancras Church, 86, 297. Park (John James), 1794-1833, 69. Patagonian Theatre, Exeter Change, Strand, 107. Phillips (Sir Richard), 1767-1840, 463. Presenting the Lord Mayor of London to the Constable of the Tower, 190. Prints in 1837: 'Protean Scenery,' 409. Regent's Fleet in the Serpentine, 426. St. Paul's Cathedral Gallery, 188. St. Paul's Cathedral: Nelson's sepulchre, 308. Stow's 'Survey,' 1618 edition, 248. Stockwell ghost, 149. Trees in Moorfields, &c., 389
 Aitchon on alphabetical nonsense, 468. Königs-mark (Count) in 'Oddsfish,' 487
 Albrecht (J. A.) on Bombay as a surname, 107
 Allegro on 'Quaver,' 250
 Alpha on Henry Meyer, engraver, 429
 Anderson (P. J.) on Arthur Johnston bibliography, 346. 'Nichol's Cities and Towns of Scotland,' 229
 Anscombe (Alfred) on "Greeks" of the Rhine and the Creacas of 'Widsith,' 341. Lake (Sir Launcelot du) in 'Widsith,' 141. Wala of 'Widsith' and "Valliarice Insulæ," 8

- Apperson (G. L.) on Chapel House, 72. Clocks and clockmakers, 354. Mourning letter-paper, 412
 Archambault (G.) on "Condamine," 57
 Ardagh (J.) on "Bell and Horns," Brompton, 109. Memorial at Southampton, 188
 Ashby-Sterry (J.) on Sir John Gilbert, 318
 Austin (Roland) on Berkeley family, 167. British coins and stamps, 318. Christmas bibliography, 482. 'Cirencester Flying-Post,' 325. Clocks and clockmakers, 458. Gothic mason-sculptors, 372. Kempthorne (Rev. John), B.D., 401, 422. Mourning letter-paper and black-bordered title-pages, 454. 'Pickwick Papers,' first edition, 153. St. Angus, 88, 354. Southey's works, 489

B

- B. (A.) on author wanted, 290
 B-r (A.) on Dene Holes or Dane Holes, Little Thurrock, 249
 B. (B.) on Jane Austen and Columella, 388. Latinity, 515. "O si sic omnes," 474. Place-names: Shrappe, Thrunge, 397
 B. (C. C.) on author wanted, 198. Authors of quotations wanted, 57, 515. Byron's "lay" again, 158. "Galleon" in English verse, 95. "Holy Thursday," 435. "Kultur," 517. Lowell's 'Fireside Travels,' 197. Medicinal mummies, 234. Pronunciation of "ow," 455. Renadaeus (Johannes), 218. Sloe Fair, 152. "Sparrowgrass," 291. "Spirit" in the 'N.E.D.,' 366. Statues and memorials in the British Isles, 374. "Trod," 175. "We" or "I" in authorship, 336. Wordsworth and 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' 386
 B. (E. G.) on "Boches," 454. Burning of the Houses of Parliament, 154
 B. (F. P.) on reference wanted, 88
 B. (G. D.) on Old Westminster, 432
 B. (G. F. R.) on biographical information wanted, 68, 90, 110, 130, 310, 330, 387, 369, 409, 428, 448, 469. Carr (Ralph), 115. Clayton (Robert), 115. Lewis (John), Dean of Ossory, 428. Leyborne (Robert), 409. Manuscript diary of Francis Lynn, 387. Ryder (Henry), Bishop of Killaloe, d. 1696, 409. Vincent (Thomas), Second Master of Westminster School, 448. Westminster School usher, 115
 B. (H. I.) on Celtic place-names in Lincolnshire, 466. Dreams and literature, 513. Floral emblems of countries, 413

- B. (J.) on "freelage," 328. St. Nicholas's loaf, 310
- B. (K. M.) on colour and sound, 231
- B. (M.) on William Parker, Lord Morley and Monteagle, 1575-1622, 408
- B. (R.) on Adye Baldwin of Slough, 58. Early English railway travelling, 356. 'Love or Pride?' a novel, 289. Palmerston (not) in the wrong train, 253. Wills at St. Paul's, 155
- B-r (R.) on "cordwainer," 435. "Felix Summerly," 98. "Left his corps," 158. Nelson: unpublished letters, 305. Wall-papers, 111
- B. (R. S.) on bibliography of Thomas Holcroft, 58. Carr (William), Mayor of Liverpool, 176. Colquitt (Scrope), 248. Holcroft of Vale Royal, 175. Portraits by James Lonsdale, 274
- B. (S.) on burial-place of Eleanor of Provence, 195
- Bacchia on "rack-rent," 253
- Baldock (Major G. Yarrow) on "flash" of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 15. Scots Guards: regimental histories, 495
- Barkas (Albert A.) on Sir Gregory Norton, the regicide, and his son Sir Henry, 12, 51, 91, 131, 171
- Barnard (F. P.) on Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart.: Francis E. Paget, M.A., 436
- Barns (Stephen J.) on mourning letter-paper and black-bordered title-pages, 496
- Bayne (T.) on "Daud" = George, 430. "Ephesians," a Shakespearian term, 497. "Frap," 298. "Hurley-hacket," 274. Scott: 'The Antiquary,' 155, 178. Scott (Walter), spurious Waverleys, 374. "There's some water where the stags drown," 77
- Bayley (A. R.) on 'Aut Diabolus aut Nihil,' 236. Biographical information wanted, 33. British coins and stamps, 235. Burton: Blakeway, 277. Chandos, 135. Chapel-House, 13. Elfou, 18. Epitaph: Christchurch, Hampshire, 213. Family of Childe or Child, 76. "Flash" of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 15. France and England quarterly, 336, 458. Gothic mason-sculptors, 373. Harford of Plymouth, "traitor," 356. Height of St. Paul's, 434. "I am the only Running Footman," 298. Inscription on brass at Queen's College, Oxford, 432. Lade (Sir John), 317. Lamb's 'Mr. H—,' 395. National colour of Wales, 356. Note on Sheridan, 61, 81. Old Etonians, 76, 356, 432, 473. Patron saint of pilgrims, 254. Procter (Adelaide Ann), her mother, 393. "Queen Elinor in the ballad," 195. Rodney (Admiral Lord), 294. Signs of cadency, 98. "Speak to me, Lord Byron," 95. Tuck (Friar), 236. Wellington, 134
- Beazant (Henry) on Beszant family, 270
- Bedwell (C. E. A.) on Moses Franks, 117
- Bensly (Prof. E.) on "Accidents will occur in the best-regulated families," 351. Adulation of Queen Elizabeth, 136. Author and correct version wanted, 412. Authors wanted, 335. Callipedes, 73. "Cambo Britannicus," 436. Carlyle's 'Past and Present,' 255. Cramputus: Simplicia: Q. Crassus Tubero: the Genie Jonquil, 274. Cusani, 372. Devotions on horseback, 233, 334. Dickens and wooden legs, 454. Dickens and Yarmouth pottery, 286. Dreams and literature, 513. Elfou, 18. Epitaph, 154, 193, 296. Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' 292, 372, 392. First philosopher and the Olympic games, 295. German street-names, 476. Johnson's (Dr.) copies of Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 117. Lamb's 'Mr. H—,' 394. Latin jingles, 337, 392. Latinity, 515. Lowell's 'Fireside Travels,' 274, 315. "Magna est veritas et — (?)," 494. Medallie legends, 315, 356. Notes on Shilleto's edition of Burton, 193. Notes on words for the 'N.E.D.,' 334, 487. Palm the bookseller, shot by Napoleon, 56. Reference for quotation wanted, 217. Renodæus (Johannes), 256. 'Salogne,' a prophecy, 356. Scioppius's 'Scaliger Hyperbolimæus,' 146. Scott, 'The Antiquary,' 217. Smith's (Alexander) 'Dreamthorp,' 58. "Table of Peace," 454. "The d—d strawberry," 233. Turtle and thunder, 217. Voltaire in London, 412. Wardrobe of Sir John Wynn of Gwydyr, 518. Words used in Thomas Lodge's 'Wits Miserie,' 473
- Bensly (Mary H.) on 'Aut Diabolus aut Nihil,' 139
- Billson (C. J.) on author of quotation wanted, 177
- Blagg (T. M.) on Earls of Derwentwater, descendants, 373. St. Katherine's-by-the-Tower, 152
- Bleackley (Horace) on Sir John Lade, 316, 394, 472. Papers of John Wilkes, 350. Reynolds (G. W. M.), 373. Wilkes and Lord Thurlow, 366
- Bliss (E. L.) on Thomas Coulson, 349
- Bonar (Horatius) on Bonar, 190
- Bostock (R. C.) on Fenwick, 110. Justification of King John, 156
- Bourgeois (Baron A. F.) on "Condamine," 114. Cusani, 90. Devotions on horseback, 171. Four ancient highways of England, 148. Pharaoh's lean kine, 171. Saints' Day customs, 129. Seventeenth-century corn laws, 148. Story of a Jesuit's hiding-place, 108. Sump-tuary laws, 129. Webster and the 'N.E.D.,' 165, 182. Webster (John), a contributor to Sir Thomas Overbury's 'Characters,' 3, 23. Webster (John), the probable date of 'The Devil's Law Case,' 41
- Bradstow on Borstal, 488. Chapel House, 72
- Brandreth (H. Samuel) on authors of quotations wanted, 10
- Brandreth (J. B.) on "boches," 417
- Brandt (H. C. G.) on "canail," 228
- Brereton (Cloudeley) on Bismarck on the Eastern Question, 387
- Breslar (M. L. R.) on "perisher": "cordwainer," 247
- Bridge (Joseph C.) on "Accidents will occur in the best-regulated families," 351
- Brierley (H.) on W. Belch, printer, Borough, S.E., 350. 'Chickseed without Chickweed,' 366. Early railway travelling, 252. Langbaine (Rev. William), Rector of Trotton, Sussex, 190
- Briggs (W. Dinsmore) on lines by Sidney Godolphin, 47
- Brooke (A.) on "goal-money," 450
- Brownbill (J.) on hidage of Essex, 282
- Browning (W. E.) on Italian goat, its colour, 493. "Sparrowgrass," 278
- Brownmoor on "corvicer," 178
- Brun (Prof. Charles) on Pauline Tarn, 151
- Bull (Sir W.) on author of 'Paddiana,' 354. Wall-papers, 75
- Bullen (R. Freeman) on helmet worn at Flodden Field, 455. Rixham Fair and Matthew Prior, 75
- Bulloch (J. M.) on Byroniana, 108. Clack surname, 35. Germans as Gordon Highlanders, 446. Scots Guards: regimental histories, 496. West Indian families, 18
- Burd (H. A.) on Joseph Ritson, 347
- Butterworth (Major S.) on Lowell's 'Fireside Travels,' 107

C

- C. (A.) on Thomas Bradbury, Lord Mayor, 490
 C. (A. C.) on Childe or Child family, 29. Derham (Samuel), M.A., M.D., 131. Descendants of Catherine Parr, 215. Dunstable larks, 397. Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' 293. Shakespeare and the Warwickshire dialect, 196. "The weakest goes to the wall," 78. "Yardland," 476
 C. (C.) on Cairns family, 88
 C. (F. H.) on 'Fight at Dame Europa's School,' 268. Foreign tavern signs, 355
 C. (H.) on William Baker, 34. Chaplains of Winchester College, 1417-1542, 201, 221. Charnock (John), 274. "Cob": "eyrer," 9. Cusani, 138. Will of Thomas Vole, Fellow of Winchester College, 261
 C. (J. A.) on 'Bon Gaultier Ballads' and Kenny Meadows, 93
 C. (J. D.) on Henry Thomas Coghlan, 352. Lord: use of the title, 498. Use of military titles, 396
 C. (Leo) on Bombay as a surname, 356. Floral emblems of countries, 349, 513. Greek newspaper published in London, 49. "The hindmost wheel of the cart," 377
 C. (R.) on 'Duel,' by Rosa Bonheur, 450
 C. (S. R.) on Italian goat, its colour, 492
 Ct. (H.) on craft and religious guilds and chantries, 269
 C-t (H.) on patron saint of pilgrims, 210
 C. (T. P.) on Adelaide Ann Procter, 349
 Carr (Rev. W. Arnold) on William Carr, Mayor of Liverpool, 131
 Castro (J. Paul de) on cryptic utterance of Fielding's, 85. Fielding's letters, 214. Fielding queries, 293. Fielding's 'Tom Jones': its geography, 253
 Cavenagh (F. A.) on Carlyle's 'Past and Present,' 189. Lowell's 'Fireside Travels,' 147. Scott: 'The Antiquary,' 90
 Chambers (W. G.) on Dene Holes, 390, 437, 450
 Chippindall (Col. W. H.) on Thomas Arrowsmith, artist, 395. Bonar, 277
 Chislett (W.), Jun., on William Browne, Vitalis, and Apuleius, 384. Meredith's imitation of Peacock, 208
 Chretien (C. E.) on burial-place of Eleanor of Provence, 150
 Christian (George) on Italian goat, its colour, 493
 Clarke (Cecil) on "As sound as a roach's," 468. Court Leet: Manor Court, 7. Dwight, anciently Dyott, 178. Royal Exchange, 168, 347. Stubbs's Trade Protection Agency, 37. Vanishing City landmarks, 26, 228, 407, 426. "We" or "I" in authorship, 514
 Clippingdale (Dr. S. D.) on consumption in Ireland: rickets, 474. Luelllyn (Richard), 432. Statues and memorials in the British Isles, 275
 Cochrane (Blair) on semaphore signalling stations, 12
 Colby (Elbridge) on bibliography of Thomas Holcroft, 1, 43, 83, 122, 163, 205, 244, 284, 323, 362, 403, 442, 484
 Collins (E.) on "cordwainer," 375
 Collins (Gertrude) on author wanted, 428
 Coolidge (W. A. B.) on "Condamine," 32. 'Times': bananas, 37
 Cooper (Lane) on concordances of English authors, 461
 Cope (Mrs. E. E.) on 'Humours of Heraldry,' by Mr. Foster, 148. Ormonde's (Duke of) followers, 130. Quinton (G.), 1801-3, 108 St.

- Christopher: painting at Amptill, 158. Scots Guards: regimental histories, 447. Wilkins: Hautenville: Rawdon, 289
 Corfield (Wilmot) on memorial to Spurgeon, 386. Statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, 169. Statues and memorials in the British Isles: William Carey, 177
 Cotterell (Howard H.) on "broad arrow," 17. Cotterell, Cotterill, and variants, 48, 409
 Court (A. S.) on Burton: Blakeway, 229
 Cox (Canon Seymour R.) on "cordwainer," 334. "Hurley-hacket," 237
 Crawford (O. G. S.) on Isaac Savage of Kintbury, 50
 Crawford (S. J.) on authors of quotations wanted, 129
 Cross-Crosslet on Wharton family portraits, 378
 Crouch (C. Hall) on Capt. Cook's old master, 181. Culpeper of Kent: William, Francis, and Philippa, 158. Groom of the Stole, 295. St. Mary's, Amersham, Bucks, churchyard inscriptions, 216
 Crow (W. Roberts) on "d—d strawberry," 30
 Cruse (D. A.) on 'Jackdaw of Rheims,' 107
 Cummings (C. L.) on Palmerston (not) in the wrong train, 254
 Cummings (W. H.) on mourning letter-paper and black-bordered title-pages, 496. Schubert queries, 154
 Cuninghame (Henry) on Shakespeariana, 66, 125, 385
 Curious on 'Wharton Hall: the Legend of the Lady's Rest,' 248
 Curry (J. T.) on "monstrous" possessive case and Ben Jonson, 204. Voltaire on the Jewish people, 33
 Curtis (A. Cecil) on Schubert queries, 89
 Curtis (J.), F.S.A., on author of quotation wanted, 429. 'Bobs,' 429. "Cordwainer," 435. Marching tunes, 447. Semaphore signalling stations, 233. "Spruce" = "natty," 489

D

- D. (G.) on descendants of Catherine Parr, 257
 D. (H.) on heart locked with a key, 388
 D. (J.) on Germans, 388
 D. (T. F.) on Walter Bagehot, 289. Epaulets, 357. Height of St. Paul's, 434. "Kennedie," 234. Lade (Sir John), 316. "Magna est veritas et — (?)," 389. Oudh, 494. Soldiers' uniform: khaki, 289
 Dartland on Alexander Smith's 'Dreamthorp,' 98
 Davies (Dr. A. Morley) on "platoon," 499
 Deedes (Prebendary C.) on heart-burial, 77. Mourning letter-paper and black-bordered title-pages, 496
 Denham (Edward) on Christopher Columbus: his nationality and religion, 94
 Dew (G. J.) on mourning letter-paper and black-bordered title-pages, 455
 Dibdin (E. Rimbault) on Sophie Anderson, 168. Avanzino or Avanzini, 370. 'Manchester Marine,' 117
 Dickson (Frederick S.) on Fielding's 'Tom Jones': its geography, 191. Fielding queries, 209
 Diego on "galleon" in English verse, 96. Howard (Sir Philip), 129
 Digeon (Aurélien) on Fielding's letters, 91
 Dixon (Ronald) on Palm the bookseller, shot by Napoleon, 196

- Dodd (London) on Sherlock Holmes: his methods and literary pedigree, 309
 Dodds (M. H.) on Jane Austen and Columella, 453.
 Books on Chelsea, 57. Complete versions wanted, 433. Dreams and literature, 512. Helmet worn at Flodden Field, 392. Poem wanted, 277. "Queen Elinor in the ballad," 195. Scott's poems on the battle-field, 366. Scott's 'Rob Roy,' 54
 Dorman (T. P.) on poets' birthplaces, 396
 Douglas (W.) on Patagonian Theatre, Exeter Change, Strand, 214
 Dowling (Dr. Theodore E.) on Greek Church in London, 386
 Drury (C.) on arms in Hathersage Church, 68. Derwentwater (Earls of): descendants, 458. "Drury (Madame), aged 116," 467. "Fuaker," 210. Moore of Winstar, 32
 Duff (E. Gordon) on Elkanah Settle, 395
 Duke (L. A.) on "the hindmost wheel of the cart," 171
 Dumps on Southwark Bridge, 38
 Dunn (Dr. Courtenay) on foundation sacrifice, 288
 Dunsmure (J.) on Michelangelo's 'David' at Florence, 308
 Durand (Col. C. J.) on "Condamine," 114
 Dwight (R. H. Winslow) on Dwight, anciently Dyott, 87
 Dyer (A. Stephens) on Moyle wills, 429. Napthine surname, 429
 Dyke (T. D.) on helmet worn at Flodden Field, 270

E

- E. on Harden S. Melville, 168
 E. (G.) on national colour of Wales, 310
 E. (H.) on "Kultur," 412
 E. (H. N.) on saying of Bede's, 150
 E. (M. P.) on Napoleon III. at Chislehurst, 135
 Eden (F. Sydney) on France and England quarterly, 281. Louvain and Malines: old painted glass, 268
 Editor 'Irish Book Lover' on author wanted: 'The Spirit of the Nation,' 218. Innes (Alexander), D.D., 96. Irish Volunteers, 298
 Editor 'The Broad Arrow' on "broad arrow": the King's mark, 52
 Edmunds (Albert J.) on "Brother Johannes," 494. German critics on India, 470. Puritan ordeal in the nineteenth century, 467
 Edwards (F. A.) on Dene Holes or Dane Holes, 314
 Ehrlich (Dr. Ludwik) on Przemyśl: language of Galicia, 497
 Ellis (A. S.) on "Aschenald," 317
 Ellis (H. D.) on Thomas Legett, 110
 Emeritus on princess and the crumpled rose-leaf, 489
 Enquirer on Rawdon family, 18
 Esposito (M.) on new Mandeville source, 505
 Exshaw (E. A. W.) on Stevens, 11

F

- F. (E. M.) on "Beau-père," 157. Heart-burial, 35. Seventh child of a seventh child, 88
 F.-H. (H.) on Pavlova, 507
 F. (J.) on voyage of the Providence: Robert Tinkler, 153
 F. (J. T.) on action of vinegar on rocks, 152, 197. Colour and sound, 317. "Francis," 276.

- Groom of the Stole, 358. Inscription at Durham, 387. "Iona," 18. "Left his corps," 196. "Perisher": "cordwainer," 296. "Trawn chaer," 32, 475
 F. (W.) on "Aschenald," 233. Bence, 93. "Daud" = George, 386. "Mid-Keavel," 327. Wanless, 75
 F. (W. M. E.) on bunt-lark, 67
 Fairbrother (E. H.) on shipwreck: Tristan de Acunha, 7
 Feeney (W. P.) on author of quotation wanted, 231
 Fishwick (Col. H.) on "corvicer," 15. "Dun Cow's Rib" in Stanion Church, 236. Shrove-tide throwing at the cock, 25. Wood (Richard Henry), F.S.A., 236
 FitzGerald (Lucius) on Alexander Pope the elder, 65
 Foster (Col. Hubert) on original of 'Aladdin,' 186
 Francis (J. Collins) on Krupp factory in 1851, 506. 'L'Indépendance Belge,' 345. National flag at sea, 146
 Freeman (J. J.) on "rack-rent," 208. "Tarts," 449. Wilkes and Lord Thurlow, 414
 Frost (W. A.) on Apocrypha: story of Judith, 418. Regent Circus, 475. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, east window, 256. No. 225, Hampstead Road, 328
 Fry (E. A.) on De Glamorgan, 35
 Fyers (Evan W. H.) on Tippoo Sahib's stick, 14
 Fynmore (A. N. W.) on early railway travelling, 318
 Fynmore (Col. R. J.) on Adye Baldwin of Slough, 1764, 16. Arms of the Deans of Lichfield, 273. Cooper (Fenimore): a coincidence, 26. Descendants of Catherine Parr, 216. Military execution, 58

G

- G. on Anne Brontë, 94. "Hero of New Orleans," 248
 G. (C.) on W. Oliver Gray, 311
 G. (E.) on "Lady," 131
 G. (S.) on authors wanted, 314. Latin jingles, 298. Lowell's 'Fireside Travels,' 197
 Galbreath (D. L.) on Dido's purchase of land, 17. Fourteenth-century seal, 29. France and England quarterly, 396
 Gale (F. R.) on "Bango was his name, O!" 249
 Gerish (W. B.) on Frederic Chapman, 29. Ciphers before figures in accounts, 170. Record of monumental inscriptions in Hertfordshire, 46. Wills at St. Paul's, 12
 Gilbert (Allan H.) on seventh child of a seventh child, 393
 Gilbert (W.), F.R.N.S., on British coins and stamps, 236. Gelria: a place-name, 237
 Gillman (C.) on "Mid-Keavel," 377
 Gladstone (Hugh S.) on Maria Riddell and Burns, 50, 153. "Titmarsh," 16
 Gladstonian on author wanted, 488
 Glencross (R. M.) on Old Etonians, 18. Registers of Protestant Dissenters, 31
 Glenny (W. W.) on "private hotels," 348
 Gogarty (Rev. T.) on author wanted, 211
 Goldhill (H.) on Crimean War banquet: a memorial tablecloth, 109
 Gomez on author wanted, 117
 Goodwin (J. E.) on insectivorous plants, 450
 Gould (Arthur W.) on 52, Newgate Street, E.C.: a sculptured stone, 50

Gower (R. Vaughan) on eighteenth-century Kentish tokens, 449. Medal, 470
 Gray (Patrick) on Sir Hugo de Gray of Broxmouth, co. Haddington, 191
 Green (J. A.) on Walter Scott: spurious Waverleys, 374
 Griffin (Ralph) on cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral, 367
 Griffith (R. H.) on Judith Cowper: Mrs. Madan, 27. "Every man has his price," 66
 Grimshoe on Grimes, 90
 Grundy-Newman (S. A.) on arms of the Deans of Lichfield, 230, 272. Bateman (John), 277. Cleveland (Duke of), 317. Heraldry of Lichfield Cathedral, 467. Rodney (Admiral Lord), 294. Wall-papers, 198
 Guiney (L. I.) on translation of the Life of M. de Renty, 98
 Guppy (Henry) on 'Almanach de Gotha,' 237
 Gwyn (Cecil) on "master" and "gentleman," 155
 Gwyther (A.) on authors wanted, 314. Irish Volunteers, 277. Italian goat, its colour, 492

H

- H. on Sir Philip Howard, 178. Paget (Francis E.), M.A., 436
 H. (E.) on Sloe Fairs, 90
 H. (F.) on authors wanted, 270. Germans and the bayonet, 289. Scott (William Bell), 28. Tarn (Pauline): French poetess of foreign descent, 296
 H. (H. A.) on Wellington: Chandos, 49
 H. (J. J.) on early railway travelling, 215. 'Fight at Dame Europa's School,' 356. Old Etonians, 217
 H. (L. M.) on "galleon" in English verse, 28. Gothic mason-sculptors, 331. Louvain: the libraries, 231
 H. (R.) on Mary Churchman, 429
 H. (R. S.) on Rev. Richard Scott, 17
 H. (W. B.) on Chatsworth, 436. "Coming K—," &c., 242. "Cordwainer," 375, 499. "Deratization," 386. Derwentwater (Earls of): descendants, 313. "francis," 358. Gothic mason-sculptors, 372. History of England with riming verses, 267. Hundred of Manhood, 315. "Jolly Robbins," 315. "Left his corps," 252. Oldboy, 236. Saffron Walden, 155. Sloe Fair, 236. "Spade Tree" as a sign, 191. Warrington: poem wanted, 475
 H. (W. S. B.) on calendar, 171. Law against cutting ash trees, 396. Pronunciation of "ow," 516. "Sparrowgrass," 411
 H.-A. (H. C.) on New Year's Eve customs, 505
 H.-A. (W.) on "Grim the collier," 468. "Spiritual members," 490
 Hackett (F. Warren) on "hurley-hacket," 150
 Half-Welshman on modern advocate of Druidism, 453
 Hamilton (J. D.) on Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal,' 292
 Harmatopogon on authors wanted, 314. Browne (Sir Thomas) and his books, 397. Floral emblems of countries, 413. Periodicals published by religious houses, 317
 Harper (R. S.) on black-letter Testament, 69
 Harris (C. S.) on "broad arrow": the King's mark, 114
 Harrison (John) on Lamb's 'Mr. H—,' 394. Mourning letter-paper and black-bordered title-pages, 455
 Harvard (T. M.) on Earls of Derwentwater: descendants, 148
 Hautenville-Cope (J.) on font at Termonde, 428
 Hayward (Arthur) on last King of Naples, 70
 Heinekey (Evelyn) on Fraser, 270
 Hems (Harry) on Stubbs's Trade Protection Agency, 37
 Hesilrige (Arthur G. M.) on Baker of Ashcombe, 333
 Heslop (R. Oliver) on "Mid-Keavel," 413
 Hibgame (Frederick T.) on Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 149. Periodicals published by religious houses, 413. Register of marriages of Roman Catholics before 1837, 33. "Table of Peace," 410
 Hic et Ubique on Walter Bagehot: pronunciation of name, 495. Result of cricket match given out in church, 167
 Higham (C.) on Edward Akam, 169
 Hill (E. E.) on Capt. Richard Hill and the siege of Derry, 129
 Hillman (E. Haviland), F.S.G., on Rev. H. Salvin, 129
 Hilson (J. Lindsay) on yesterdays in Old Edinburgh, 381
 Hipwell (Daniel) on William Sydenham, M.D., 26. Warner (Rev. Ferdinando), 178. West Indian families, 136. Whicote (Benjamin), 47. Wills at St. Paul's, 117
 Hodson (Leonard J.) on John Curwood, 33. Lawyers in literature, 237. Udimore, Sussex, 428
 Hodgson (J. E.) on Poets' Gallery, Fleet Street, 434
 Hogg (R. M.) on McJannet surname, 30
 Howard (Henry) on burial-place of Eleanor of Provence, 318
 Horne (Ethelbert) on wearing of the oak, 7
 Horner (Samuel) on "Accidents will happen in the best-regulated families," 271. Authors wanted, 148
 Horngate on dreams and literature, 447
 Houston (E.) on Beaumont, Bowman, or Boman, 229
 Huck (T. W.) on Lady Ana de Osorio, Countess of Chinchon and Vice-Queen of Peru, 507. Patron saint of pilgrims, 254
 Hughes (Matthew) on authors of quotations wanted, 129
 Hughes (T. Cann), F.S.A., on James Lonsdale, portrait painter, 189, 231. Unique municipal record, 266
 Humphreys (A. L.) on Jane Austen and Columella, 429. Bence, 92. Chandos, 134. Chapel House, 71. Cowlard, 52. Derwentwater (Earls of): descendants, 311. "Madame Drury, aged 116," 514. Palm the bookseller, shot by Napoleon, 55. Registers of Protestant Dissenters, 30. Rixham Fair and Matthew Prior, 75. Robinson of Hinton Abbey, Bath, 491. Wall-papers, 138. Wellington, 133
 Hunter-Blair (Sir D. Oswald), O.S.B., on 'Theophania,' 477
 Hyllara on forests of Argonne and Compiègne, 250. Latin jingles, 250. Nicholas (Jemima), 290. Scott (Walter), 416. "Sinistre," 169. Wall-papers, 29

I

I. on acrostics, 129. Lawyers in literature, 216. 'Salogne': a prophecy, 210
 I. (A. N.) on Alexander Innes, D.D., 29
 Ibershoff (C. H.) on 'Ethics of the Dust,' 36

Ignoramus on safety in a thunderstorm, 49
 Ingersley (R. M.) on poets' birthplaces, 329
 Inglis (J. A.) on College of Chemistry, Scotland, 317

J

J. (C.) on authors of quotations wanted, 387
 J. (G.), F.S.A., on Thos. Holcroft: the Countess de Marsac, 386. Marsack, 11
 J. (G. H.) on Heine and Amiens Cathedral, 275. Reference wanted, 369
 Jackson (T. W.) on old pistol maker, 387. Use of military titles, 348
 Jacobs (Reginald) on Crooked Lane, London Bridge, 489. "Three Cranes" in the Vintry, 509
 Jaggard (W.) on Chapel-House, 14. "Coming K—", &c., 296. Liberalism: bibliography wanted, 116. Mourning letter-paper and black-bordered title-pages, 496. Ortega in Nelson's Strait: feats of seamanship, 514. "Platoon," 498
 Jenkins (Rhys) on Lombard Street bankers: Sir Stephen Evance, 17
 Jerrold (Clare) on Duke of Sussex: morganatic marriage, 36
 Johnson (H. H.) on "Flewengge": "sparrow-bills," 157. "Kultur," 452. Modern advocate of Druidism, 456. Oriental names mentioned by Gray, 53. Przemysl: language of Galicia, 456. Sex of Euodias, Epistle to the Philipians, iv. 2, 509. "Sparrowgrass," 227. "To One in Paradise," 72. Words used in Thomas Lodge's "Wits Miserie," 1596, 435
 Johnston (T. R. St.) on Johnston family, 69
 Johnston (Col. W.) on Sir Jacob Adolphus, 16
 Jones (T.) on "christening of the apples," 152. Ice: its uses, 73. Renaming London streets, 333. "Wait and see," 158. Wall-papers, 110
 Jones (Rev. T. Llechid) on A. R. Burt, miniature portrait painter, 508. Erskine's (Lord) speeches, 131. Law against cutting ash trees, 211. Old Etonians, 177. Penmon Priory, 115. Wardrobe of Sir John Wynn of Gwydyr, 469

K

K. (H.) on "christening of the apples," 152. Cusani, 138
 K. (H. W.) on first barmaid, 96
 K. (J.) on author wanted, 457. Card coincidence, 468. Latinity, 468. *Φρόνιμοι ὡς οἱ βέλεις*, 508
 K. (J. H.) on Henry Hase, 15
 K. (L. L.) on action of vinegar on rocks, 152. Author of "Paddiana," 310. "Boches," 495. "Brother Johannes," 418. Christmas trees, 486. Croly (Dr.) on a Servian hero, 89. Daughter of a St. Paul's schoolmaster *temp.* Elizabeth, 190. "Dun Cow's Rib" in Stanion Church, 168. Early railway travelling, 215. Early steam-engines, 450. "Forlorn hope" = skirmishers, 386. Foundation sacrifice, 354. Frescoes at Avignon, 250. Gelria: a place-name, 218. Gothic mason-sculptors, 372. Last King of Naples, 136. Loseley MSS. and Louvain, 230, 377. Military machines, 33. "Morall," "Midsummer Night's Dream," 377. Oriental names mentioned by Gray, 158. Przemysl: language of Galicia, 457. *Renedeus* (Johannes), 250. St. Angus, 174. "Sand-

wich spoils" in 1457, 24. Schubert queries, 154. Semaphore signalling stations, 77. Site of the Globe Theatre, 209, 290. Temple (Sir William) on Huniades, 107

K. (R.) on army scouts and the fleur-de-lis, 51
 Keith (W. Grant) on Gothic mason-sculptors, 417
 Kelly (Paul V.) on Cardiff newspapers, 389
 Kenny (S. P.) on author wanted, 389
 Ker (W. D.) on Schaw of Sauchie, 488
 King (C.) on clapping and hissing, 108
 King (W. L.) on John Bacon of the First Fruits Office, 49. Henham (Peter), 319. Humphry (Ozias), 394
 Kingston on descendants of Catherine Parr, 170
 Kirke (Col. St. G. M.) on "Aschenald," 49
 Kitchener (Sydney W.) on Hornsey Lodge: Wallace: Bruce, 469
 Krebs (H.) on "nine different languages of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy," 308. Przemysl: language of Galicia, 457. Quinton (G.), 1801-3, 155. Servian terms: "Narodna Obrana" and "Samouprava," 107. "We" or "I" in authorship, 337
 Krueger (Dr. G.) on "blood-boltered," "Macbeth," IV. i. 123, 95. Palm the bookseller, shot by Napoleon, 77

L

L. (F. de H.) on Baker of Ashcombe, 376. Condamine, 74. French Huguenot regiments in English service, 1689-1725, 68. Spineto (Marquis de), 177. Webster (Joshua), M.D., 1777, 156
 L. (J. H.) on John Bateman, 230. Irish Volunteers, 230
 Laglen (G. R.) on Major John André, 349
 L'Amey (M. W. Ramsay) on "We'll go to Kew in lilac time," 490
 Lane (J.) on General Francis Columbine, 96
 Lange (F. W. T.) on "Accidents will occur in the best-regulated families," 296. "Kultur," 377. Terminal "inck," 318
 Lavington (Margaret) on between Winchester and London, 332. Wars of Louis XIV.: household linen, 306
 Lawson (Richard) on "Manchester Marine," 49
 Lee (A. Collingwood) on author of quotation wanted, 477. Henry IV.'s supper of hens, 236. Library wanted, 115. Voyage of the Providence: Capt. Bligh, 17
 Leeper (Alex.) on authors of quotations wanted, 387
 Leffmann (H.) on Hessian troops in America, 53. Maimonides and evolution, 156
 Leslie (Major J. H.) on Capt. Peter Fyers, 330. Quayle (Major John), 349. Ruvijnes (De), 288
 Lettis (M.) on Sir Thomas Browne and his books, 321, 342, 361
 Lewis (Penry) on Governor of Malta in "Mr. Midshipman Easy": Sir Thomas Maitland, 22. Wreck of the Jane, Duchess of Gordon, 115
 Lindsay-Smith (F. A.) on Mr. Asquith and the City of London School, 470
 Londoner on Mr. Asquith and the City of London School, 429. Books on Chelsea, 15
 Lovell (Percy W.) on rate-books kept by overseers of the poor, 189
 Lucas (J. Landfear) on announcements in newspaper office windows, 38. Between Winchester and London, 172. British coins and stamps,

191. Candlesticks at the Duke of Wellington's funeral, 449. Clocks and clockmakers, 310. Early railway travelling, 170. No. 52, Newgate Street, E.C.: a sculptured stone, 114. Foreign tavern signs, 229. "Fubb's Yacht" Tavern, Greenwich, 347. German street-names, 409. Gladstone on the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, 95. Hundred of Manhood, 229. "I am the only Running Footman," 229. Langbaine (Rev. W.), Rector of Trotton, Sussex, 275. Neckinger, Bermondsey, 91. Prussian eagles in Piccadilly, 506. Renaming London streets, 250. Ship and lighthouse on the bronze coinage, 465. Vanished London, 389. Waterloo and the Franco-German War, 489.
- Lucas (Perceval) on registers of Protestant Dissenters, 193. Seventh child of a seventh child, 216.
- Lucis on baptism of Clovis, 428. "Kultur," 331.
- Lumb (G. D.) on Robinson of Appleby, 374.
- Lupton (E. Basil) on Napoleon III. at Chislehurst, 37.
- M**
- M. on "chatterbox," 128. "Platoon," 447. Sponge cake, 407.
- M. (A. L.) on "christening of the apples," 87.
- M. (B.) on Robert Catesby, Jun., son of the conspirator, 508. Marriage in the bride's parish, 508. Passe's (Crispin Van der) print of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators, 469. Tassis (De), the Spanish Ambassador *temp.* James I., 488.
- M. (F. B.) on mourning letter-paper, 413.
- M. (G.) on hats, 149.
- M. (J. R.) on authors wanted, 148.
- M. (P. D.) on family portraits mentioned in wills, 427. Lawyers in literature, 216. Portrait of Dryden, 28. Robinson of Appleby, 288. Robinson of Hinton Abbey, Bath, 410. Robinson-Miller marriage, 230. Rodney (Admiral Lord), 249. Will of Mrs. Mary Kinderley, 418.
- M. (P. W. G.) on language and physiognomy, 196.
- M. (R.) on Merchant Adventurers: Muscovy Company, 29. Poem wanted, 230.
- M. (W. J.) on eighteenth-century Kentish tokens, 514.
- M.A. on John Charnock, 218. Old Etonians, 38.
- M.A.Oxon. on Balnes, Laleham, Littlyngton, and Stanes, 137. Catechist at Christ Church, Oxford, 507. "Condamine," 32.
- M.D. on Walter Bagehot: pronunciation of name, 336.
- MacAlister (J. Y. W.) on vegetable parchment: Regent Circus, 373.
- MacArthur (W.) on famous Ulstermen, 150. Irish pillar-stones, 167. Maguires of Fermanagh, 89.
- MacDonagh (Michael) on notes and transcripts of debates in the Irish Parliament, 348.
- Mace (C. A.) on Mace family, 270.
- McElwaine (Percy A.) on judges addressed as "Your Lordship," 89. Murderer reprieved by marriage, 106.
- McGovern (Rev. J. B.) on authors of quotations wanted, 129. British regimental history, 276. Brontë (Anne), 24. Burton's (Robert) symbol, 50. Danteiana: Michael Scot, 242. "For-why," 509. "francis": Rectors of High Roding, Essex, 228. Stubbs (Bishop) and 'N. & Q.', 189.
- McLaughlin (W. A.) on American slang: "nixie," 471. Grinning matches, 86. Magistrates wearing hats, 397. Translation of the Life of M. de Renty, 173.
- McPike (Eugene F.) on Bruce: Freeman: Parry: Pyke, 9. Halley's (Dr. Edmond) ancestry, 408. Halley (Humphrey): "The Unicorn," 187.
- Macray (Rev. W. D.) on Rev. James Thomas, 96.
- Madeley (C.) on Holcroft of Vale Royal, 175. Insectivorous plants, 495.
- Magrath (Dr. J. R.) on Balnes, Laleham, Littlyngton, and Stanes, 137. "Cambo Brittanicus," 436. "Galleon" in English verse, 95. Gelria: a place-name, 168. Inscription on brass at Queer's College, Oxford, 387. London bushel in the fourteenth century, 90. Quotation from Froissart, 387. Retforde: Derlee: officials of Edward III., 130. Signs of cadency, 50.
- Malet (Col. Harold) on early railway travelling, 253. Military machines, 237. Result of cricket match given out in church, 253. Robins, 139. "Trooper," 375. Use of military titles, 396.
- Marcham (W. McB. & F.) on shipwreck: Tristan de Acunha, 58.
- Marchant (Francis P.) on patron saint of pilgrims, 254. Petrograd, 208. Przemysl: language of Galicia, 456. "Swabos," 507.
- Marschall (Miss) on Plautilla and some mediæval princesses: dates of birth wanted, 49.
- Marshall (E. N.) on Rev. Thomas Rogers, 370.
- Martin (W.) on site of the Globe Theatre, 335.
- Matthew (J. E.) on colour and sound, 275.
- Matthews (A.) on "Blizard" or "Blizzard" as a surname, 58. Eyles (Sir Richard?), Bart., 108. "Placing" in universities, 47.
- Matthews (A. Weight) on registers of Protestant Dissenters, 93.
- Maxwell (Sir Herbert) on "Annandale Beef-stand," 117. Bonar, 237. Burnap *alias* Burnett, 52. Loch Chesney, 37. Lord: use of the title, 498.
- Maycock (Sir Willoughby) on 'Bobs,' 472. 'Diary of Lady Willoughby,' 337. Extremes in stature of British officers, 237. "Ragtime," 35.
- Mayhew (Rev. A. L.) on "Condamine," 57.
- Mediotemplarius on Wellington, 153.
- Mercer (W.) on Sophie Anderson, 214. Avanzino or Avanzini, 415. 'Fight at Dame Europa's School,' 314. Last King of Naples, 136. Privy Councillors, 18, 58.
- Middlesex Magistrate on foreign tavern signs, 298.
- Milne (J.), LL.D., on "Blizard" or "Blizzard" as a surname, 58. Langbaine: Whitefield: Whitehead: etymology of Gaelic names, 235. Wanless, 75.
- Minakata (Kumagusu) on Dido's purchase of land, 430. Medicinal mummies, 476. Modern advocate of Druidism, 408. Octopus, Venus's ear, and wheel, 72. Original of 'Aladdin,' 414. Purchasing of dreams, 421. Tooth-blackening, 467.
- Moffat (Alex. G.) on Cardiff newspapers, 435.
- Molony (Alfred) on Edward Richard Burrough, 57.
- Montagu (J.) on Guildhall Library: Subject Index, 234.
- Moreton (R. L.) on Earls of Derwentwater: descendants, 373. "Sparrowgrass," 353.
- Morgan (Forrest) on American slang: "nixie," 471. "Chatterbox," 272. "Quite a few," 487. "Rent" = place rented, 287.
- Moriarty (L. E.) on Moriarty: barristers, Inner Temple, 88. Semaphore signalling stations, 77.

- Morris (Arthur) on "sinistre," 218
 Mory (Henri) on dedication of Rostand's 'Cyrano,' 116
 Muir (J.) on poem attributed to Dr. Johnson, 304.
 Reid (Alexander) of Kirkennan, 189
 Mundy (Percy D.) on George Ballard: 'The History of Susannah,' 6. Fulham Parish Registers, 121. Munday (Anthony), dramatist, 155. Musicians, minstrels, and players, 346. Pictures belonging to Earl of Leicester: inventory, 1677, 486. Waller (Robert), 352. Wharton family portraits, 307
 Murray (J.) on Louvain and Malines: old painted glass, 318. "Tarts," 498
 Murray (J. H.) on "Speak to me, Lord Byron," 31, 95. Stevens, 137
 Musicus on Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith,' 295

N

- N. (M.) on early Puritans in Newfoundland, 88
 Nevill (R.), F.S.A., on Dwarkanauth Tagore, 70
 New Zealand Reader on marriage of Joan de Grey, 489
 Newton (E. E.) on mourning letter-paper, 371
 Nicholson (Col. E.) on London bushel of the fourteenth century, 174
 Norcross (J. E.) on "Blizard" as a surname, 14
 Norman (W.) on heart-burial, 111. Rawdon family, 18. Stockwell ghost, 197
 Norris (Herbert E.) on merchants of Ypres at St. Ives Fair, 501

O

- O. (V. L.) on early Puritans in Newfoundland, 237.
 Galdy family of Port Royal, 237
 Odell (Rev. F. J.), R.N., on publication of banns: curious phrases, 11
 Old Gown on Dickens and wooden legs, 409.
 Scott (Walter): spurious Waverleys, 330
 Old Sarum on Twisaday, 146
 Oliver (V. L.) on biographical information wanted, 57. College of Chemistry, Scotland, 268. Old Etonians, 57. West Indian families, 76
 Orlebar (Gerald) on Browne and Angell families, 427. Orlebar, 12
 Orpen (Goddard H.) on Lesceline de Verdon, 54
 Owden (David) on Voltaire in London, 138
 Owen (Cecil) on detectives in fiction, 469. Farthing Victorian stamps, 489. Legendary airboat, 428. Lethe: plain or river? 34. "Menmian naphtha-pits" in Tennyson: medicinal mummies, 176. Misquotation in Thackeray: Colman, Goldsmith, and Gray, 27. Rip van Winkle and early analogues, 509. "Trawn chaer," 432

P

- P. (A. V. D.) on De Bruxelles and D'Anvers, 415
 P. (A. V. de) on arms of Iceland, 447
 P. (C. J.) on "Brother Johannes," 397
 P. (E.) on heraldic MSS., 90
 P. (E. L.) on Guildhall Library: Subject Index, 147
 P. (F.) on "master" and "gentleman" during the seventeenth century in England, 36
 P. (G. M. H.) on "boches," 367
 P. (J.) on Thomas Skottowe, 452

- P. (M.) on action of vinegar on rocks, 197.
 "Silverwood," 170. "There's some water where the stags drown," 29. Wearing of the oak, 177. Wool-gathering stick, 110
 P. (R. B.) on Birmingham, "the toyshop of Europe," 346. Dudley (Dud), 457. Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith,' 230. Jackson (William), musician, 1784, 211. Photobibliography, 488. "Pious chansons," 467
 Page (J. T.) on Apocrypha: story of Judith, 389. Bibliography of Thomas Holcroft: Gordon Riots, 135. Candle, 157. Epitaph: Christchurch, Hampshire, 257. Gilbert (Sir John), 357. Height of St. Paul's, 474. Lawyers in literature, 257. Leyborne (Robert), 457. Memorial to Spurgeon, 433. Mourning letter-paper and black-bordered title-pages, 454. Old Etonians, 135. Patron saint of pilgrims, 254. Robins, 139. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, east window, 256. Statues and memorials in the British Isles, 103, 226, 303, 313, 405
 Palmer (Dr. A. Smythe) on Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith,' 295
 Palmer (J. Foster) on action of vinegar on rocks, 96. "Galleon" in English verse, 137. Palm the bookseller, shot by Napoleon, 56
 Papillon (F.) on recent work of fiction sought, 28
 Parker (Col. J.) on "trawn chaer," 32, 475
 Parry (Lieut.-Col. G. S.) on inscriptions at Cadenabbia, 407. Inscriptions in the Ancien Cimetière, Mentone, 326, 383, 464, 504. St. Katherine's-by-the-Tower, 70
 Parson (J.) on library wanted, 68
 Peet (W. H.) on acrostics, 198. 'Bobs,' 473. "Chatter about Harriet," 266. 'Chickseed without Chickweed,' 418. Device on encaustic tiles, 33. 'Diary of Lady Willoughby,' 241. "Ephesians": a Shakespearian term, 497. Height of St. Paul's, 434. Henderson's 'Life of Major André,' 215. Lamb's 'Mr. H—,' 394. Palm the bookseller, shot by Napoleon, 76. 'Pamela Magazine,' 129. 'Poems written for a Child,' by Two Friends, 129. Purchasing of dreams, 477. Rudd, clockmaker, Warminster, 211. Saints' Day customs, 178. Scott (William Bell), 93. Strahan (Alexander), 14. Temple (Sir William) on Huniades, 155. Wellington, 134
 Pegasus on Wentworth of Pontefract, 375
 Pendeen on Haig family motto, 505
 Pengelly (R. S.) on Voltaire in London, 70
 Penny (Rev. Frank) on arms of the Deans of Lichfield, 273
 Peregrinus on author wanted: "A man of the world," 408. Father John of Cronstadt, 289. Flooding of Nieupoort, 426. Folk-lore queries, 29. Ortega in Nelson's Strait, 444. Periodicals published by religious houses, 250. "Poor" as godparents, 70. St. Thomas's Day, 486. Sloe Fair, 153. "Supersubstantial," 235. Translation of the Life of M. de Renty, 49
 Petty (S. L.) on "Grim the Collier," 517
 Phoenix on authors wanted, 148, 256. Prefix "Scotch-" or "Scot-," Pembrokehire, 310
 Pierpoint (R.) on "Among the blind the one-eyed man is king," 15. "Barring-out," 258. Bathos in French verse: Edmond Rostand, 72. 'Bobs,' 473. 'Boches,' 416. Chapel-House, 13. Charlotte (Princess) and Prince Leopold: portraits, 457. "Chatterbox," 196, 272. Floral emblems of countries, 457. Flower-women in London, 188. Gladstone on the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, 116. Great Eastern, the first of the leviathans, 38.

- Groom of the Stole, 410. 'Harlequin,' 169. Hats, 231. Heart-burial, 431. Height of St. Paul's, 474. History of England with riming verses, 393. Hogarth's portrait of T. Morell, S.T.P., 148. Irish Volunteers, 375. Lade (Sir John), 357. 'Late Lord Lyttelton's Letters to Mrs. Peach,' 229. Motto: "So ho ho dea na," 428. Oxford University print: Duke of Wellington, 97. Pallavicini: Jane Cromwell, 38. Poem wanted, 276. "Practical politics," 467. Przemysl: language of Galicia, 410. Regent Circus, 431. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, east window, 210. St. Mary's, Soho: Joseph Georgirenes, Archbishop of Samos, 493. 'Slang Dictionary,' 488. Sloe Fair, 174. Thomas (Rev. James), c. 1819, 50. "Walloons," 507. Wine bottles: Magnum, Jeroboam, Rehoboam, 365.
- Pigott (W. Jackson) on Holcroft of Vale Royal, 130. Pigott (John)=Johanna Walshe, 330.
- Pinchbeck (W. H.) on emendation in 'All's Well that Ends Well,' 197. Spoon folk-lore, 196.
- Pink (W. D.) on Dukedom of Cleveland, 249. Holcroft of Vale Royal, 175. Howard (Sir Philip), 178. Norton (Sir Gregory), the regicide, 194. St. John (Sir Beauchamp), Knt., 130. Swinfen (John), 16.
- Piper (J. J.) on eighteenth-century marriages: Scotland and Ireland, 410. Haak (Theodore), 88. Power (Pierce), Esq., J.P., 388. Power family, 108.
- Pluralist on author and correct version wanted, 349.
- Poland (Sir Harry B.) on Lord Erskine's speeches, 177. Foreign tavern signs, 275. "I am the only Running Footman," 356.
- Pollard (Mrs. Matilda) on Earls of Derwentwater: descendants, 218, 373, 415.
- Pollard-Urquhart (Col. F. E. R.) on 'Almanach de Gotha,' 198. Result of cricket match given out in church, 218.
- Pontifex (E. L.) on "anent," 47.
- Poole (M. Ellen) on Rumney Diggle and Leonora Frederick, 269.
- Potassium on portrait of Wellington by William Salter, 131.
- Potter (G.) on bell inscription, 328.
- Potts (R. A.) on author wanted, 432.
- Pratt (G. E.) on "trooper"—cock, 371.
- Price (Leonard C.) on Rumney Diggle and Leonora Frederick, 391. Frederick family of Frederick Place, Old Jewry, E.C., 268. Galdy family of Port Royal, 88. Hardy (Lieut.-Col. Thomas Carteret), 449. Scoles and Duncombe families, 331. Skottow (Timothy) of Norwich, 489.
- Prideaux (Col. W. F.) on 'Aut Diabolus aut Nihil,' 173. Balnes, Laleham, Littleington, and Stanes, 77. Bonar, 333. Clerkenwell tea-gardens: Cromwell's Gardens, 313. Descendants of Catherine Parr, 232. 'Diary of Lady Willoughby,' 297. Diggle (Rumney) and Leonora Frederick, 391. Frederick family of Frederick Place, Old Jewry, E.C., 391. Gwyn (Nell): Rose Gwyn, 16. Holmes (Sherlock): his methods and literary pedigree, 376. Poem wanted: 'The Reveille,' 353. "Queen Elinor in the ballad," 194. 'Séguigné (Madame de) and her Contemporaries,' 369. "Speak to me, Lord Byron," 94. Statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, 217. University of Louvain, 207. Vegetable parchment, 309.
- Prideaux (W. R. B.) on fortifications of Antwerp, 186. Missionary ship Duff, 14.
- Prior (W. R.) on "boches," 436. Danish lyrics, 18.
- Put (A. Van de) on 'Almanach de Gotha,' 335. Patron saint of pilgrims, 354.

Q

- Q. on Stewart or Stuart, 429.
- Q. (A. N.) on cost of war, 426. Louvain Library: Irish MSS. in Dublin, 207. Mons: bibliographical hoax, 247. Ortega in Nelson's Strait, 514. Regiments and their colours in time of war, 168. Royal ladies as colonels-in-chief, 27. Spy shot at the Tower of London, 407. Submarine's daring feat, 507.
- Quarrell (W. H.) on Chilean views, 59. Clan Macleod, 227. D'Orsay's portraits, 231.
- Quartermain (H. W.) on 'Conquest of Canterbury Court,' by Roger Quartermain, 390.
- Querist on Richard of Cirencester, 289.
- Quien Sabe on Chilean views, 12. George IV.'s natural children, 490. "Hero of New Orleans," 273, 334.

R

- R. (F. B. H.) on Cullompton bells, 290.
- R. (F. E. H.) on 'Lady's Pocket Magazine' and 'The Athenæum,' 310.
- R. (G. R. Y.) on thirteenth-century dyers' ordinance, 107.
- R. (G. W. E.) on Dickens and wooden legs, 493. "Holy Thursday," 435. Palmerston in the wrong train, 209. Pronunciation of "ow," 455. Sussex (Duke of):morganatic marriages, 36.
- R. (Gerald) on Warrington: poem wanted, 408.
- R. (H. V.) on lawyers in literature, 171.
- R. (J. F.) on 'Almanach de Gotha,' 147.
- R. (J. H.) on Joseph Carne, F.R.S., 110. Gilbert (James W.), 130.
- R. (L. G.) on "Galiman," 468. "Thirmuthis": Christian name, 490.
- R. (R. L.) on Robert Waller, 290.
- R. (V.) on Italian goat: its colour, 449.
- Radcliffiana (Stirps) on Earls of Derwentwater: descendants, 256.
- Rader on thanksgiving in negatives, 449.
- Rainsford (F. Vine) on colonists in Bermuda, 1620, 247.
- Ratcliffe (T.) on "A sandy pig for an acorn," 248. Chatsworth, 389. "Daud"—George, 474. "Frap," 237. Gilbert's (Sir John) illustrations, 426. "Goal-money," 499. "Hiellanman! Hiellanman!" 409. 'Illustrated London News' and postage, 250. "Jolly Robbins," 377. "Kennedie," 190. 'Life of Shaw the Lifeguardsman,' 288. Seventh child of a seventh child, 174. Spoon folk-lore, 196. "What you don't know won't hurt you," 171. Words used in Thomas Lodge's 'Wits Miseric,' 473.
- Raven on Napoleonic button, 190. "Wakes": "laik," 170.
- Read (F. W.) on British coins and stamps, 276. Law against cutting ash trees, 452.
- Reid (Cuthbert) on 'Bobs,' 473.
- Relton (Francis H.) on 'Almanach de Gotha,' 255. Fitz-Henry (Meiler), †1220, and Robert Fitz-Stephen, †1183-4, 161. Pedigrees of knights, 149. Verdon (Lesceline de), 112.
- Renira on fire and new-birth, 472.

- Rev. Sec. for Publications, O.S.B., on periodicals published by religious houses, 370
 Ricketts (A. J.) on Baker of Ashcombe, 270
 Rickword (George), F.R.Hist.S., on "master" and "gentleman," 94
 Ritchie (R. L. G.) on early instances of words for the 'N.E.D.,' 127
 Rob Roy on Oudh, 448
 Robbins (A. F.) on Walter Bagehot: pronunciation of name, 377. "Cordwainer," 393
 Robson (E. Iliff) on Falstaff's nose, 'Hen. V.,' II. iii. 16, 87
 Rockingham on death folk-lore, 232. Napoleon as historian, 195. Napoleon's diversions at St. Helena, 195. Napoleon and Wellington: told they once met, 195. Red Hand of Ulster, 178. Throwing a hat into a house, 157
 Romanus on Liberalism: bibliography, 67
 Rookby on "yardland," 477
 Roper (Ida M.) on siege of Namur, 1695, 247
 Rotton (Sir J. F.) on Machiavelli: Testina editions, 128
 Round (P. Z.) on "morall," 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 287
 Rowe (J. Hambley) on 'Poems on Several Occasions,' 127
 Russell (Constance, Lady) on authors of quotations wanted, 515. "Iona," 18. Oriental names mentioned by Gray, 53
 Russell (F. A.) on calendar, 218. Foreign tavern signs, 275. "I am the only Running Footman," 298. Lamb's 'Mr. H—,' 395. "Private hotels," 391. Skye terriers, 291
 Ruston (L.) on theological paradoxes, 470
- S**
- S. (B. C.) on Thomas Skottowe, 453. Skottowe (Thomas): Craven County, 509. Skottowe: Pococke, 448
 S. (C. L.) on "blandandered," 17
 S. (F. W.) on Henry IV.'s supper of hens, 218
 S. (G. T.) on terminal "inck," 268
 S. (H. A. C.) on "Left his corps," 196
 S. (H. K. St. J.) on pronunciation of "ow," 455
 S. (J.) on authors wanted, 309. "Huckleberry," 106. Pronunciation of "ow," 517. Sheridan (R. B.) and 'The Duenna,' 331
 S. (J. S.) on Schubert queries, 154
 S. (M.) on "Kingdom" of Fife, 449
 S. (T.) on origin of street-names, 289
 S. (W. B.) on "we" or "I" in authorship, 288
 S. (W. H.) on "yardland," 429
 S—r (W.) on author of quotation wanted, 490
 Sadler (Hugh) on Latin jingles, 436
 St. Hubert on Skye terriers, 250
 St. Lawrence on Robinson of Appleby, 374
 St. Swithin on "Act of Parliament clock," 130. All Saints' Day observance in Leon, 345. Bagehot (Walter): pronunciation of name, 336. "Brother Johannes," 494. Centenary of the cigar, 33. Clocks and clockmakers, 499. Consumption in Ireland, 370. "Dark Ages," 191. Folk-lore queries, 78. Funeral as a good omen, 228. Groom of the Stole, 435. "Hooligan," 288. John (Father) of Cronstadt, 337. Language and physiognomy, 158, 354. Muffins, 66. Patron saint of pilgrims, 254. Shakespeare mystery, 509. "Skillington time," 188. Spoon folk-lore, 146. "Titmarsh," 16, 115. Words used in Thomas Lodge's 'Wits Miseric,' 1596, 435
 Salmon (Principal David) on author wanted Cardiff newspapers, 435. Modern ad of Druidism, 456. Nicholas (Jemima) "Tarts," 498
 Sanders (Lloyd) on George Bubb Dodington Melcombe, 9
 Saner (Gloria) on Marquis de Spineto, Cambridge University, 138
 Sapper on insurance of food supplies, 208
 Sargent (Mrs. Fildieu) on Fildieu, 29
 Scheltema (J. F.) on Henry IV.'s supper of 194
 Secretary on Handel's 'Harmonious Black' 294
 Sellers (H.) on George Herbert and 'The I from Parnassus,' 487. Reference to 'Chase,' 106
 Shaw (G. T.) on feats of seamanship, 514
 Shearer (Augustus H.) on 'Theophania,' 34
 Shepherd (T.) on "I am the only Running man," 298
 Shorter (Clement) on authors wanted, Height of St. Paul's, 388
 Sigma Tau on Fage, 68
 Sleuth-Hound on medallie legends, 28, 48, 109
 Smith (F. R.) on Richard Henry Wood, F.S.
 Smith (Prof. G. C. Moore) on concordant English authors, 513. "Hero of New Or 273. Heywood (John), the dramatist, man of London, 128. Latinity, 515. MSS. and Louvain, 295. Poets' birthplace "Pyramid in London," 510. Words of Thomas Lodge's 'Wits Miseric,' 1596
 Zouche (R.) and the plays 'The Sophiste' 'Fallacy,' 287
 Solomons (Israel) on Moses Franks, 49
 Somers Town on St. Pancras, 249
 South (G. W.) on Eleanor Needham, 128
 Sparke (Archibald), F.R.S.L., on authors wanted, 356. Bence, 93. Bernard (Sir Thomas), Francis E. Paget, M.A., 436. "Blizar asurname, 14. Epitaph: Christchurch, shire, 213. Folk-lore queries, 78. Hei St. Paul's, 434. "Iebie horse," 175. L in literature, 216. Patron saint of pilgrin 'Poems written for a Child,' 175. (Adelaide Ann): her mother, 393. Guards: regimental histories, 495. (William Bell), 94. "Wakes": "laik," Steiner (Bernard C.) on Parson Weems, 371
 Stephen (G. A.) on West Norfolk militia, 6
 Steuart (A. F.) on illustrations of Casano 145, 344. Spineto (Marquis de), 177
 Stewart (Alan) on Judith Cowper: Mrs. May Height of St. Paul's, 434. Origin of street- 333. Presenting the Lord Mayor of to the Constable of the Tower, 234 Eastbourne worthies, 306
 Stone (J. Harris) on "Brother Johannes," Stopes (Mrs. C. C.) on French marriages in 1812, 367
 Stopford on author wanted, 250
 Stradonitz (Dr. Stephan Kekule von) on P bookseller, shot by Napoleon, 55
 Stronach (G.) on Shakespeare and the W shire dialect, 156
 Sutton (C. W.) on device on encaustic ti Wood (Richard Henry), F.S.A., 277
 Swynnerton (C.) on "Cambo Britannicus Certain chattels of Roger Mortimer of W 126. Conventual guest-chapels, 270. University print, 48

Sykes (H. Dugdale) on identification of lines quoted in Jonson's 'Poetaster,' 26, 266. Old Charing Cross, 353. Source of Massinger's 'Parliament of Love,' 101
 Sylviola on stones of London, 138

T

T. on authors of quotations wanted, 69. Reference for quotation wanted, 89
 T. (E. G.) on Greek newspaper published in London, 114. Monthly Catalogue, 106
 T. (F.) on Friar Tuck, 170
 T. (H. A. C.) on Bence, 93. Order of Areopagus, 49
 T. (M. S.) on Anthony Herenden, 390. Philips (William), 390
 T. (Y.) on Bonar, 277. Bruxelles (De) and D'Anvers, 370. Place-names: Shrape, Thrunge, 348. Seventh child of a seventh child, 135
 Tapley-Soper (H.) on Moyle wills, 475
 Tavaré (F. L.) on Thomas Arrowsmith, artist, 355, 395. Refugees in the eighteenth century, 445. Snuff-boxes, 159. Tavern sign: "The Kilton," 365
 Tekell (Fred) on John Tekell of Spitalfields, 11
 Terry (Major-General Astley) on heraldic, 270
 Tew (Rev. E. L. H.) on epaulets, 270. Lade (Sir John), 316. Rectors of Upham and Durley, 63, 366. "The weakest goes to the wall," 27. "Trooper," 328. Voyage of the Providence, 116, 277
 Thomas (Ap) on De Glamorgan, 331. Iorwerth ab Espus of Avan, Glamorgan, 1194, 187. Fitz-Henry (Meiler) and Robert Fitz-Stephen, 213. Rees (Llewelyn ap) ap Grono, 1359, 515
 Thomas (Ralph) on Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal,' 102, 144, 183, 223, 262, 301
 Thompson (Prof. Silvanus P.) on author of quotation wanted, 197
 Thorn-Drury (G.) on Hugh Peters: 'Tales and Jests,' 193
 Thorne (J. R.) on 'Bobs,' 473. Legends of flying, 516. Shakespeariana, 472. Snakes drinking milk, 446
 Thornton (Richard H.) on "any": its pronunciation, 408. "As cool as a clock," 247. "Cannuk," 288. Cross-legged effigies, 418. Dover and Calais temp. James I., 86. Early Virginia colony, 168. "Handy-dandy," 188. "Iebie horse," 139. "Jolly Robbins," 249. Line-endings in the old dramatists, 170. Lord: use of the title without territorial addition, 448. "Miser," 466. Notes on words for the "N.E.D.," 264, 424. "Onto," 328, 507. "Popular," 228. Printers' phrases: "set," "distribute," "correct," 106. "Ruby," 127. "Startups," 255. Words used in Thomas Lodge's 'Wits Miserie,' 1596, 385
 Thrush (Arthur) on Murphy and Flynn, 409
 Tickencote (G. C.) on "Bolt from the blue," 448
 Toybee (Paget) on epigram on Frederick the Great, 150. First philosopher and the Olympic games, 150. Henry IV.'s supper of hens, 150. Indian galloping to the sea, 70. Marlborough's (Duchess of) striped gown, 150. "Mr. Good" = George II., 70. Oldboy: Artemisia, 108. Oriental names mentioned by Gray, 10.

"Queen Elinor in the ballad," 150. Renadaeus (Johannes), 150. Story of 'Bull and Poker,' 108
 Treen (A. E.) on Addison family, 268
 Turner (Raymond A. F.) on Admiral Lord Rodney, 294

U

Udal (J. S.), F.S.A., on France and England quarterly, 510
 Urrlad on height of St. Paul's, 434
 Ussher (Rev. R.) on "Case is Altered," 146. Washington (Amphillis), 488

V

V. (Q.) on "dunnage": "russhewale," 11. "Frap," 187
 Valdes (E.) on American slang, 329
 Verrall (Miss Helen de G.) on "O si sic omnes," 429

W

W. (A. T.) on Cairns family, 154
 W. (J. C.) on authors of quotations wanted, 10
 W. (W. M.) on Charles Waller of Wickham, 368
 Waddington (Samuel) on poets' birthplaces, 377
 Wainwright (J. B.) on adulation of Queen Elizabeth, 48. Allen (Dr.), ob. 1579, 109, 297. Authors of quotations wanted, 468. "English Attila," 349. Epitaph: Christchurch, Hampshire, 171. Geffry (Giles) or Gefferay: "Bachelor Gyles," 289. Harford of Plymouth, "traitor," 1538, 309. Lang (Andrew), Pindar, and Mr. G. O. Smith, 129. Latin jingles, 337. Patron saint of pilgrims, 297. Rectors of Upham and Durley, 414. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Oxford, and New College: "Holy Thursday," 370. St. Mary's, Soho, 450. St. Richard of Andria, 329. Sander (Dr. Nicolas), his credibility, 67
 Walch (George T.) on dictum attributed to Lord Fisher, 408
 Walker (B.) on Gothic mason-sculptors, 417. Height of St. Paul's, 434
 Walker (Carl T.) on Flemish sideboard, 190. Nidderdale, 88. Sepulchral slabs in Hampsthwaite Church, Nidderdale, 169
 Wallis (G.) on authors wanted, 336
 Watson (Eric) on judges addressed as "Your Lordship," 333
 Watson (W. G. Willis) on folk-lore: ear burning, 108. Wall-papers, 137. Wellington, 132
 Welford (R.) on Ralph Carr, 75. Chandos, 134. Derwentwater (Earls of): descendants, 271. Mourning letter-paper, 412
 West Countree on seventh child of a seventh child, 174
 West (E.) on Napoleon III. at Chislehurst, 37
 Wheeler (C. B.) on Chapel-House, 14. Rixham Fair and Matthew Prior, 76
 Wheeler (Stephen) on Walter Scott: spurious Waverleys, piracies, and attacks, 456
 Wherry (G.) on folk-lore of death, 307
 White (Dorothy V.) on Goethe: source of quotation wanted, 169

White (F. C.) on extremes in stature of British officers, 210. Lade (Sir John), 269. Palm the bookseller, shot by Napoleon, 10, 136
 White (G. H.) on Dido's purchase of land, 497. France and England quarterly, 417
 White (T.) on author wanted: 'Hands All Round,' 117. 'Coming K—,' &c., 296. Floral emblems of countries, 513. "Hero of New Orleans," 298. Portraits by James Lonsdale, 278. Pronunciation of "ow," 517
 Whitebrook (J. C.) on Sir Stephen Evance, 256. Wildgoose, 31
 Whitehead (B.) on Langbaine: Whitfield: Whitehead: etymology of Gaelic names, 373. Orlebar, 96. Whitehead family, 167, 191
 Whitehead (Dr. J. L.) on De Glamorgan, 211
 Whitfield (A. S.) on Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart.: Francis E. Paget, M.A., 388. British coins and stamps, 255. Burton: Blakeway, 239. Early railway travelling, 215. Folk-lore queries: swallows: robins, 174. Whitfield, 190
 Whitfield (E. S. B.) on Whitfield, 9
 Wiest (Bryant) on Wiest family, Württemberg and U.S., 69
 Willcock (Rev. Dr. J.) on "Ephesians": a Shakespearian term, 450. Scott's 'Rob Roy,' 54. Shakespeariana, 367, 427. "We" or "I" in authorship, 433
 Williams (Miss E. F.) on will of Mrs. Mary Kinderley, 868
 Williams (Iolo A.) on Alexander Smith's 'Dreamthorp,' 33
 Williams (J. B.) on 'Berrow's Worcester Journal,' 21, 46. Calvert (Giles and Elizabeth), book-

sellers, 267. "Cambo Brittanicus," 436. Cromwell's illegitimate daughter, Mrs. Hartop, 32. Literary frauds of Henry Walker the ironmonger, 441, 462, 483, 503. Peters (Hugh): post-Restoration satires and portraits, 105. Peters (Hugh): 'Tales and Jests,' 251
 Williamson (Dr. G. C.) on Ozias Humphry: miniatures, 348
 Wilson (W. E.) on Richard of Cirencester, 350. Lamb's 'Mr. H—,' 350. Scott (Walter), 393
 Wrigley (G. W.) on Elkanah Settle: Raymond of Hackney, 348

X

X. (Z. Y.) on complete versions wanted, 388
 Xylographer on gem seals, 269

Y

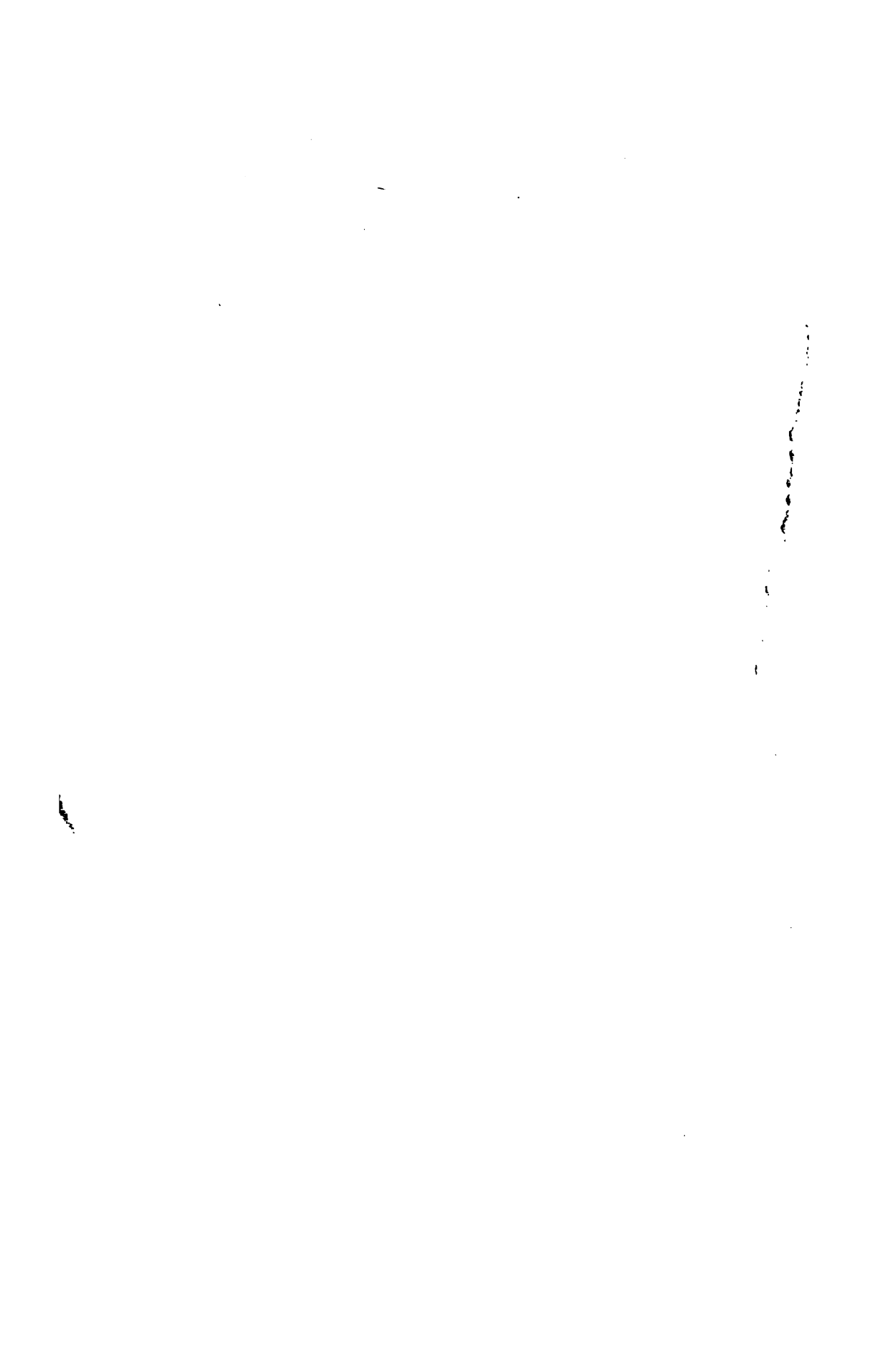
Y. (Z.) on Roupell and Thackeray, 427
 Yonge (M. A.) on prophecy of 1814, 288

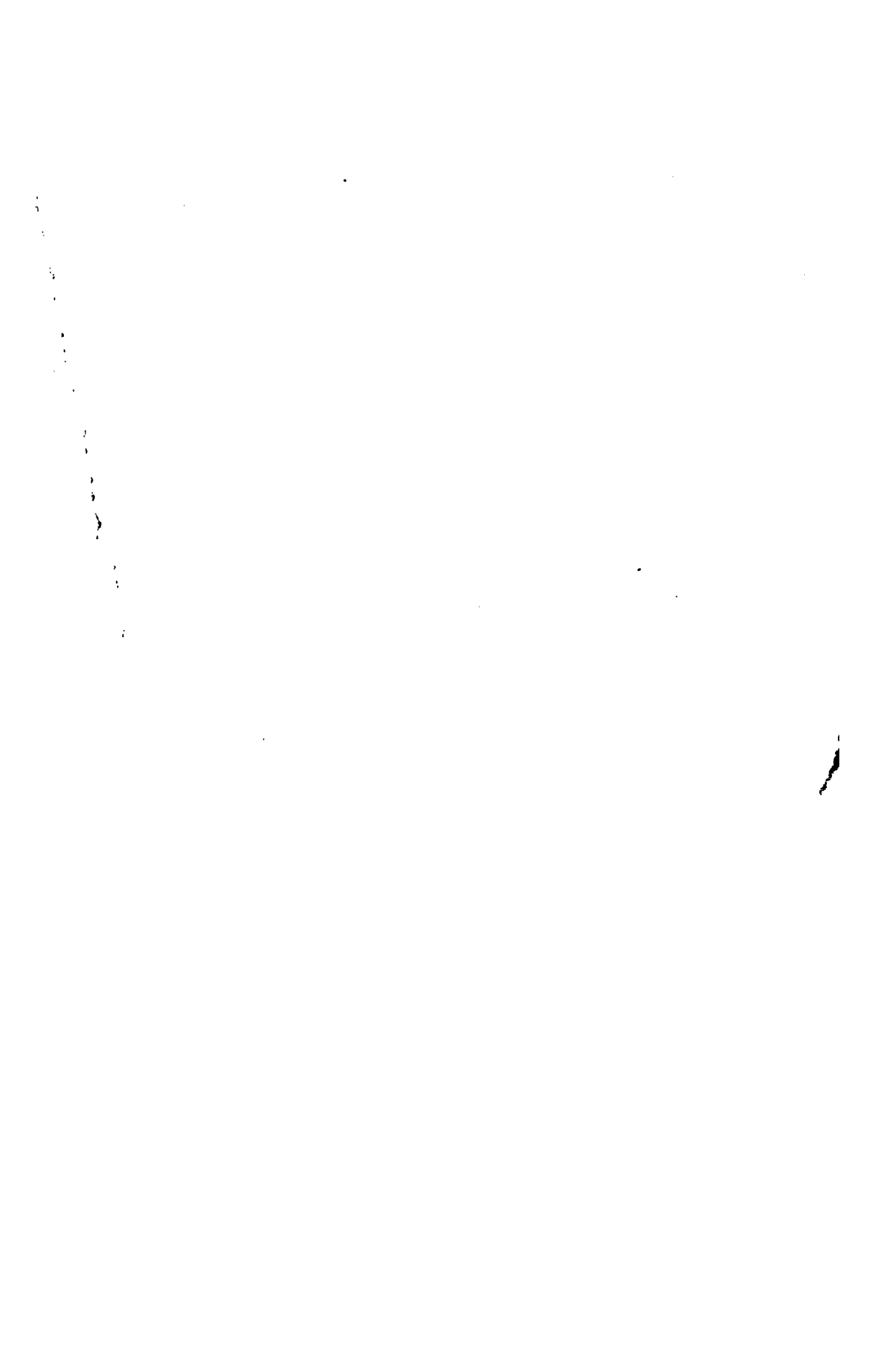
Z

Z. (A.) on "pogrom," 427
 Z. (X. Y.) on brave Belgians, 168. Jews and the war, 247. Petrograd, 208
 Zanoni on O'Neill, 470

1

2







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